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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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NEW GENERAL

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

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BY THE LATE

REV. HUGH JAMES ROSE, B.D.

PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

VOL. V.

XX-9

LONDON:

B. FELLOWES, LUDGATE STREET;
J. G. F. AND J. RIVINGTON; E. HODGSON; G. LAWFORD; J. M. RICHARDSON;
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AND J. H. PARKER, OXFORD.

1843.

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

BRADSHAW, (William,) an eminent English puritan, born in 1571, at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, of a family ancient, but reduced. After a school education, interrupted from pecuniary difficulty, he was admitted, in 1589, of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, together with Joseph Hall, eventually the celebrated bishop. He there took his degrees in arts; but the college statutes left only one fellowship open to natives of Leicestershire, and that was gained by Hall. Dr. Laurence Chaderton, however, the master of Emmanuel, was so much pleased with him, that he recommended him as tutor in the family of Sir Thomas Leighton, governor of Guernsey, and afterwards procured a fellowship for him in Sidney Sussex college, then newly founded. He now obtained orders, and was indulged with certain omissions to meet his scruples. Clergymen of his principles then found employment as lecturers, and he first acted in that capacity at the two churches of Abington and Steeple Morden, within easy distances of Cambridge. An appointment was afterwards obtained for him by his old friend Dr. Chaderton, at Chatham, in Kent; but before he had remained in it fully twelve months, he was suspended by the ordinary for refusing to subscribe, in spite of warm intercessions from the Chatham people. He now removed into another diocese, where he obtained a licence, most probably without subscription, some of the ecclesiastical authorities being anxious to connive at such omissions, where the parties indulged possessed any solid claims to favour. Bradshaw next removed to London, and was chosen lecturer of Christchurch, Newgate-street. He could not rest, however, there, without publishing a treatise against the litigated ceremonies. This new provocation obliged him to retire from London to a gentleman's house in Leicestershire, where he remained until his death, in 1618. Dissenting writers make much of the hardships and obstructions that he encountered; but without undervaluing his merits, which really were considerable, there is no reason why he should have been suffered to eat the bread of an establishment, which he not only disapproved, but was also zealously bent upon reforming after his own fashion. He really seems to have met with great indulgence. His ordination was conducted so as to please himself. When driven from Kent, he obtained permission to preach in another diocese; and for all that appears, he might afterwards have continued to preach in London, if he could have rested without printing also against existing institutions. Nor does it appear that he was inhibited from preaching during his final retirement in Leicestershire. At first he was; but we learn that "by the mediation of a couple of good angels," the restraint was removed. The probable meaning of this is, that two persons of some influence obtained permission for his preaching, on condition that it should never any more be in public situations. As an author, Bradshaw is chiefly remarkable for a small treatise, published in 1605, entitled, English Puritanism, containing the main opinions of the rigidest sort of those that went by that name in the realm of England. This was translated into Latin by Dr. Ames, for the information of foreigners, and it is valuable as a record of the principles entertained by the early English nonconformists. Neal has published a short abstract of it in his first volume (p. 432, ed. of 1837,) but his antagonist, Dr. Grey, charges it with omissions of some note. Bradshaw likewise wrote, Dissertatio de Justificatione, published at Leyden, in the year of his death, and A Plaine and Pithy

Exposition of the Second Epistle to the Thessalonians, published in 1620, by Gataker. (Chalmers. Neal, i. 471.)

BRADWARDIN, or BREDWARDINE, (Thomas,) an illustrious English schoolman, known as the *Profound Doctor*, descended from an ancient family, which derived its name from a village, or camp, on the river Wye, called, at this day, Bredwardine; but he appears, from his own testimony, to have been born at Chichester, perhaps at Hartfield, in the diocese of Chichester, as some assert. The exact time of his birth is not known; but as he was proctor in the university of Oxford in the year 1325, he would be born in the middle of the reign of Edward I. He graduated at Merton college, and proceeded to the degree of doctor of divinity. After remaining at Oxford for some time, he attained the two highest stations there, for he became chancellor of the university, and professor of divinity. Subsequently he was appointed domestic chaplain to the famous Richard de Bury, bishop of Durham. Godwin says, that "Richard de Bury had always in his palace many chaplains of great abilities; of which number were Thomas Bradwardin, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; Richard Fitzraufe, afterwards archbishop of Armagh; Walter Burley, John Manduit, Robert Holcot, Richard Kilwington (alias Kelmington), all doctors of divinity; Richard Bentworth and Walter Seagrave, the one afterwards bishop of London, the other of Chichester. His manner was, at dinner and supper-time, to have some good book read unto him, whereof he would discourse with his chaplains a great part of the next day, if business interrupted not his course." After this Bradwardin became chancellor of the diocese of London, prebendary of Lincoln, and chaplain and confessor to Edward III., whom he attended during his wars in France. Some writers, of his day, thought Edward's victories largely attributable to the virtues and piety of his chaplain. It is at least certain that he was ever a constant and faithful monitor, who exercised a most salutary influence over the mind of his sovereign in times of great excitement, when command of temper was essential to success. He also addressed the army on the eve of battle, and in the hour of triumph; so as to animate their courage, and restrain them from excess. Bradwardin had likewise greatly distinguished himself as a scholar and mathematician, and had published several important works. On Stratford's death, the monks of Canterbury chose Bradwardin archbishop. The king, however, interposed his authority to annul the election, alleging, as his reason, an unwillingness to part with his chaplain: "He could very ill spare," he observed, "so worthy a man to be from him, and he never could perceive that he himself wished to be spared." But on the see becoming vacant again, which happened within the year, all parties concurred in Bradwardin's election, and he was accordingly consecrated archbishop at Avignon, in the year 1349. He now hastened to England, where he died of the great plague, forty days after his consecration, and before he had been enthroned. Thus within the short period of a year there were three archbishops of Canterbury; the two first of them having fallen victims to the prevailing epidemic. Bradwardin had so little an air of dignity, that the pope's nephew made a jest of him at Avignon, greatly, however, to the disgust of his uncle and the cardinals. No doubt the archbishop was a hard student, and he might have, therefore, acquired peculiarities which youthful petulance would readily caricature. His great work, De Causâ Dei, against the Pelagians, is a digest of the lectures delivered by him at Oxford, as professor of divinity; and it is said that the pope, out of compliment to the great depth of reasoning displayed in it, honoured Bradwardin with the title of "Profound Doctor." The fame of this production, which treats theological subjects with mathematical accuracy, led Chaucer, in his Nun's Priest's Tale, to rank Bradwardin with Augustine, bishop of Hippo. And an apologue in the treatise appears to have furnished Parnell with the story of his beautiful poem, The Hermit. The apologue is itself of oriental origin, and was probably derived by the archbishop from the Talmud. Bradwardin's published works are—De Causâ Dei, fol., edited by Sir Henry Savile, in 1618, from a MS. in Merton college library. Geometria Speculativa, cum Arithmeticâ Speculativâ, Paris, 1495, 1504, fol. The Arithmetic had been printed separately in 1502, and other editions of both appeared in 1512 and 1530. De Proportionibus, Paris, 1495; Venice, 1505, fol. De Quadraturâ Circuli, Paris, 1495. Bradwardin also left some astronomical tables, which appear never to have been printed. (Savile. Bradw. de Causâ Dei. Bayle. Antiq. Brit. Catal. Cancell. et Proc. Oxon.

Wood. Godwin. Barnes. Regist. Coll. Mert. Oxon.)

BRADY, (Nicholas,) an Anglican divine, who would now be forgotten had not he taken a share in the new version of metrical psalms sung in churches. His father was a military officer, employed in Ireland during the civil wars, under Charles I. He was himself born at Bandon, in the county of Cork, Oct. 28, 1659, and remained in Ireland until he was twelve years old, when he was sent over to Westminster school. Thence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford; but he graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, his father being then resident in that city. In due time he became chaplain to bishop Wettenhall, who made him a prebendary of Cork; and his growing reputation induced the university of Dublin to confer upon him the degree of D.D. by diploma. To the revolution Brady gave zealous support; and he had sufficient influence to save the town of Bandon thrice from burning, after James II. had given orders for that purpose. He was now employed by the people of Bandon to lay their grievances before the English parliament, and he soon settled in England, where his eloquence in the pulpit immediately gained him some appointments in London. He died rector of Clapham, in Surrey, with which he held some other preferments, and thus had an ecclesiastical income of 600*l.* a year, then a sum of considerable importance; but, notwithstanding, he so managed his pecuniary affairs as to be under the necessity of keeping a school. He died May 20, 1726, valued as a superior preacher and an agreeable man. Contemporaries also talked of his poetry, and a translation of the Æneid by him was published by subscription in the year of his death. But neither this, nor the Psalms which he undertook in conjunction with Tate, nor a tragedy that he wrote, has advanced his fame with posterity. There are also six volumes of sermons by him; three published by himself, in 1704, 1706, 1713, and three by his eldest son, in 1730. (Chalmers.)

BRADY, (Robert,) an English historical writer, born in Norfolk, and admitted of Caius college, Cambridge, Feb. 20, 1643. He proceeded M.B. in 1653, and became M.D. by royal mandate, Sept. 5, 1660. In the following December he was elected, under the same authority, master of his college; and about 1670, he was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower of London. He thus found an employment apparently more congenial to his taste than the study of medicine, although he was professor of that faculty in his university, and wrote a letter upon medical subjects, to Dr. Sydenham, published at the head of that learned physician's Epistolæ Responsoriæ. In the Tower, Dr. Brady diligently examined the mass of interesting documents under his care, but he viewed them with an eye rather to politics than antiquities. He sat in parliament for the university of Cambridge in 1681, and again, under James II., in 1685. That infatuated king appointed him one of his physicians in ordinary; and he was among those who deposed, October 22, 1688, as to the birth of the prince of Wales, eventually known as the old pretender. Having been served most importantly by the Stuarts, he showed his gratitude by laboured historical publications in favour of the high monarchical principles upon which they acted. In 1684 appeared his Introduction to the old English History, comprehended in three several tracts. The first, an Answer to Mr. Petyt's *Rights of the Commons Asserted*, and to a book intituled, *Jani Anglorum facies nova*, the second edition very much enlarged; the second, an answer to a book intituled, *Argumentum anti-Normannicum*, much upon the same subject, never before published; the third, An exact History of the Succession of the Crown of England, the second edition, also very much enlarged. The work has an appendix of documents, and other aids, rendering it of very considerable value; but its title-page plainly exhibits it as a party compilation, advocating the Stuart politics. Its principles, in fact, are capable of reduction to the following three:—that the modern house of commons has no higher date than 49 Hen. III.; that Will. I. made an absolute conquest of England; and that the next heir in blood has an indefeasible right to the succession. In support of these propositions, Brady wrote, besides, with great labour, what he calls a *compleat history of England*, down to the end of the reign of Richard II. It is usually found in two volumes, of which the first appeared in 1685, and the second in 1700. Like the former work, to which it is generally appended, it is enriched by a large mass of documents; but its *completeness* has been wholly denied, much being neglected or omitted which did not suit the author's purpose, as a professed opponent of the principles that triumphed under William III. He died August 19, 1700,

having published, besides the works mentioned above, a Treatise on Burghs, in a thin folio. In opposition to his history, Tyrrell's was written, and he has himself been branded as *the slave of a faction.* Hume's history has, however, been considered as undertaken on principles suggested by his; and his labours will always claim respect from the mass of historical materials which they offer to studious inquirers. (Biog. Brit.)

BRAGADINI, (Marco,) surnamed *Mamugna*, born in Venice, about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was originally a monk, but renounced his order for the purpose of devoting himself to alchemy. Under the patronage of Giacomo Contarini, a Venetian of rank, he carried on his operations with such eclat, that, to avoid the interruptions to which his extraordinary popularity gave rise, he betook himself to Padua; thence he withdrew to Munich, where the duke of Bavaria, William II., had him arrested, tried, and beheaded, Aug. 1590. (Biog. Univ.)

BRAGADINO, (Marcantonio,) a Venetian of rank. He bravely defended the city of Famagosta, in Cyprus, for twelve months, when it was besieged by Mustapha Bashaw, and only surrendered when forced to capitulate through want of ammunition, August 15, 1571. But the terms of capitulation were perfidiously violated by the Turkish general, and Bragadino, Astorre Baglioni, and other Venetian officers, were barbarously put to death, August 18, 1571.—A writer of the same name, son of Gio. Paolo, flourished about the close of the sixteenth century. He published, De Arte Oratoriâ, Venet. 1590, 4to, with engravings; De Hominis Felicitate Lib. VI.; De Rerum Varietate Lib. II.; De Republicâ et Legibus Lib. IV. Venet. 1594, 4to. (Biog. Univ.)

BRAGANZA, (Don Constantino di,) prince of the blood-royal of Portugal. He discovered in early life so much judgment and bravery, that, in 1557, he was appointed viceroy of the Portuguese dependencies in the East Indies, in the reign of Sebastian. He made an alliance with the king of Surat, took the city of Bobyar, and, in 1560, sailed to Ceylon, suppressed a revolt there, and reduced the prince of the island to the condition of a vassal to the crown of Portugal; whither he returned in 1561, after having exercised his viceregal functions with singular ability and success. (Biog. Univ.)

BRAGANZA, (Don Giovanni di,) duke of Lafoens, son-in-law of John V. of Portugal, born 1719; he was designed, by his relatives, for the church, and studied for that purpose at Coimbra; but feeling a dislike to the profession of an ecclesiastic, he devoted himself to the cultivation of polite literature. The death of his father-in-law, and the consequent elevation of his cousin, Joseph I. (who bore him a rooted hatred) to the throne, led him to ask permission to travel. He visited England, where he was made a member of the Royal Society; thence he proceeded to Germany, where he served as a volunteer during the Seven Years' War; and during the peace, took up his residence at Vienna, where he was well received at court. Being deprived of his territorial possessions in Portugal by the reigning sovereign, he was forced to absent himself from his native country for eighteen years; visiting, during that period, France, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, and Egypt, besides the northern states of Europe. The accession of Maria I. to the throne of Portugal was the signal for his return home. On his arrival at Lisbon he established the Royal Academy of Sciences in that city, and after filling some offices of state, he retired from public life in 1801, from which time until his death, in 1806, he devoted himself to the promotion of literature and science. (Biog. Univ.)

BRAGELONGNE, (Christopher Bernard de,) descended from a family long distinguished both in literature and arms, was born in Paris, in 1688. His genius, which strongly inclined him to metaphysical studies, recommended him, while yet in early life, to the notice of Malebranche, who took much delight in his conversation, and conceived a warm attachment for him. In 1711 he was elected by the Academy of Sciences, and in the same year presented his Mémoire sur la Quadrature des Courbes. In 1728 he was appointed assistant-librarian. In the years 1730 and 1731 respectively, he put forth the first and second parts of his principal work, Examen des Lignes du Quatrième Ordre. This, unfortunately, he did not live to finish. His studies were not confined to geometry: he was not only a skilful linguist, but an ardent student of history, and was engaged in the composition of an account of the emperors of Rome, in which he had made considerable progress, when he was cut off suddenly in February 1744. (Biog. Univ.)

BRAHE, (Tycho,) an illustrious Danish

astronomer, born of a noble family at Knudstorp, a small lordship near Helsinborg, in Scania, or Schonen. His father's family being large, he was educated by an uncle, who made him eventually his heir, and intended, first, for the army, afterwards for the law. He had been, however, so surprised by the exactness with which he found an eclipse predicted, that nothing would content him but a close attention to astronomy. Hence, when sent, in 1562, to Leipsic as a law student, he spent his time chiefly in observing the heavens, and in acquiring that mathematical knowledge which was necessary to render his observations effective. After spending three years at Leipsic, most profitably as regarded his future astronomical fame, but with no advantage to his prospects as a lawyer, he was unexpectedly called back to Denmark by his uncle's death. He had already gained great credit by his proficiency in astronomy, but his relations looked upon such an acquisition with contempt, considering it merely as an idle waste of time, that might have been profitably employed in preparation for a lucrative profession. Brahe, therefore, soon left his native country in disgust, and proceeded on his travels through Germany and Italy. They produced him much improvement, and made him acquainted with several men of science; but his choleric disposition involved him in a duel with a fellow-countryman at Rostoc, which deprived him of part of his nose. His ingenuity contrived a mixture of gold, silver, and wax, and a mode of fastening it, so as to conceal pretty completely the unsightly loss. On returning to Copenhagen, in 1571, Tycho found one of his uncles, who appreciated him justly, and who provided him with a suitable retreat for the prosecution of his learned inquiries. His other kinsmen despised astronomers as heartily as ever, and he rendered their antipathies more inveterate by marrying a peasant's daughter. At length, worn out by their dislike, he was preparing to fix himself at Basle, when his native sovereign saw the discredit of allowing Denmark to lose the honour of his residence, and offered him the patronage that he had so richly earned. Frederic gave him the island of Huen as a residence, promising to erect upon it such buildings as his pursuits required, and conferred upon him a pension, with some preferments, which together produced an income of 3,000 crowns. This liberality being rendered more effective by Brahe's own considerable private resources, Huen became the seat of a noble astronomical establishment; and at his house there, which he called *Uranienburg*, or Castle of the Heavens, the great observer spent twenty interesting, useful years. His observatory, after a time, was placed in a detached building, which he called *Stiernberg*, or Mountain of the Stars. He did not live in this retreat, which his residence had rendered ever memorable, as a studious recluse: his house was open to the various distinguished visitors whom his rising fame attracted constantly to Huen. Among them was James VI. of Scotland, eventually James I. of England, who had come into Denmark, in 1590, to bring away his bride, and who, after a stay of eight days with Tycho, left him with various flattering marks of gratification. In 1592, the great astronomer was honoured by a visit from his own sovereign, eventually Christian IV., but at that time an ingenuous boy under fifteen. The young prince was delighted by all that he saw, but especially with a globe of gilt tin, revolving upon an axis, and exhibiting the motions of the heavenly bodies. This Tycho gave him, and he in return presented his illustrious host with a gold chain, and expressed himself unalterably his friend. Nevertheless, in 1596, he was prevailed upon to withdraw his favour completely from him, and even to deprive him of those pecuniary provisions which the former king had so judiciously conferred, and which had been so thoroughly deserved. For this reverse the great astronomer had probably to thank his own austere, satirical, irritable temper, which naturally peopled the court with his enemies. Being now unable to continue his establishment at Uranienburg, he removed to Copenhagen, and thence to Rostoc. He now received an invitation from the emperor Rodolph II., to whom he had dedicated a treatise on astronomy, and who had a taste for that science, and for others akin to it. Gladly accepting this overture, Tycho repaired, in 1599, to Prague. There his health in the following year declined, being injured by the intensity of his application, and fond regrets of Uranienburg. The immediate cause of his death was a strangury, occasioned by an imprudent retention at a nobleman's table, where he had drunk rather more than usual. He died October 24, 1601, and was buried magnificently in the great church of Prague, where was erected a noble monument to his memory. Although Tycho

Brahe was a man of very powerful understanding, and an accurate observer, he never could bring himself to embrace the simple and rational system of Copernicus, but framed an hypothesis of his own, called after him the Tychonic system, which is essentially that of Ptolemy, though framed to meet some objections. It was, however, so embarrassed and perplexed, that few admitted it. Tycho's life was written by Gassendi, in whose work, and other publications taken from it, may be seen a list of his publications. (Rees.)

BRAHE, (Peter, Count de,) a Swedish nobleman, born in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He employed the opportunities which his office of guardian, during the minority of Christina, and of Charles XI., afforded him, for the patriotic purpose of effecting improvements in the courts of justice, and of establishing institutions for the promotion of learning and industry. The university of Abo owes its foundation to him; and he collected from different countries the most valuable books and manuscripts. His disinterestedness was evinced by declining the elevated rank and honours which his sovereign designed to bestow upon him; and he died, in 1680, at a very advanced age. (Biog. Univ.)

BRAILLIER, (Peter,) an apothecary of Lyons, who published at Rouen, in 1557, a curious book, dedicated to Claude de Gouffier, entitled, Déclaration des Abus et Ignorance des Médecins. This was a smart attack upon a work of Sebastian Collin, who had previously published, Déclaration des Abus et Tromperies des Apothicaires, Tours, 1553, 8vo.

BRAINERD, (David,) a zealous and successful preacher and missionary to the American Indians, born at Haddam, Connecticut, in 1718. His father was an assistant of the colony, or a member of the council, who died when his son was about nine years of age. In 1739 he was admitted a member of Yale college, but he was expelled in 1742, in consequence of some expressions reflecting upon one of the professors. In the spring of 1742 he went to Ripton, to pursue the study of divinity under the direction of Mr. Mills, and at the end of July was licensed to preach by the association of ministers which met at Banbury. Soon after he began his theological studies, he was desirous of preaching to the heathen. In November, after he was licensed, he was invited to go to New York, and was examined by the correspondents of the society for the conversion of the native tribes, and was appointed by them a missionary to the Indians. He arrived on the first of April, 1743, at Kannameck, an Indian village in the woods between Stockbridge, in the state of Massachusetts, and Albany. He now began his labours at the age of twenty-five, and continued in this place about a year. At first he lived in a wigwam, among the Indians; but he afterwards built himself a cabin, that he might be alone when not employed in preaching and instructing the savages. He lay upon a bundle of straw, and his food was principally boiled corn, and hasty pudding. With a feeble body, and frequent illness, and great depression of mind, he was obliged to encounter many discouragements, and to submit to hardships, which would be almost insupportable by a much stronger constitution; but he persisted in his benevolent labours, animated by the hope of propagating the truths of the christian faith among the benighted objects of his important mission. When the Indians at Kannameck had agreed to remove to Stockbridge, and place themselves under the instruction of another teacher, Brainerd left them, and bent his attention towards the Delaware Indians.

He was appointed to the ministry at Newark, in New Jersey, by a presbytery, June 12, 1744. He soon afterwards went to the new field of his labours, near the forks of the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, and continued there a year, making two visits to the Indians on Susquehannah river. He again built himself a cabin for retirement; but here he had the happiness to find some white people, with whom he maintained religious intercourse and social worship. After the hardships of his abode in this place, with but little encouragement from the effect of his exertions, he visited the Indians at Crosweeksung, near Freehold, in New Jersey. In this village he met with remarkable success. In the summer of 1746, after a short absence, he again visited the Indians on the Susquehannah, and on his return in September, found himself worn out by the hardships of his journey. His health was so much impaired, that he was obliged to preach less frequently. Being advised, in the spring of 1747, to travel in New England, he went as far as Boston, and returned in July to Northampton, where, in the family of Jonathan Edwards, he passed the remainder of his days. He gradually declined, till October 9, 1747, he died, after suffering

excruciating agony. Brainerd was a man of vigorous mental powers. While he was endowed with a quick discernment and ready invention, with a strong memory and natural eloquence, he also possessed, in an uncommon degree, the sagacity, penetration, and soundness of judgment which distinguish the man of talents from him who subsists entirely upon the learning of others. His knowledge was extensive; and he added to his other attainments, an intimate acquaintance with human nature, gained not only by observing others, but by carefully noticing the operations of his own mind. As he was of a sociable disposition, and would adapt himself with great ease to the different capacities, tempers, and circumstances of those with whom he conversed, he was remarkably fitted to communicate instruction. He was very free, and entertaining, and useful in his ordinary discourse; and he was also an able disputant. As a preacher he was perspicuous and instructive, forcible, close, and pathetic. He abhorred an affected boisterousness in the pulpit, and yet he could not tolerate a cold delivery, when the subject of discourse was such as should warm the heart, and produce an earnestness of manner. His knowledge of theology was very accurate and extensive.

President Edwards, whose opinion of his character and abilities was founded upon an intimate acquaintance with him, says, that "he never knew his equal, of his age and standing, for clear, accurate notions of the nature and essence of true religion, and its distinctions from its various false appearances." He withstood every doctrine which seemed to verge towards Antinomianism, particularly the sentiments of those who thought that faith consists in believing that Christ died for them in particular, and who founded their love of God, not upon the excellence of his character, but upon the previous impression that they were the objects of his favour, and should assuredly be saved. He rebuffed the pride and presumption of laymen, who thrust themselves forth as public teachers, and decried human learning, and a learned ministry. He denounced the spirit which generally influenced the separatists through the country; and he was entirely opposed to that religion which is fond of noise and show, and delighted to publish its experiences and privileges. After the termination of a year's fruitless mission at Kannameck, where he had suffered the greatest hardships, he was invited to become the minister of East Hampton, one of the best parishes on Long Island. But though he was not insensible to the pleasures of a quiet and fixed abode among religious friends, in the midst of the comforts and conveniences of life, yet, without the desire of fame, he preferred the dangers and sufferings of a new mission among savages. He published a narrative of his labours at Kannameck; and his journal, or an Account of the Rise and Progress of a remarkable Work of Grace amongst a number of Indians in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with some General Remarks, 1746. This work, which is very interesting, and which displays the piety and talents of the author, was published by the commissioners of the Society in Scotland. His life, written by President Edwards, is compiled chiefly from his own diary. Annexed to it are some of his letters and miscellaneous writings. A new edition of his Memoirs was published in 1822, by Sereno Edwards Dwight, concluding his journal. Mr. Edwards had omitted the already printed journals, which had been published in two parts; the first, from June 19, to Nov. 4, 1745, entitled Mirabilia Dei inter Indicos; the second, from Nov. 24, 1745, to June 19, 1746, with the title, Divine Grace Displayed, &c. These journals Mr. Dwight has incorporated in a regular chronological series with the rest of the diary, as alone given by Edwards. (Brainerd's Life. His Journal. Edwards's Funeral Serm. Middleton's Biog. Evang. iv. 262—264. Assembly's Miss. Mag. ii. 449—452. Boston Recorder, 1824. p. 196.)

BRAINTHWAIT, (William,) born about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was fellow of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, then master of Gonville and Caius college, and was one of the forty-seven divines commissioned by James I. to prepare the present authorized translation of the Bible. The portion assigned to Dr. Brainthwait and six coadjutors was the Apocrypha. His assistants were, Drs. Duport, Radclyffe, Downes, Boyse, and Messrs. Ward. (Fuller's Ch. Hist.)

BRAITHWAIT, (John,) author of an account of the political events which, upon the death of the emperor Muley Ishmael, took place in the empire of Morocco in 1727, and in the following year. His work, which was published in London in 1729, attracted much notice on its first appearance, and was soon

translated into Dutch, German, and French. The writer was an eye-witness of the most important events related by him, being connected with the British embassy, and has interspersed very interesting details respecting the political, social, and natural history of the country.

BRAKEL, (John de,) a brave naval officer in the Dutch service, born in 1618. He first served in the squadron under De Ruyter, and gave distinguished proofs of his skill and gallantry in the action which took place between the Dutch and English fleets, August 4, 1666. For this service he was rewarded with the command of one of the ships that composed the squadron dispatched by the States of Holland against Chatham. Here also he distinguished himself, forcing a passage up the river in spite of the most formidable obstructions, and in the face of a tremendous fire, which was kept up incessantly from the ships and batteries. For this service, in which he succeeded in destroying a part of the English navy, he and his associates were honourably recompensed. But De Brakel's crowning achievement was his gallant action against the combined fleets of Great Britain and France in 1672. In this engagement, bravely slighting all meaner combatants, he grappled at once with the leading ship of the enemy, commanded by Montague, earl of Sandwich. The struggle that ensued has few parallels in naval annals. The English and Dutch fought with equal fury; and De Brakel's vessel, which was the smaller of the two, would have been sunk in the heat of the contest, if timely succour had not arrived. The enemy's ship, however, took fire, and Montague leaped overboard and was drowned. De Brakel distinguished himself in several subsequent engagements with the English; and when peace took place he was employed in cruising in the Mediterranean, for the purpose of suppressing the corsairs employed by the piratical states upon its shores. But the breaking out of the war between Holland and France, in 1690, called him home, and he fell in the first engagement, in which the enemy's fleet was victorious. His remains were carried to Holland, and were buried in the church of St. Laurence, at Rotterdam.

BRAKENBERG, (Reinier,) a landscape painter, born at Haerlem, in 1649. He was a pupil of Mommers. Some biographers say that Bernard Schendel also gave him lessons. From some of his works it would seem that he took Adrian Van Ostade as his model. There is considerable ingenuity in the composition of his pictures, which must have been painted with facility, although they have the appearance of being highly finished. He understood perfectly the management of chiaroscuro; but he could not have studied from nature, as the drawing of his figures is very incorrect.

BRALION, (Nicholas de,) born about the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was a native of France, but was sent in 1625 to Rome, where, during a residence of several years, he applied himself to the study of the history of the ceremonial of the papal church, and to an inquiry into the state of ancient and modern Rome. The result of his investigation respecting the latter subject he has given in a work entitled, La Curiosité de l'Une et de l'Autre Rome, with engravings, 3 vols, 8vo. Ruinart is said to have made considerable use, in his Disquisitio Historica de Pallio, of Bralion's work entitled, Pallium Archiepiscopale, Paris, 1648, 8vo. He died in 1672.

BRAMAH, (Joseph,) well-known for his ingenious improvements in mechanics, was born in 1749, at Stainborough, in Yorkshire. Even in his childhood he discovered the germs of that inclination for mechanical pursuits, which led him, in spite of the untoward circumstances in which his earliest years were passed, to devote himself to the improvement or invention of useful machinery. He is said, when a boy, to have made for his amusement two violoncellos, and to have formed a violin with incessant labour out of a solid block of wood. His parents, who were in moderate circumstances, gave him only such an education as might fit him for agricultural occupations; but these he was obliged to abandon by a lameness, which disqualified him for that mode of life, and he was then bound apprentice to a carpenter; and when he had served his time, he came to London, and was engaged by an eminent cabinet-maker. He was now soon enabled to commence business on his own account, and by his improvements in the construction of water-closets, pipes, and pumps, he laid the foundation of his fame and fortune. These inventions were speedily followed by that upon which his reputation mainly rests —the improvement which he introduced in the construction of locks. For this invention, the fruit of earnest application, he procured a patent. His next step was

the introduction of an important improvement in hydraulic machinery, by producing a rotative motion, through a variation of the form of the piston and cylinder; and for this likewise he obtained a patent. In 1796 he took out a patent for a most ingenious application of the *hydrostatic paradox*—the uniform pressure of fluids in every direction. It may here be mentioned, as an example of the force exerted by the application of this singularly ingenious contrivance, that three hundred of the largest trees were torn up by the roots in Holt forest, in Hampshire, by its means alone, managed by two men only. The numerous purposes to which this most ingenious contrivance may be applied attest its singular utility: one of these is the planing of boards or timber, for the effecting of which purpose he erected at the Arsenal at Woolwich a machine which acts with incredible rapidity, exactness, and economy. In 1807 Mr. Bramah was employed by the directors of the Bank of England to devise a mechanical contrivance for expeditiously printing the numbers and date lines upon their notes. This he effected with remarkable ingenuity and success. For some time previous to his death, which took place in 1815, and was occasioned by a severe cold brought on by over-exertion during the progress of the above-mentioned experiments at Holt Forest, he was engaged in erecting on his premises by the side of the Thames large machinery for sawing stones and deals, constructed upon the principle of his hydro-mechanical invention. He published A Dissertation on the Construction of Locks, 8vo, and a Letter on the subject of the Cause of Boulton and Watt against Hornblower and Maberley, for an infringement of a Patent, 8vo. (New Monthly Mag. 1815.)

BRAMANTE D'URBINO, or DONATO LAZZARI, (but better known under the former name), a celebrated architect and painter, uncle of Raphael, born in the duchy of Urbino in 1444. His genius for the arts discovered itself at a very early age; but his parents being in humble circumstances, his progress in his favourite pursuit was much retarded. Being placed under the celebrated Frà Bartolomeo, he pursued his studies with diligence and success; he painted portraits and sacred and profane history in distemper and fresco; and when in Milan, in 1470, he devoted himself to the study of the noble productions of Leonardo da Vinci. But a predilection for architecture soon led him to adopt it as his profession; and in order to perfect himself in this pursuit, he travelled through Lombardy, and thence to Rome, where, with great devotion, he applied himself to the study of the remains of antiquity in that city and in the neighbourhood. Availing himself of the talent acquired by his studies under Frà Bartolomeo, he painted some frescoes at St. John Lateran, which, however, have been since destroyed. On leaving Rome, he went to Naples, where the cardinal Caraffa soon appreciated his abilities as an architect, and employed him in the construction of the cloisters of the convent *della Pace*, at Rome, and in some modifications of the interior of the church; which bears evident traces of his genius, although to what extent is not known; but it is to be presumed that at all events the nave was altered by him, as his nephew Raphael painted the spandrils of the arches. Vasari notices that the success of this first effort opened a brilliant career for our architect, as it procured him the patronage of Alexander VI.

The predominating principle of Bramante's idea of architecture in the Giraud and Cancelleria palaces, two of the finest palatial buildings of Rome, is breadth. He has therefore laid down in these compositions a great mass. To diversify this he has introduced slightly projecting orders with pilasters, the details and proportions of which hardly vary. These features produce an incongruous medley of nobility and meanness, dry in effect, hard in detail, yet as a whole very imposing. These works confirmed the reputation of Bramante, who was rich in ideas and ready in execution; an architect peculiarly fitted for Julius II., then pope, who was as prompt to suggest noble works as Bramante was to execute them. In fact, it has been a happy circumstance for the fine arts, that the papal tiara did not follow the law of succession; for each occupant of St. Peter's chair has been anxious to mark his brief career by some noble work, which should leave the impress of his character, and hand down to posterity a memorial of his reign. The Vatican palace was then an incongruous mass; and to carry out the pope's views, Bramante converted a shapeless, irregular, and unsightly space, lying between the straggling buildings of the papal residence, into a noble court, surrounded by lofty galleries, three stories high, enriched with open arcades; a grand flight of steps led from the lower

to the upper level of the court, which was a garden, having at the further end a large hemicycle, commanding a view over Rome and the range of the Appenines over Tivoli. This grand arrangement has been subsequently destroyed, in order to supply the defect of solidity arising from the haste or want of constructive skill in the architect, and by large galleries more recently erected across the court for a library and museum of sculpture. Still enough remains to attest the taste and ability of Bramante. He also designed the circular chapel in the cloister of S. Pietro in Montorio, which has been frequently cited by numerous authors as a "capo d'opera" of this master: it is certainly a very graceful idea, but very insipid in effect.

In connexion with Bramante we have already mentioned his nephew, Raffaello d'Urbino; but there was another mighty master spirit who divided the empire of the arts with these two, and that was Michael Angelo Buonarotti. Where each possessed the first rank in his peculiar department of art, and occasionally produced works in the others, which bore the stamp of high genius, and where all were ambitious to possess the preponderance in the favour of the reigning pontiff, it is natural to suppose that there was some foundation for the jealousy mentioned by Vasari and Condivi, and that these three mighty rivals had not the greatness of mind to brook so near their common patron the influence of the others' talents. It is said that Bramante was successful in dissuading Julius II. from authorizing Michael Angelo to continue the superb tomb, part of which he had already executed, for the pope, lest he should bestow upon it the sums which he ought to appropriate to his architectural undertakings. The old basilica of St. Peter's being much out of repair, Julius seized the opportunity for conceiving the vast project of erecting a new church, which, for extent, splendour, and novelty of design, should exceed every sacred edifice in Christendom. Various designs were submitted to him by the most distinguished architects of the day; but that by Bramante was selected, as presenting more originality, and greater simplicity of plan, than any by his competitors. The plan consisted of a Greek cross, surmounted by a cupola at the intersection. As originally conceived, this was a noble idea, presenting a perfect whole, giving each feature its due place in the group, and producing a sudden and overpowering effect upon the mind of the beholder upon first entering the sacred edifice.

The constructions were carried on with the usual impetuosity of the pope, and the customary haste of his architect. A few years saw the walls carried up, and the arches thrown over, when, of a sudden, serious settlements and fissures were perceptible, betokening want of solidity in the foundations or walls, ere a stone was laid of the stupendous cupola, which was to crown the whole. Upon looking at the plan given in Serlio's work, one is at a loss to account for such an accident, unless, indeed, the proper precautions had not been taken in the foundations, which came upon part of the substructures of the ancient Neronian Circus, and which, probably, had not been entirely removed; thus producing, naturally, an unequal bearing. At this period Bramante died, at the age of 70, honoured and regretted by all; for he was of a cheerful temperament, agreeable in his manners, generous in his disposition. He was an improvisatore and poet, as appears from the volume of his works published at Milan, in 1756. (Milizia Memorie degli Architetti. Quatremère de Quincy, Histoire de plus Celèbres Architectes. Letaronilly, Edifices de Rome Moderne. Serlio Architettura.)

BRAMANTINO, (Bartolomeo,) a celebrated Milanese architect, whose real name was Suardi; he flourished about the middle of the fifteenth century. He was predecessor to the famous Bramante Lazzari, who is said to have derived much of his architectural knowledge from him. Like his namesake, and most of the artists of this period, he was at once painter and architect, and was employed to decorate many Roman buildings with his pencil. He also measured most of the edifices of Lombardy, and published a description of them. He erected a great number of churches in the Milanese territory, the most distinguished of which is the celebrated one of St. Satyrus. It is enriched within and without with columns, double corridors, and a much admired tribune, and has a sacristy filled with statues. He is considered as one of the revivers of classic architecture in northern Italy. During his sojourn at Rome he improved his style of design, and acquired a chaster tone of colouring, and a broader cast of his drapery. Lanzi notices, as some of his principal works, a dead Christ with the Marys, in the church of

St. Sepolcro, at Milan; and a picture of the Virgin and Infant, with St. Ambrose and Michael, in the Galleria Melzi. In the church of St. Francesco are also some pictures by this master, composed and designed in a style superior to that of his contemporaries of the Milanese school. (Quatremère de Quincy Dictionnaire Historique d'Architecture.)

BRAMBILLA, (John Alexander,) an Italian surgeon, born at Pavia, in 1730. He passed much of his time in Germany, and the emperor, Joseph II., appointed him chief surgeon and director of the Josephine Academy. In 1793 he returned to Italy, and died at Padua, July 29, 1800. He published:—Lettera Critica in cui si Scoglie la Questione se le Inflammazioni, e le Gangrene se debbono abbandonnar alla Natura, Milan, 1765, 4to. Chirurgische-praktische Abhandlung von der Phlegmone und ihren Ausgängen, Wien. 1773, 1775, 1786, 8vo. In Italian, Milan, 1777, 2 vols, 4to. Abhandlung ueber den Gebrauch des Oxykrats und der Trocknen Charpie, Wien. 1777, 8vo. Instruktion für die beyden K. K. Armeen und in den Feldspitärlern angestallt Feldchirurgen, *ib.* 1779, fol. Storia delle Scoparte Fisico-medico-anatomico-chirurgiche, Milan, 1780, 3 vols, 4to; in German, Wien. 1789, 4to. Instrumentarium Chirurgicum Viennense, Wien. 1781, fol. Instruktion fuer die Professoren der K. K. Chirurgischen Militärakademie, *ib.* 1784, 4to. Oratio habita Vindobonæ cum nova Cæsareo-Regia Academia Medico-chirurgica, &c. *ib.* 1785, 4to; translated into French by Linguet, Bruxelles, 1787, 8vo. Statuta et Constitutiones Acad. Med. Chir. Vindobon. Viennæ, 1787, 4to. Trattato Chirurgico sopra le Ulcere della Estremità Inferiore, Milan, 1793, 4to. There are also some papers by Brambilla inserted in the Memoirs of the Arts of the Josephine Academy, but they are of little value.

BRAMER, (Leonard,) a Dutch painter, born at Delft, in 1596. It is not known under whom he studied, but he went to Rome when he was 18 years of age, and passed the greater part of his life in Italy, residing chiefly at Florence and Venice, where his works were highly esteemed. He painted historical subjects of a small size, which he ornamented with vases of gold and silver, imitated with a precision bordering on servility: his pencil, however, is light and spirited, and he was a perfect master of chiaroscuro. Two of his most esteemed pictures are, Peter denying Christ, and The Resurrection of Lazarus. He also excelled in painting night pieces, with towns on fire, and caverns, with light coming from above, in the manner of Rembrandt; which has led persons unacquainted with the time in which he lived, to suppose that he was a pupil of that master. Towards the latter part of his life he returned to Holland, and died at Delft.

BRAMER, (Benjamin,) a German architect and mathematician, born about the middle of the sixteenth century. Of his numerous writings, the most remarkable is one which he published at Cassel, in 1630, entitled Geometrisches Triangular Instrument; in this he unblushingly claims for his brother-in-law, Byrge, the invention of logarithms—a demonstrably groundless pretension, which has, however, been often repeated in subsequent publications.

BRAMHALL, (John,) archbishop of Armagh, was born in 1593, at Pontefract, in Yorkshire, where he received the rudiments of his education, and was sent to Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, in 1608, under the charge of Mr. Hulet, where he took his degrees of B.A. in 1612, and of M.A. in 1616. He then quitted the university, entered into holy orders, and was presented to a living in the city of York. Mr. Wandesford, afterwards master of the rolls, and lord deputy of Ireland, presented him to the rectory of Elrington, in Yorkshire; when he married Mrs. Hally, the widow of a clergyman, with whom he obtained a good fortune, and the valuable library of her former husband. In the year 1623, he held two disputations with a Romish priest, and a Jesuit, in the town of Northallerton, which extended his reputation, and procured him the esteem of Dr. Mathews, archbishop of York, who made him his chaplain. He also made him prebendary of York, and afterwards of Ripon, where he resided; and after the archbishop's death, in 1628, acted in the quality of sub-dean: and he was also appointed one of the king's commissioners. In 1623, he took his degree of B.D., and in 1630, that of D.D., and soon after went to Ireland, on the invitation of the Viscount Wentworth, and was made one of the king's chaplains in ordinary, having resigned all his preferments in England. On the 16th of May, 1634, he was consecrated to the see of Londonderry, in the chapel of Dublin Castle. He immediately applied himself to the re-

covery of the alienated property of the Church, and recovered much of the land belonging to it, which had been illegally alienated by his predecessors, and procured the passing of some acts for the better support of the Church, and the protection of its property; under the authority of which he abolished fee-farms, and obtained compositions for the rent, instead of small reserved rents; and in the course of four years, he recovered to the Church about 40,000*l.* a year, which had been wasted and impropriated. He was also instrumental in persuading the Convocation to adopt the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion; and used his best endeavours, though ineffectually, to get the English canons established also in Ireland. He met with much opposition and obloquy, and was, according to the fashion of the times, charged with popery and Arminianism by those who were unfriendly to his views. He visited his native country in 1637, and met with much respect from Charles I., archbishop Laud, and men of the highest rank; but was much surprised, on his arrival in London, to find an information exhibited against him in the Star-chamber, of which he soon cleared himself. On the 4th of March, 1641, the Irish House of Commons exhibited articles of high treason against him and several of his majesty's ministers of state, charging them with a conspiracy to subvert the fundamental laws, and to introduce an arbitrary government; to have caused several seditions and rebellions, by having pronounced false, unjust, and erroneous judgments; and to have designed to subvert the rights of parliament. His friends urged him to decline the trial, but he thought it dishonourable to fly, and took his place in parliament as usual; but his accusers immediately committed him to prison: he was released, however, upon the interference of primate Usher.

On his return to Ireland, he found that the influx of Scottish covenanters into Londonderry, and their connexion with popish rebels, rendered his residence in that city extremely dangerous; and he privately embarked for England. In Yorkshire he rendered essential service to the king, and sent him a considerable present of plate to Nottingham, where he set up his standard. In 1644, when the king's affairs became desperate, after the battle of Marston-Moor, he emigrated to Hamburg, and, together with archbishop Laud, was excepted by the parliament out of the general amnesty, in 1652. From Hamburg he went to Brussels, where he continued till 1648, and officiated every Sunday, and frequently administered the Lord's Supper according to the liturgy. In 1648, he ventured to return to Ireland, where he was in great danger from the enmity of the papists, and the vengeance of Cromwell's government. The marquis of Clanricarde protected him at Portumnagh, and he was allowed to use the liturgy; but during a revolt at Cork, he narrowly escaped on board a small vessel.

During his residence abroad, he held many controversies on religion, both occasionally, and by public challenge, and wrote several tracts in defence of the Church of England. For the purpose of drawing a parallel between the English liturgy and the public forms of the foreign Protestants, he undertook a journey into Spain. On his first day's journey, however, in that kingdom, he was deterred from proceeding farther, by a singular incident. The hostess of the inn where he stopped for refreshment, accosted him by his name and title. When he expressed his surprise, she showed him his own picture, and informed him that there were several of them on the road, so that he might be recognised and carried to the inquisition, and that her husband was empowered by that court to arrest him. Upon this hint he returned.

On the 18th of January, 1661, he was translated to the primacy of Armagh. Soon afterwards, he consecrated, in one day, two archbishops, and ten bishops, among whom was the celebrated Jeremy Taylor. The same year he visited his diocese, which he found in the greatest disorder, some having committed horrible outrages, and many imbibed violent prejudices both against himself, and the doctrine and discipline of the Church. By lenity and firmness, reproof, argument, and persuasion, he at last gained the point at which he aimed. When the benefices were called in at his primary visitation, several of the ministers exhibited only such titles as they had received from the late civil powers; but, on account of the good character which they bore, he was willing to repair the defect by institution and induction, which they very thankfully accepted. Their letters of orders, likewise, were merely certificates from Presbyterian classes, which he told them disqualified them from any preferment in the Church, which produced a *new* question. Are we not ministers of the gospel? said they. But his grace

hoped they were also *ministers of peace*. "I dispute not," said he, "the value of your ordination, nor those acts which you have exercised by virtue of it here, when there was no law; but we are now to consider ourselves as a national church, limited by law, which, among other things, takes chief care to prescribe about ordination; and I do not know how you could recover the means of the Church, if any should refuse to pay you your tithes, if you are not ordained as the law of this church requires. And I am desirous that she may have your labours, and you such portions of her revenue as shall be allotted you in a legal and assured way." By such arguments and gentle treatment, he gained over such of the Presbyterian ministers as were moderate and learned.

He was officially president of the Convocation, and was chosen speaker of the House of Lords, in the parliament which met May 8th, 1661; and so great was the respect shown him, that a committee examined their books, and expunged all the scandalous charges against him, and the earl of Strafford. He carried a bill through parliament for augmentations to the livings of the bishops, and recovering the forfeited impropriate tithes. A little before his death, he visited his diocese, and repaired his cathedral: but, in the month of June, 1663, he had a paralytic seizure, which proved fatal. He left one son, Sir Thomas Bramhall, bart., and three daughters. His works were very voluminous, and published at different times; but they were all reprinted at Dublin, in 1677, and published in 1 vol. folio.

BRAMSTON, (James,) a divine and poet, born at the close of the seventeenth century, and educated at Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1720. Two of his poems, which are to be found in Dodsley's Collection, have considerable merit; they are of the satirical class, and are entitled, The Art of Politics, in imitation of Horace's Art of Poetry; and, The Man of Taste, occasioned by Pope's Epistle on that subject. He also wrote The Crooked Sixpence, in imitation of Philips's Splendid Shilling, inserted in the Repository. He was vicar of Starting, in Sussex, and died in 1744. (Chalmers.)

BRAN, (Frederic Alexander,) a German journalist, born in 1767, at Rybnitz, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He settled at Hamburg, where he edited a paper, called the Minerva; but was forced to flee, in consequence of the commotion that was excited by his translation of Cavallos' celebrated denunciation of Napoleon's usurpation of the crown of Spain. In 1813, after the battle of Leipsic, he returned to Hamburg; and in 1816, he settled at Jena, where he commenced a very popular journal, full of miscellaneous information, which reached the forty-fourth volume. He died in 1831.

BRANCACCIO, (Landolfe,) born at Naples, in the 13th century. He was employed in the service of Charles I. and of Charles II., at whose recommendation Pope Celestine V. gave him a cardinal's hat. In 1294, he was employed in different negotiations, by his successors, Bonifacias VIII. and Clement V., and died at Avignon, in 1312.

BRANCACCIO, (Luigi,) was, by Innocent VII., sent as nuncio to Naples, an office which he continued to hold under Gregory XII., who gave him the archbishopric of Taranto, and made him a cardinal in September 1408: he died in 1411.

BRANCACCIO, (Nicolo,) was the first of the family that settled in France; he was made archbishop of Cosenze, and adhered to the party of pope Clement VII., who created him cardinal, in 1378, and made him also bishop of Albano. He was a member of the conclave at the election of the anti-pope Benedict XIII.; whose party he soon abandoned, and at the council of Pisa gave his vote in favour of Martin V. In 1412, he was appointed by John XXIII. legate to the kingdom of Naples; and at his return, he died at Florence, in the same year.

BRANCACCIO, (Raimondo,) was apostolic protonotary, when Urban VI., who wished to increase the number of his dependents, created him cardinal in 1384. Bonifacias IX. employed him in important affairs, as did his seven successors. At the council of Constance, Brancaccio was one of the cardinals who signed the deposition of John XXIII. He died at Rome, in 1427.

BRANCACCIO, (Francesco Maria,) a Neapolitan nobleman, born at *Bari*, in Puglia, in 1592. He made great progress in all branches of learning, and obtained the degree of LL.D. at seventeen years of age, and that of D.D. at twenty-six. By Gregory XV. he was appointed referendario delle due signature; by Urban VIII., governor of Fabriano, bishop of S. Marco, governor of Todi e Terni, cardinal in 1633, bishop of Viterbo in

1638, of Sabina in 1666, of Frascati in 1668, and of Porto e Santa Ruffina in 1671. He was present at five conclaves, and president of the Basilian Academy, and died at Rome in 1675.

BRANCADORI PERINI, (Giovanni Battista,) an Italian of rank, born at Sienna, in 1674. From his earliest years he devoted himself to the study of polite literature, which he pursued with ardour, both at his native city and at Rome. Of his various publications the best known is, Chronologia de' Gran Maestri dello Spedale del Santo Sepolcro della sagra Religione Militare di S. Giovanni Gerosolimitano, oggi detti di Malta. This work is embellished with portraits of sixty-six of the grand-masters, engraved by Jerome de Rossi, (brother of the printer of the work,) from originals sent from Malta. Brancadori died in 1711.

BRANCALEONE DANDOLO, a native of Bologna, elevated, about the middle of the thirteenth century, to the dignity of senator of Rome, or *podestà*. This measure was resorted to by the populace as an act of self-defence against the nobles, who, by their unbridled license, had plunged the devoted city into a state of frightful confusion. In 1253, Brancaleone, invested with this unwonted authority, exercised it with so much judgment and firmness, that he speedily reduced the nobles to order. The fickle populace, however, soon grew weary of the severity which the emergency obliged him to employ, revolted, and banished him from the city. But he was speedily recalled, and reinvested with all his former powers. He died in 1258, leaving a name as dear to the people, as it was hateful to the nobles.

BRANCAS, (André,) known, during the reign of Henry IV. of France, by the title of Admiral de Villars, in the annals of which period he holds a distinguished place. He was suspected of having shared largely with the other party leaders of the time in their project of re-establishing the feudal system, and is believed, by Hénault, to have fixed his attention upon Normandy with that design. Brancas held Rouen, the possession of which place was important to the royal cause; and Sully dwells, in his Memoirs, with excusable self-gratulation upon the skilful negotiations by which he succeeded in detaching from the adverse party so brave a man as admiral de Villars. At the siege of Doulens he was taken prisoner by the Spanish party, and murdered by them in cold blood. He was a man of hasty temper; but placable, brave, and faithful.—His younger brother, George, created, in 1626, marquis de Villars, distinguished himself by his bravery in the field, and by his fidelity to the throne. The family of Brancacci, from which the name of Brancas is derived, is still a distinguished one in the kingdom of Naples. (Biog. Univ.)

BRANCAS LAURAGUAIS, (Duke de,) a French nobleman, born in 1735, and remarkable for his extensive scientific attainments; and especially for his knowledge of chemistry. He made some important discoveries respecting the nature and qualities of the diamond, and suggested several improvements in the manufacture of porcelain. He died in 1824.

BRANCAS-VILLENEUVE, (André-François de,) born at the close of the seventeenth century, remarkable only for the tenacity with which he adhered to the exploded system of astronomy and physics, and for the misdirected industry with which he laboured to give currency to his fanciful notions in these sciences. His groundless theories have been ably exposed by Lalande. His works are few, and it is remarkable that he has not affixed his name to any of them. He died in 1758. (Biog. Univ.)

BRANCATO, (Francesco,) a Jesuit, a native of Sicily, who went as a missionary to China, where he arrived in 1637, and commenced his ministrations in the province of Kiang-nan. He was countenanced by the authorities of the country, and by his efforts succeeded in extensively propagating the tenets and in introducing the ceremonial of his church. He died at Canton, in 1671. He published, among other works, a catechism, still used as an elementary book by those of the Chinese who profess Christianity. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRAND, (Bernard,) a Swiss jurist, who wrote a history of the world from the creation down to the year 1553, published at Basle: a large portion of the work is occupied with the history of Switzerland, and is full of interesting matter. He died of the plague, in 1594.

BRAND, (Christian,) a painter, born, in 1722, at Vienna. Francis I. greatly valued his talents, and employed him in painting for the Luxembourg. He was remarkable for the truth of his colouring, and for the skill with which he grouped his figures. He was a devoted copyist of nature. He died at Vienna in 1795.

BRAND, (Frederick Augustus,) a

painter, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Vienna in 1730, and was a member of the Imperial Academy. He painted several historical subjects and landscapes, of which favourable mention is made by the German writers; he was instructed in the use of the graver by Schmutzer.

BRAND, (John,) a divine and antiquary, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1743. His parents were in humble life, and apprenticed him to a shoemaker; but he devoted himself to study with such ardour that he qualified himself for the University of Oxford, entered Lincoln college, and took his bachelor's degree. During his academical residence he published a poem on Illicit Love, written among the ruins of Godstow Nunnery, 4to, 1775. Two years afterward he published a very curious book, Observations on Popular Antiquities, including Bourne's Antiquitates Vulgares, with copious addenda. This work he continued to enlarge and improve till his death, when it was published in two volumes, 4to. On his ordination he was presented to the curacy of Cramlington, in Newcastle; and in 1784 he was presented, by the duke of Northumberland, to the rectory of St. Mary-at-Hill, London; and in the same year he was appointed secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. In 1789 he published The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Newcastle, 2 vols, 4to, with engravings by Fittler. He died in 1806.

BRAND, (John,) a divine and political writer. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, and took his master's degree in 1769. During his residence at the university he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Seatonian prize; but he published his essay, entitled Conscience, in 1772. In 1797 he was presented to the living of St. George-the-Martyr, in Southwark, which he held with the vicarage of Wickham, near Twayte, Suffolk, until his death, in 1808. He was well versed in theology, mathematics, and history, and wrote several pamphlets upon the political topics of the day; but his writings possess little permanent interest.

BRANDANO, or BRANDAM, (Antony,) a Portuguese monk, born in 1584. He made the history of his own country the special object of his study, and thus qualified himself to continue the Monarquia Lusitana of Bernard de Britto, which had been interrupted by that writer's death in 1617. His labours, while he was engaged in this great work, were indefatigable, and he published the fruits of them at Lisbon, in 1632, in 2 vols. fol. He died in 1637.—The work was carried on by his nephew, Francis Brandano, who published two volumes more in 1650 and 1672, bringing the history down to the year 1325. He died at Lisbon in 1683.

BRANDAU, (Conrad Henry,) a German physician, born at Cassel, in 1752. He took the degree of M.D. at Rinteln, in 1777; and was appointed, in 1780, professor of ophthalmic surgery in the college of Cassel. In 1785 he was appointed to a similar chair in the university of Marburg; and in 1787 he went to Russia, and was chosen professor of surgery at St. Petersburg. In 1789 he was made physician to one of the hospitals of Moscow, the duties of which he fulfilled for two years, and then returned to Germany, and settled at Hanau, where he died September 6, 1791. He published:—Observationes de Vocis Signo in Morbis characteristico, Rinteln, 1777, 4to. Programma de Chirurgiâ Rationali, Cassel, 1780, 4to. De Intemperantiâ et Morbis ex ipsâ oriundis, Marb. 1785, 4to. Unterhaltende Aufsätze ueber mahreren Theilen der Arzneykunst, für die, welche Aertze und nicht Aertze sind, *ib.* 1786, 1787, 8vo. Rede an der 25 jährigen Jubelfeyer der Regierung K. M. Katharina den 28 Jun. 1787, St. Petersb. 1787, 4to.

BRANDEL, (Peter,) a German painter of portrait and history, born at Prague, in 1660. He was a pupil of John Schroeter, and in four years surpassed his master; he gave proof of his ability in many pictures painted for the churches and other public edifices at Prague and Breslau, and is said to have possessed great readiness of invention, and had acquired an uncommon facility. He died in 1739.

BRANDENBERG, (John,) a painter, born at Zug, in Switzerland, in 1660. He received his earliest instruction in the art from his father, Thomas Brandenberg, who was a painter, but little known. On his father's death, the young artist was taken under the protection of the count of Ferrari, with whom he went to Mantua. Here he applied himself with great diligence to the study of the works of Giulio Romano. After his talents had been thus matured, he returned to his native city; and the pictures which he painted for the several churches and convents in the different towns in Switzerland, afford convincing proof that he profited by the

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advantages which his patron afforded him. The composition of his historical pictures is excellent; they are correctly drawn, and vigorously coloured. Several of his battle-pieces are much admired. He died in 1729.

BRANDENBURG, (Frederic I.) margrave and elector of, was born at Nuremberg, in 1372. He rendered himself signally useful to the emperor Sigismond, who, in recompense of his services, rewarded him with the dignities attached to his name. He was a man of extraordinary mental energy, and mainly contributed by his influence to the election of the emperors Albert II. and Frederic III. He died in 1440.

BRANDENBURG, (Joachim II.,) elector of, born in 1505. In 1539 he embraced the Reformed religion, but kept aloof from the contests in which the whole of Germany was at that time engaged; moved, perhaps, by his regard for the emperor Charles V., in whose expedition against the Turks he had taken an active part. He refused, however, to countenance the *Interim*, and in a fit of exasperation at the perfidious treatment of the landgrave of Hesse, who, in 1547, had been arrested in spite of the safe-conduct which had been granted to him, drew his sword upon the duke of Alva, even in the imperial presence. His death, which was said to have been caused by poison, took place in 1571.

BRANDENBURG, (Frederic William,) elector of, born at Berlin, in 1620. Left by his father, George William, with a territory reduced to utter desolation, he summoned all the energy of a mind fruitful in resources to meet the difficulties that surrounded him. And he succeeded. The experience which he had early acquired in foreign service was now turned to account, and employed for the benefit of his devastated country. He wrested from the Swedes the captured fortresses, made a truce with that power, formed an alliance with Poland, introduced order and economy into the public finances, and, by the treaty of Westphalia, had the satisfaction of beholding his frontiers defined, his electorate freed from hostile forces, and in a condition to take a prominent part in the warlike proceedings which speedily ensued. He made a treaty in 1656 with Charles Gustavus, who was meditating an attack upon Poland; and uniting his forces with those of that monarch, gained, with him, a decisive victory almost under the walls of Warsaw. Soon afterwards, discerning the impolicy of this new alliance, he renounced it, and joined the emperor Ferdinand III., and the king of Denmark, who undertook the defence of Poland. A brief interval of peace was employed by Frederic William in the improvement of his territory; but the summons of war soon called him from those peaceful pursuits, and the designs of Louis XIV. against Holland determined him to take part with the latter state; but the timidity and irresolution of Austria, awed by the military genius of Turenne, discouraged the elector from maintaining a contest so unequal, and he stood still while his Westphalian provinces were rent from him. The pause was but for a moment. The invasion of the palatinate, in 1674, awoke the empire as from a trance; the elector united his forces with those of the imperial general Bournonville; and hearing that the Swedish troops had entered and were pillaging the electorate, he hastened from his head quarters in Franconia, met the enemy, and totally routed them. His subsequent career was a succession of victories, and ended in the complete overthrow of his enemies. The closing years of his life were less disturbed by warlike proceedings, but were rendered more illustrious by the works of peace; and the asylum which, in 1685, he afforded to the French protestants who were exiled from their country by the perfidious revocation of the edict of Nantes, will shed a lasting lustre upon his name. He died 28th April, 1688.

BRANDER, (George Frederic,) born at Ratisbon, in 1713. It was at first intended to apprentice him to a grocer, but an irresistible inclination for mechanical pursuits discovered itself at a very early age, and his parents wisely determined not to thwart it. After his father's death he studied the mathematics for three years under Doppelmayer, and others, at Nuremberg and Altdorf. Thence, in 1734, he repaired to Augsburg, where he supported himself by the manufacture of surgical and mathematical instruments; and three years afterwards he constructed telescopes, said to have been the first that had been seen in Germany. This procured for him the notice and countenance of the most distinguished men of the time, especially of the celebrated Lambert, who contributed greatly to the diffusion of his rising reputation, as well as to the improvement of his knowledge. Invitations now poured in upon him from the leading capitals in Europe to

take up his residence in them; but he could not be persuaded to quit his favourite Augsburg. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Munich, and, in 1779, he obtained the prize from that of Copenhagen, for the construction of an instrument (of which he afterwards published a description) for enabling engineers to measure inaccessible distances without moving from a given spot. Among his clever inventions, his glass micrometer, so exceedingly useful, and so much admired by Dollond, must not be forgotten. Of his numerous inventions he has himself given an exact descriptive catalogue, consisting of 102 articles. Bernoulli published in Berlin, in 1783, La Correspondance de Brander avec Lambert sur les Questions de Physique et Mécanique. Brander died at Augsburg, in 1783.

BRANDER, (Gustavus,) a merchant and antiquary, of a Swedish family, was born in London, in 1720. He was a director of the Bank of England, a trustee of the British Museum, one of the earliest supporters of the Society of Arts, and an active member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, to the last of which he contributed many valuable papers and curiosities. He formed a valuable collection of fossils found in the cliffs near Christchurch, Hampshire, where he had an estate. Of this collection, which he gave to the British Museum, he published an account, entitled, Fossilia Hantoniensia Collecta, et in Museo Britannico deposita à Gustavo Brander, 1766, 4to. He also communicated to the Royal Society an account of the effect of lightning on the Danish church in Wellclose-square. He died in 1787.

BRANDES, (John Christian,) a German actor and dramatist, born at Stettin, in 1735. Abandoned in early life by his father, and compelled by the destitute condition of his mother to seek for subsistence, he led a wandering life in Germany, Prussia, and Poland, during which time he suffered the severest privations. After a series of strange adventures, in which he was sometimes successful, but more frequently unfortunate, he joined a company of strolling players, for whose profession he had formed a strong inclination. The dramatic art was at that time in its infancy in Germany; but a taste for theatrical entertainments was beginning to be rapidly diffused, and Brandes was led to try his fortune in this new occupation. His first attempt was a failure. His employer was compelled to dismiss his company; and Brandes was once more thrown penniless upon the world. His struggles were for some time incessant and diversified. At length Lessing discovered his capacity, and befriended him. He again attempted the stage, with enlarged experience and better success. His marriage with Charlotte Koch obtained for him an introduction to Ramler, Engel, and Mendelsohn. The loss of his wife and daughter, both of them accomplished performers, affected him so deeply, that he retired from the stage, and soon after, at Berlin, in 1799, he closed a life as much chequered by good and adverse fortune, as the annals of a profession proverbially unstable can exhibit. His dramatic writings, published at Leipsic, in 1790, in 8 vols, 8vo, have little to recommend them; but in his autobiography, of which there is a French translation, many interesting anecdotes are agreeably related.

BRANDES, (Ernest,) an accomplished statesman, born at Hanover, in 1758. He was educated, under Heyne, at the university of Gottingen, to which he afterwards proved a liberal benefactor. He visited Germany, France, and England; and while in this country he made the acquaintance of Edmund Burke, who designed, in the event of his party coming into power, to offer Brandes an appointment to the post of under secretary of state. Soon after his return to Hanover he was appointed privy councillor; and when that city was occupied by the French troops in 1803, he was one of the deputies that negotiated with Mortièr. He died at Hanover, in 1810. Heeren, in his life of Heyne, describes Brandes as a man of fragile frame, but full of energy and animation; scarcely ever in the enjoyment of health, but alert and cheerful under all his bodily ailments: often perplexed and irresolute about trifles; but in all cases of great emergency prompt to decide, and immovable in his determination.

BRANDI, (Giacinto,) a painter, born at Poli, near Rome, in 1623. He was a pupil of Giacomo Sementi, of Bologna; but he afterwards studied in the school of Lanfranco, and in the early part of his life he painted some admirable pictures in the style of this master; but from habits of extravagance, he was frequently obliged, for the sake of despatch, to finish his works in a negligent manner. A grand style of composition, a firm and

free handling, and a fine character in his heads, form the principal features in his productions. But in many of his pictures there is feeble and incorrect colouring. He died at Rome, in 1691.

BRANDIS, (John Frederic,) professor of civil law, born in 1760, and educated, with a view to his profession, at Gottingen. His known profound and extensive acquaintance with the subject which he was elected to discuss and elucidate in public, together with a peculiar aptitude for his profession, excited the highest expectations at the university of Gottingen, where he was suddenly and prematurely cut off, in the thirtieth year of his age, just when he was preparing to deliver his course of lectures. He died in 1790. (Biog. Univ.)

BRANDMULLER, (Gregory,) an eminent Swiss painter, born at Basle, in 1661. He was the son of a member of the council, and his father possessing a collection of drawings and prints, Brandmuller evinced an early inclination for the art, by copying some of them. He was placed under the tuition of an obscure painter, called Caspar Meyer. At the age of seventeen he was sent to Paris, and had the advantage of studying under Le Brun, who found sufficient ability in his pupil to entrust him to paint from his designs in the works in which he was then engaged at Versailles, which he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of his master, and shortly after obtained the prize at the Royal Academy at Paris. On his return to Switzerland, he was invited to the courts of Wirtemberg and Baden Dourlach, where he met with great encouragement. He excelled in historical pieces and portraits, and his genius resembled that of Le Brun, his subjects being full of spirit, and treated with elevation and grandeur: his design is correct, and his expression animated and just. He had a good method of colouring, laying on each mass in so proper a manner as to avoid breaking his tints, which made his colours retain their original beauty and strength. He painted his portraits in an historical style, and was generally commended for the fidelity of his likenesses.

BRANDMULLER, (James,) an eminent lawyer, born at Basil, in 1617, and educated partly in that city and partly at Montbeliard. After taking his master's degree, in 1634, he applied himself particularly to the study of civil law, and travelled for some time in France, England, Holland, and Germany, where he established a correspondence with the literati of these countries. In 1649 he was made doctor of laws, and in 1652, professor of the Institute at Basil, and subsequently professor of the Pandects. In private life he was much esteemed; and besides his fame as a lawyer, he was well acquainted with Roman antiquities and polite literature in general. He died in 1677.

BRANDO, (John,) a Flemish historian, born towards the close of the fourteenth century. He has left an unpublished chronicle, containing a history of the world from the creation down to his own time. Meyer acknowledges that he was largely indebted to this work in the compilation of his Annals. It was ordered in 1827, by the then government, that this work of Brando's should be forthwith printed among other unpublished documents; but the revolution of 1830 put a stop to the execution of the project.

BRANDOLESE, (Pietro,) an Italian bibliographer, born at Lendinaria, in 1754. The narrow circumstances of his family obliged him in early life to seek for support by the exercise of his pen. His first occupation, which he found in the library of Albrizzi, at Venice, afforded him valuable opportunities for improving his knowledge of bibliography, history, and the fine arts; and he soon afterwards, in 1778, commenced trade as a bookseller at Padua, close to the university, where he was so fortunate as to attract the notice of the chevalier Giovanni de Lazara, who appointed him his assistant in the office of inspector-general of the paintings in the city and surrounding territory. Here also he had ample opportunities for the further extension of his knowledge and the refinement of his taste. Besides a new edition, which he superintended, of cardinal de Brienne's Serie dell' Edizioni Aldine, per Ordine Cronologico ed Alfabetico, he published several works of his own, which have obtained a very high and deserved reputation. Of these may be mentioned his Pitture, Sculture, Architetture, ed altre Cose notabili di Padova, Monumente descritte, 1795, 8vo. This work is highly commended by Lanzi, who has made considerable use of it in his History of Painting. His writings were highly prized likewise by Morelli, Borromeo, Bartolis, Gennari, and Cesarotti. He died at Venice in 1809. (Biog. Univ. and Biograf. Univ.)

BRANDOLINI, (Aurelio,) surnamed *Lippo*, from having become blind in

his infancy, was of a noble family of Florence, about the middle of the 15th century. He was an orator, poet, theologian, philosopher, and musician. Being called to Hungary by king Mathias Corvino, when he founded the new university at Buda, in 1484, Brandolini was appointed professor of rhetoric, and became so great a favourite with that sovereign and his queen Beatrice, that they often consulted him in the most important affairs. On the death of king Mathias, in 1490, Aurelio returned to Florence, entered the congregation of the Eremitani Brothers of St. Augustin, in the convent of St. Maria, and turned the whole force of his mind to preaching. The success he met with in this new avocation would be almost incredible, were it not minutely detailed by several contemporary writers. He died at Rome of the plague, in 1497. Brandolini has left many works upon different subjects, both in prose and in verse; and it is a matter of surprise how a blind man could have acquired so much knowledge and written so much. Amongst them there are Paradoxa Christiana, Dialogus de Humanæ Vitæ Conditione, and De Ratione Scribendi Libri III. which is considered the most remarkable for the clearness of the style, the elegance of the language, and the profundity of the knowledge displayed in it.

BRANDOLINI, (Raffaello,) younger brother of the preceding, and for the same cause of being blind surnamed *Lippo*, was likewise a great scholar, orator, antiquarian, and one of the most extraordinary extempore poets of his age. He was born at Florence, about the year 1465, and acquired so great a reputation, that, being at Naples when Charles VIII., king of France, took possession of that kingdom, Brandolini spoke extempore before that sovereign a Latin oration in his praise, which he afterwards turned into Latin verse. The death of his brother, which happened two years after, called him to Rome, where he taught rhetoric, and became known to pope Leo X., by whom he was so esteemed, that he called him Oculus Pontificis, and assigned him apartments in the Vatican. The exact time of his death is not known, but it must have taken place after the year 1514, as some of his letters bear that date. The only work of his which has been published is a Latin dialogue, entitled Leo, in praise of pope Leo X., and the family of De Medici, in which he has introduced an interesting account of the history of that time. Mazzuchelli mentions several treatises and letters of his.

BRANDON, (Charles,) duke of Suffolk, a favourite of Henry VIII. His distinguished bravery, refined manners, and courteous behaviour, rendered him universally popular. At the tournament of St. Denys, in honour of Mary, sister of Henry, who married Louis XII. of France, he was attacked by a powerful and gigantic German, at the instigation of the French, who were envious of his reputation; but he repulsed and overcame his antagonist: and Henault relates that his conduct was so noble, that it won the affections of the youthful bride, who, becoming a widow in three months after, soon offered him her hand and fortune. The marriage was accordingly celebrated with the king's permission. Brandon died in 1545, and his obsequies were observed with fitting solemnity by Henry's command.

BRANDT, (Sebastian,) surnamed Titio, a lawyer and satiric poet, born at Strasburg, in 1458 according to some, but according to Haller, in 1454. After prosecuting his earlier studies at his native place, he proceeded to Basle, where he was made doctor and professor of law. His capacity for affairs now attracted general notice, and the emperor Maximilian I. made him his counsellor. He was afterwards appointed syndic and chancellor of Strasburg. He published several works, the principal of which is the celebrated satiric poem, entitled The Ship of Fools, written in German, in iambic verse. This was translated into Latin by James Locher, a pupil of his, Lyons, 1488; this date, however, cannot be correct, for there is in the work a letter of the translator, dated 1497. Another edition was printed at Paris, in 1498; and of this there is a copy in the Royal Library, printed on vellum. It has been translated into Dutch; into French verse, by Peter Riviere, Paris, 1497, in small fol.; and into English verse, by Alexander Barclay, 1509. Brandt died at Basle in 1520.

BRANDT, (Nicholas, or Sebastian,) a German chemist, born in the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is said that while employed in making some experiments upon urine, with a view to the discovery of a fluid by which he might convert silver into gold, he discovered the substance since called phosphorus: this took place in 1667, or, according to some, in 1669. He made known the result of his experiment, but

concealed the process, which, however, Kunckel, chemist to the elector of Saxony, easily guessed, and carried successfully into operation; hence it has been called Kunckel's phosphorus. (Chalmers. Rees's Cyclopædia.)

BRANDT, (Gerard,) a learned Arminian divine and ecclesiastical historian, born at Amsterdam, in 1626. His father was so distinguished for his knowledge of mechanics, that Descartes kept up a constant correspondence with him. Brandt soon made rapid progress in the learned languages, as well as in theology and philosophy, and became successively pastor of a congregation of the Remonstrants at Nieukoop and Amsterdam. While he was at the former place he married the daughter of Gaspard Barlæus, whose Latin poetry has been so much admired. He died in 1685. In his seventeenth year he composed a tragedy, which was regarded as a failure. His subsequent writings were numerous and popular, especially a Life of Admiral de Ruyter, and A History of the Reformation in the Low Countries, &c., 4 vols, 4to, 1671, afterwards abridged in a French translation, 3 vols, 12mo. Of this work, Pensionary Fagel observed to bishop Burnet, that it was worth learning the language in which it was written for the sole purpose of reading it. It was afterwards translated into English by John Chamberlayne. (Chalmers. Biog. Univ. Moreri.)

BRANDT, (Gaspard,) eldest son of the preceding, born in 1653, at Nieukoop. He studied theology and philosophy under Limborch. He removed from Schoonhoven, where he had been licensed to the pastorship of a congregation of Remonstrants, in 1673, to Rotterdam, and afterwards to Amsterdam, where he died in 1696. The best known of his works are the Life of Grotius, in Flemish, and of Arminius, in Latin. The latter was republished, with a preface and notes by Mosheim, at Brunswick, in 1725, in 8vo. (Chalmers. Biog. Univ.)

BRANDT, (Gerard,) younger brother of the preceding, born in 1657, and, with him, instructed in philosophy and divinity by Limborch. He died in 1683, at Rotterdam, where he had been minister of a congregation of Remonstrants. He translated Dr. Heylin's Quinquarticular History, and published, anonymously, in Flemish, a History of the Public Occurrences in Europe during the years 1674, 1675, besides a collection of sixty-five sermons. (Chalmers. Biog. Univ.)

BRANDT, (John,) youngest brother of the two preceding, was born in 1660, and, after having officiated successively as pastor at Warmont and Hoorn, he was called to the Arminian church at the Hague, and afterwards to Amsterdam, where he died, in 1708. He published, in Flemish, some poems, a Life of St. Paul, 1695, and a Funeral Oration on Mary, Consort of William III., of England. In 1702 he published an interesting collection of letters, which throws much light upon the literary history of the seventeenth century; it is entitled, Clarorum Virorum Epistolæ centum inéditæ de vario Eruditionis Genere, ex Museo Johannis Brandt, G.F. (Gerardi Filii.) He also wrote a treatise against Leidekker, and published a selection from the harangues of John Isaac Pontanus, historiographer to the king of Denmark.

BRANDT, or BRANTZ, (John,) a learned philologer, born at Antwerp, in 1554. He studied successively at Louvain, Orleans, and Bourges; at which last place he received the degree of doctor of laws at the hands of the celebrated Cujacius. After travelling through Italy, and visiting the different learned associations there, he settled at Brussels for five years, and then removed to Antwerp, in 1591, and was appointed secretary of that city, where he died, in 1639, after having exemplarily discharged the duties of his office for thirty years. His modesty was equalled only by his diligence; and the whole of his studious life was regulated according to his maxim and his motto—Libenter, ardenter, constanter. Rubens married his daughter Isabella, so celebrated for her beauty, and so remarkable as being the model after which that great painter drew his female figures. Brandt's principal works are, Notæ cum Politicæ tum Criticæ in C. Julii Cæsaris et A. Hirtii Commentarios, with the text of Cæsar in Greek and Latin, &c. Frankfort, 1606, 4to; of which work a beautiful edition was published at Cambridge, in 1716; Elogia Ciceroniana Romanorum Domi Militiæque Illustrium, Antwerp, 1642, 4to; Vita Philippi Rubenii; this was the brother of the painter; Senator, sive de perfecti et veri Senatoris Officio, *ib.* 1633, 4to; Spicilegium Criticum in Apuleium, 1621.

BRANICKI, a distinguished Polish nobleman, general-in-chief of the kingdom, and a leading agent in the political

transactions of his time, born in 1691. Possessed of a princely fortune, his great political influence caused him to be regarded as the strongest barrier on the side of the nobles against the power of the crown. In 1752, having been foiled in an attempt to oppose the proceedings of Augustus III., he headed a party formed by the French ambassador, Count de Broglie, by whose assistance he hoped to mount the throne. But on the death of Augustus, the influence of Russia prevailed; and Branicki, seeing that all further resistance was vain, resolved to quit the field. On the elevation of Poniatowski, his brother-in-law, to the throne, he retired to his own estate, where he died not long afterwards, in 1771.

BRANKER, (Thomas,) an able mathematician, born in 1635, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, of which he afterwards became a fellow; but, refusing to conform to the ceremonies of the Church of England, he left his fellowship in 1662. He conformed afterwards, however, was ordained, and was presented by Lord Brereton to the rectory of Tilston, which he soon afterwards resigned for the mastership of the school of Macclesfield, where he died in 1676. He published Doctrinæ Sphericæ Adumbratio, and Usus Globorum Artificialium; Oxford, 1662. He also translated Rhonius's Introduction to Algebra, to which he prefixed a valuable table.

BRANT, (Joseph,) a celebrated Indian chief, was at the head of the Six Nations, so called, in the State of New York. Each of these was divided into three or more tribes, called the Turtle tribe, the Wolf tribe, the Bear tribe, &c. He was a Mohawk of pure Indian blood. His father, Brant, a chief, was denominated an Onondago Indian, and about the year 1756, had three sons in Sir Wm. Johnson's army. Young Brant was sent by Sir William to Dr. Wheelock's Indian charity school, at Lebanon Crank, now the town of Columbia, Connecticut; and after he had been there educated, employed his time in public business. His Indian name was Thayendanega. About the year 1762, a missionary to the Mohawks took Brant as his interpreter; but, the war obliging him to return, Brant remained, and went out with a company against the Indians, behaving so much like the christian and the soldier, that he gained great esteem. In 1765 his house was an asylum for the missionaries in the wilderness, and he exerted himself for the religious instruction of his Indian brethren. In 1775 he visited England; and it was there perceived, of course after the education he had received, that he spoke and wrote the English language with tolerable accuracy. In the war, which commenced in that year, he attached himself to the British cause. The barbarities attending the memorable destruction of the beautiful settlement of Wyoming, in July 1778, have been incorrectly ascribed to him by the writers of American history. Brant, however, was the undisputed leader of the band which, in July 1779, destroyed the settlement of Minisink, in Orange County, New York, a few miles from West Point. In June he left Niagara, with about three hundred warriors of the Six Nations, for the purpose of destroying the settlements upon the Delaware river. After the peace of 1783, Brant visited England; and afterwards returned to Upper Canada, where he passed the remainder of his life. In 1785 he, in self-defence, killed one of his sons, who, in a fit of drunkenness had attempted his life. In consequence of this act he resigned his commission of captain in the British service, and surrendered himself to justice; but lord Dorchester, the governor, would not accept his resignation. He died at his seat in Upper Canada, at the head of Lake Ontario, in 1807. (Allen's Amer. Biog. Phil. Trans. vol. lxxvi. 231. Weld's Travels, ii. 247.)

BRANTOME, (Peter de Bourdeilles), a French abbot and courtier in the service of Charles IX. and Henry III., and chamberlain to the duke of Alençon, born at Perigord, in 1527. The opportunities which his official duties afforded him of witnessing the privacy of the court, and the ease and frankness with which he has related all that he heard and saw, have placed his Memoirs at the head of that department of French literature, and have secured for them an extensive and lasting popularity. His anecdotes present an animated picture of the age in which he lived; the restless activity of his inquisitive spirit made him well acquainted with those minuter transactions which the dignity of history seldom stoops to notice, and his vanity led him to seek from a lively and faithful record of them the only reputation which his slender abilities could obtain. His portraits, however, of Montmorency de l'Hôpital, Bayard, and Mary, queen of Scots, are well and pleasingly drawn. The first edition of his Memoirs was

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printed at Leyden, by Elzevir, in 1666, 1667, in 10 vols, 12mo; a more complete edition (said to be the best) was printed at the Hague, 1740, 1741, in 15 vols, 12mo; and another at Paris, in 1787, in 8 vols, 8vo. Brantome died in 1614, aged 87.

BRANWHITE, (Peregrine,) author of various poems, born at Lavenham, Suffolk, in 1745, died in London, 1794.

BRARENS, (Henry,) a Danish naval officer, born 1745; he published a System of Practical Navigation, and died in 1826.

BRASAVOLA, or BRASAVOLO, (Antonio Musa,) one of the most celebrated physicians of his day, was born at Ferrara, Jan. 16, 1500. He studied in the university of his native place, under Leoniceno and Manardi, and distinguished himself at an early age by his acquaintance with botanical and medical science. He was the friend and physician of Ercolo II., fourth duke of Ferrara, and prince of Este, whom he accompanied in his travels, and was with him in Paris, in 1528, when he espoused the daughter of Lewis XII. The popes Paul III., Leo X., Clement VII., and Julius III., appointed him archiater; and he was also consulting physician to Charles V., to Henry VIII., king of England, and to Francis I., who decorated him with the order of St. Michael, and gave to him the name of Musa, (evidently in allusion to Antonius Musa, physician to Augustus, and celebrated by Horace and Pliny,) upon occasion of his delivering a Thesis De Omni Scibili, in which he displayed his extensive learning. Upon his return to Ferrara, he resumed the duties of a chair of philosophy, which he had formerly filled; and he also professed botany and medicine. He was esteemed a judicious observer, and a good practitioner, as well as an erudite physician. He introduced into Italy several important medicines as therapeutical agents; among which may be enumerated, guaiacum in syphilis; black hellebore in maniacal cases; and mercurial preparations in anthelmintics. He died at Ferrara, July 6, 1555, having published,—Examen Omnium Simplicium Medicamentorum, quorum Usus est in Publicis Officinis, Romæ, 1536, fol., Lugd. 1536, 1537, 1544, 1545, 1566, 8vo, with the Notes of A. Mundella, Basil, 1538, 1543, 4to; Venet. 1538, 1539, 1545, 8vo. This work has been erroneously attributed to the physician of Augustus, by Linnæus, in his Biblioth. Botan. De Syrupis Liber, Lugd. 1540, 8vo; Venet. 1545, 8vo. Expositiones, Commentaria, et Annotationes in octo Libros Aphorismorum Hippocratis et Galeni, Basil, 1541, 1542, fol. Examen Omnium Catapotiorum, seu Pillularum, Basil, 1543, 4to; Lugd. 1546, 1566, 16mo. Quod Mors nemini placeat, Dialogus ad Illustr. Annam Estensem, Lugd. 1543, 8vo. In Libros Hippocratis et Galeni de Ratione Victûs in Morbis Acutis Comment. Venet. 1546, fol. Examen omnium Trochiscorum, Unguentorum, &c., quorum Ferrariæ est Usus, Venet. 1551, 8vo; Lugd. 1555, 16mo. Index refertissimus in omnes Galeni Libros, Venet. 1551, 1557, 1625, fol. De Medicamentis tam Simplicibus quam Compositis Catharticis, &c. Lugd. 1555, 16mo; Zurich, 1555, 8vo. Ratio Componendorum Medicamentorum Externorum, &c. Venet. 1555, 8vo; Lugd. 1555, 1577, 16mo. Tractatus de Usu Radicis Chinæ, et de Ligno Sancto. This is inserted in the work of Luisinus de Morbo Gallico. Venet. 1566, 1567, 2 vols, fol. edente Boerhaave, Lugd. Bat. 1728, 2 tom. fol.

BRASAVOLA, (Jerome), a physician, son of the preceding, born at Ferrara, May 25, 1536. Inferior to his father in merit and reputation, he yet distinguished himself in philosophy and in medicine. He was physician to Alfonso II., fifth duke of Ferrara, and was known as an eminent Greek scholar. He died in 1594, having published, De Officiis Libellus, Ferrar. 1590, 8vo. In Primum Aphorismorum Hippocratis Librum Expositio, *ib.* 1594, 1595, 4to.

BRASAVOLA, (Jerome,) a physician, the grandson of A. M. Brasavola, born at Ferrara, June 27, 1628. He was professor in the university of Ferrara, where he enjoyed the reputation of ability in philosophy, letters, and medicine. He was invited to Rome in 1651, and acquired much renown. Leo X. made him a chevalier, count palatine, and a Roman noble. He was also physician to Innocent XI. and XII., Alexander VIII., and Clement XI. He was likewise appointed physician to Christina, queen of Sweden. He died at Rome, July 31, 1705, having published, Problema an Clysteres nutriant? of which he sustained the affirmative; and it is to be found, together with a Letter to Lanzoni, printed in the Congressus Romanus Habitus in Œdibus Hieronymi Brasavola, Romæ, 1682, 4to.

BRASBRIDGE, (Thomas.) a physician, born in Northamptonshire, in 1537, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow-

in 1562. As was no uncommon circumstance in those days, he devoted himself partly to the study of theology, and partly to that of physic. In 1575 he resigned his fellowship for a school near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, where, it seems, he practised physic. He is author of The Poor Man's Jewel, or, A Treatise of the Pestilence, Lond. 1578; and of Questiones in Officia M. T. Ciceronis, Oxon. 1615, 8vo. The time of his death is uncertain. (Wood, Athen. Oxon.)

BRASCHI, (Jean-Baptiste,) a learned Italian antiquarian, born at Cesena, in 1664. He was bishop of Sarsina, and died in 1727. He published, among other works, De Tribus Statuis in Romano Capitolio erutis Anno 1720, Ecphrasis Iconographica, Rome, 1724, 4to. De vero Rubicone Liber, seu Rubico Cæsenas, Rome, 1733, 4to. (Biog. Univ.)

BRASDOR, (Peter,) a celebrated French surgeon, born Dec. 19, 1721, of poor parents, in the province of the Maine; admitted gratuitously into the college of La Flèche, made rapid advancement in his studies, and was sent to Paris, where he directed his attention principally to surgery, and was soon enabled to give instruction to his fellow-pupils. In 1752 he was admitted into the college of surgery; and he successively became professor of anatomy, of operative surgery, and of therapeutics. He rose to be director of the college, and died at the age of seventy-six years. The talents of Brasdor, as a philosophical surgeon, are universally admitted, and he introduced many improvements into his profession. The merit of first suggesting, in cases of aneurism, the application of a ligature to arteries between the heart and the tumour, so successfully practised by Mr. John Hunter and Sir Astley Cooper, appears to belong to Brasdor. He also advocated the practice of small-pox inoculation. His writings consist of a few memoirs, all of which are deserving of attention:—Réflexions sur la Fracture de la Clavicule. Précis de ces Réflexions. Mémoire sur les Amputations dans les Articules. Mémoire sur la Ligature des Polypes de l'Arrière-bouche. Mémoire sur la Maladie Epidémique des Chiens. Conjectures sur la Maladie Epizootique qui règne dans les Provinces Méridionales du Royaume. These are to be found in the Mém. de l'Acad. Royale de Chirurgie, the Mémoires des Savans Etrangers, and in the Journal de Médecine.

BRASIDAS, a celebrated Spartan general, son of Tellis. His first exploit was his gallant rescue of Methone from the Athenians, in the first year of the Peloponnesian war. He was afterwards sent by the Lacedemonians to direct the proceedings of Alcidas in his expedition against Corcyra; and was subsequently severely wounded, while bravely attempting to effect a landing for the recovery of Pylus. He was afterwards despatched with an expedition to the borders of Thrace, and captured, in succession, Acanthus, Torone, and Lecynthus, but was slain at Amphipolis, while heading a sally from that town against the forces of Athens, commanded by Cleon, who also fell in the encounter, B.C. 422. A splendid monument was erected to his memory. (Thucyd. Diod. Pausan.)

BRASSE, (John,) was the son of George Brasse, a stonemason and sexton of Richmond, in Yorkshire. Being unfortunately lame from his birth, he was placed on the foundation of the free grammar school of his native town, where, possessing both industry and talents, he made a rapid progress under the able superintendence of the Rev. James Tate, the editor of Horatius Restitutus, and the author of The Continuous History of St. Paul, and by his exertions a fund was raised sufficient to maintain the youth during the time he was a sizar at Trinity college, Cambridge, where, after an honourable career as an under-graduate, he took his B.A. degree as a high wrangler in 1811, and, after obtaining a fellowship, was presented by the college to the living of Stotfold, Bedfordshire. He died in 1833. He is known as the editor of A Greek Gradus, which was based upon a translation of Dr. Maltby's improved reprint of Morell's Thesaurus Poeticus. He likewise edited four plays of Sophocles with English notes.

BRASSEUR, (Philip,) a Flemish priest, born at Mons, in 1597, and educated at Douay. He devoted himself with incredible diligence to the collection of materials for an account of the ecclesiastical antiquities of Hainault, which he has given in Latin verse. He died in 1597. Of his numerous, but now forgotten, publications, Paquot has given an ample catalogue. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRASSICANUS, (John Alexander Kohlburger,) a philologer, orator, and poet, born at Wittemberg, in 1500. He is said to have discovered in early youth a precocity of talent for poetical composition rarely paralleled. He gave in-

struction at Tubingen, and removed from thence to Vienna, where he died in 1539. His works, of which Niceron has given a tolerably correct list in his Mémoires, consist partly of Latin expositions and translations of the minor writings of the Greek classics, and partly of editions of some of the less known ecclesiastical writers. He has also written Proverbiorum Symmicta, cum Appendice Symbolorum Pythagoræ ex Jamblicho, Paris, 8vo, a piece which has been subsequently inserted in the various editions of the Adagia of Erasmus. Epistola de Bibliothecis, cum primis regia Budensi. Brassicanus was a diligent collector of valuable MSS., many of which have been deposited in the Royal Library at Vienna. (Saxii Onomast. Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRASSONI, (Francesco Giuseppe,) a Jesuit missionary, born at Rome, towards the close of the sixteenth century. His labours were among the Hurons, a native race bordering upon the then French province of Canada, among whom he suffered severe captivity and torture. On the total extinction of that people he returned to Italy, and is said to have produced remarkable effects by his pulpit eloquence. He has left no publications behind him except an account of his mission, 1653, in 4to, entitled, Breve Relatione d'Alcune Missioni di Padri della Compagnia di Giesù nella Francia nuova.

BRATHWAITE, or BRAITHWAYTE, (Richard,) a writer of pastoral poems, born at Warcop, in Westmoreland, in 1588. He became at the age of sixteen a commoner of Oriel college, Oxford, whence, after a residence of three years, he removed to Cambridge, where he applied himself diligently for some time to the study of ancient and modern literature. He then went to reside on the estate of Barnside, and held there a captaincy in the militia, with the appointment of deputy-lieutenant of the county of Westmoreland, and the commission of a justice of peace. After residing for several years upon this estate, which had been given to him by his father, he removed, towards the close of his life, to Appleton, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, where he died, in 1673, The following publications are ascribed to him by Wood: —Golden Fleece, with other poems, Lond. 1611, 8vo; The Poet's Willow, or the Passionate Shepherd, *ib.* 1614, 8vo; The Prodigal's Tears, or his Farewell to Vanity, 1614, 8vo; The Scholar's Medley, or an intermixt Discourse upon Historical and Poetical Relations, &c., 1614, *4to; Essays upon the Five Senses, 1620, 8vo, 1635, 12mo;* Nature's Embassy, or the Wild Man's Measures, danced naked by twelve Satyrs, 1621, 8vo. To these are added, Divine and Moral Essays, Shepherds' Tales, Odes, &c.; Time's Curtain Drawn, divers Poems, 1621, 8vo; The English Gentlewoman, 1631, 1633, 4to; 1641, fol.; Discourse of Detraction, 1635, 12mo; The Arcadian Princess, or the Triumph of Justice, 1635, 8vo; Survey of History, or a Nursery for Gentry, a Discourse historical and poetical, 1638, 12mo; Mercurius Britannicus, or the English Intelligencer, a tragi-comedy, acted at Paris, and a satire upon the republicans, 1641, second edit. 4to; Time's Treasury, or Academy for the accomplishment of the English Gentry in arguments of Discourse, Habit, Fashion, &c., 1655, 1656, 4to; Congratulatory poem on his Majesty upon his happy arrival in our late discomposed Albion, 1660, 4to; Regicidium, a tragi-comedy, 1665, 8vo. To these later researches have added, Panedone, or Health from Helicon, 1621, 8vo; and it has been conjectured that The Description of a Good Wife, or a rare one among Women, 1619, 8vo, is also by him.

BRAULION, bishop of Saragossa, and one of the most learned men of the seventh century. He is highly commended by Isidore, bishop of Seville, whom he survived, and whose famous etymological treatise, entitled Origines, a species of Encyclopædia, he completed, arranged, and improved. He assisted at the fourth, fifth, and sixth Councils of Toledo, and contributed by his zealous promotion of discipline and learning to arrest the course of barbarism which marked and disgraced the age in which he lived. In a treatise of Isidore, entitled, De Claris præsertim Hispaniæ Scriptoribus, published by Schott, at Toledo, 1592, in fol., there are some historical pieces by Braulion. He died in the year 646.

BRAULT, (Charles,) a Romish ecclesiastic, born at Poictiers, in 1752. He gave instruction in philosophy at Rochelle; and there, though very young, attracted the notice of the bishop of Poictiers, who speedily promoted him. He afterwards became professor of theology in the university of that diocese. At the revolution he fled, but returned in 1802, and was raised to the see of Bayeux, and in 1823 he was made archbishop of Albi. He died in 1833.

BRAULT, (Louis,) a French dramatic poet, born at Bazoche-Gouet, in 1782. In 1825 he resigned a post which he held under government, and undertook the editorship of the *Constitutionel*, but died in 1829. He wrote,—Recueil d'Elégies, de Cantates, de Romances. Ode sur le Désastre de la Frégate la Méduse, Paris, 1818. Poésies Politiques et Morales, *ib.* 1826. Christine de Suède, a tragedy.

BRAUN, (George,) an ecclesiastic of the seventeenth century, archdeacon of Dortmund, and dean of Notre Dame, at Cologne, whose principal work is Theatrum Urbium Præcipuarum Mundi, published jointly by himself and Francis Hohenberg, 1593—1616, with plates, 6 vols, folio. There was an earlier edition of this work, in 1572, in 2 vols, folio. He died in 1622.

BRAUN, (John,) professor of theology, and of the oriental languages, at Groningen, born at Kaiserslautern, in the Palatinate, in 1628. He studied at Leyden, became pastor of a French Protestant congregation at Nimeguen, and died at Groningen, in 1709. His principal works are, Selecta Sacra, Amsterdam, 1700, 4to. Comment. in Epist. ad Hebræos, *ib.* 1705. Vestitus Hebræorum Sacerdotum, Leyden, 1680, 2 vols, 8vo, with plates. Another edition of this very learned work was printed at Amsterdam, in 1701, 2 vols, 4to.

BRAUN, (Henry,) a German Benedictine monk, remarkable for his zealous and judicious efforts for the improvement of a system of national education, born at Trossberg, in 1732. He was a professor of poetry and eloquence, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Munich; and was appointed, in 1777, inspector-general of the institutions for the promotion of education and literature in Bavaria; and effected many beneficial improvements in the system and management of the national schools. All his works have in view the advancement of general education, and are at once useful and unpretending. He died in 1792. (Biog. Univ.)

BRAUN, (Laurence,) a Swedish physician, born at Kalmar, studied medicine at Upsal, but took his degree in Holland. Upon his return to his native country he was appointed physician to the Admiralty, afterwards professor of medicine at Abo, and, in 1699, at Dorpat. He was also physician to the province of Livonia. Towards the close of his life he was made physician to the Admiralty at Carlscrona, and the king of Sweden conferred upon him letters of nobility, and permitted him to take the name of Braunerskioeld. He published:—*Κρησιολογία*, seu de Temperamentis, Upsal, 1682, 8vo. Dissert. de Esu Sanguinis, *ib.* 1685, 8vo. Disput. Medic. Abo, 1695, 8vo. De Causis cur Nemo Medicorum Hippocrati sit anteferendus, Dorp. 1699, 4to. Aphorismi Physico-Medici, Lund. 1717, 8vo.

BRAUSER, (Christopher Theophilus,) a physician, born at Ratisbon, Nov. 8, 1731. He attended the lectures of Lewis Michael Dieterich, and then repaired to Göttingen, where he studied for five years under Haller, Richter, Segner, Brendel, and Rœderer. He received the degree of M.D. in 1756, returned to Ratisbon, but quitted it upon being appointed physician to the count d'Ortenburg, with whom he remained until 1769, when he returned to his native place, and there died, Nov. 9, 1785. He published:—An Lipothymia Venæsectioni semper sine aliquâ probabili Causâ superveniens ab eâ abstinere jubeat, Götting. 1756, 4to. He also put forth an edition of the Versuch einer allgemeinen Vermehrung aller Bäume of George Agricola, Ratisb. 1772, fol.

BRAVO, (John,) a Spanish physician of the sixteenth century, born at Piedra-Hita, in Castille. He practised at Salamanca with great reputation. He published:—De Hydrophobiæ Naturâ, Causis, atque Medelâ, Salmant. 1571, 8vo; 1576, 4to; 1588, 4to. In Libros Prognosticorum Hippocratis Commentaria, Salmant. 1578, 4to; 1583, 8vo. Pharmacopœia Salmantica, Salmant. 1581, 8vo. De Saporum et Odorum Differentiis, Causis, et Affectionibus, Salmant. 1583, 8vo; Venet. 1592, 8vo. In Galeni Librum de Differentiis Febrium Commentarius, Salmant. 1585, 4to; 1596, 4to. De Simplicium Medicamentorum Delectu, Salmant. 1592, 8vo. De Marsis et Psyllis. De Vini Naturâ.

BRAVO CHAMISSO, (John,) a Portuguese physician of the seventeenth century, born at Serpa. He studied philosophy at Evora, and medicine at Coimbra, where he was appointed professor of anatomy in 1601. He published:—De Medendis Corporis Malis per Manualem Operationem, Coimb. 1605, 4to. De Capitis Vulneribus Liber, Coimb. 1610, fol.

BRAVO RAMIREZ DE SOBREMONTE, (Gaspard,) a celebrated Spanish physician, born at the commencement of the seventeenth century, at Aiguilar del Campo, in the diocese of Burgos. He took his degree at Valladolid, and was

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chosen professor of surgery and medicine in that city. His reputation induced Philip IV. to appoint him one of his physicians. He was also made a member of the Supreme Council of the Inquisition, and physician to that tribunal; and he ultimately became first physician to Philip IV. and Charles II. He wrote:—Resolutiones Medicæ circa universam totius Philosophiæ Doctrinam, Vallad. 1649, fol; Lugd. 1662, fol. Opera Medicinalia, Lugd. 1679, 4 vols, fol.

BRAVO, (John,) a brave Spaniard, born at Segovia, near the close of the fifteenth century; he headed the troops of that city in the insurrection against Charles V., in 1519, but was taken prisoner, and beheaded, along with his companion Padilla.

BRAVO, (Barthelemi,) a learned Spanish Jesuit, born about the middle of the sixteenth century; he was a poet, orator, and grammarian. He published several works, of which the principal are, De Scribendis Epistolis, Burgos, 1601. Commentaria Linguæ Latinæ, Grenada, 1606. Dictionarium Plurimarum Vocum, quæ in Ciceronis Scriptis desiderantur, Pincia, 1627. Thesaurus Verborum et Phrasium, 1606. (Biog. Univ.)

BRAWE, (Joachim William de,) a young German dramatist, born at Weissenfels, in 1738. Having successfully contended, in his eighteenth year, for a dramatic prize, at Berlin, he felt animated to persevere, particularly under the encouragement of Lessing and Weisse, and produced his tragedy of Brutus, which proved very successful. He was cut off by the small-pox, in the nineteenth year of his age.

BRAY, (Sir Reginald,) a statesman, descended from an ancient and noble family. He was born in Worcestershire, towards the middle of the fifteenth century; and was receiver-general to Sir Henry Stafford, who married the celebrated Margaret Beaufort, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.; and continued in her service after Sir Henry's death, and was put in trust for her dowry, on her marriage with Thomas earl of Derby. He was also instrumental, in concert with Morton, bishop of Ely, and the duke of Buckingham, in bringing about the marriage of her son with the Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. His services were afterwards remembered and rewarded by Henry VII., with whom he continued a great favourite. He was also distinguished for his bravery in the field, and was made a knight banneret after the battle of Bosworth, according to some, or according to others, after the defeat of the Cornish rebels, commanded by Lord Audley, at Blackheath; when he received, as a reward for his services, the forfeited estates of that earl. At Henry's coronation, he was created a knight of the bath, and afterwards a knight of the garter. In the tenth year of the king's reign, he had a grant for life of the Isle of Wight, the Castle of Carisbrook, and the manor of Swainston, Brixton, Thorley, and Welow, in that island. He received many other marks of favour from his sovereign, whom he served with zeal and fidelity, and even admonished with firmness, whenever Henry's conduct seemed to call for so unquestionable a proof of his devotion to his service. His taste and skill in architecture are attested by those two matchless structures, Henry the VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, and St. George's Chapel at Windsor; in the direction of the building of the former of which, as well as in the finishing of the latter, he had a large share. To the perfection of the chapel of St. George, indeed, he was, in his lifetime, a liberal contributor, and made further provision for that purpose in his will. His arms, crest, and initials, (R. B.), are carved on the ceiling of that edifice in many places; and, in the middle of the south aisle is a spacious chapel, erected by him, and still called by his name; and there, by his own direction, his remains were interred; but no monument marks the spot where they have been deposited. He died in 1503. He was twice married, but had no issue. (Biog. Brit. Chalmers.)

BRAY, (Thomas,) a learned and pious divine, born of respectable parents, at Marton, in Shropshire, in 1656. He received the rudiments of his education at the school of Oswestry, where he evinced so strong an inclination for study, that his parents determined to send him to the university, and he was accordingly removed to Hart hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of bachelor of arts, and was soon afterwards ordained. He was first patronized by lord Digby, through whose influence he obtained the vicarage of Over-Whitacre, and the rectory of Sheldon. Here he composed his Catechetical Lectures, a work which soon became popular, and attracted the notice of bishop Compton, who was led by his high opinion of the abilities of the author to select him as his commissary, to settle the church affairs of Maryland.

The mode in which he entered upon this extended field of action showed at once the devotedness of his zeal and the solidity of his judgment. He selected none but such as might be expected to prove useful missionaries; and, in order that they might be the better qualified for their labours, he was careful to provide for them parochial libraries. This judicious plan, of which he deserves to be recorded as the original suggester, was afterwards extended to England and Wales, under the authority of an act of parliament; and it is to Dr. Bray's exertions that that venerable and most extensively useful association, The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, owes its origin. Having taken these preliminary measures for the furtherance of his important mission, he sailed from England on the 16th December, 1699, and arrived at Maryland on the 12th March following. He remained in America for two years, during which period he devoted himself with untiring energy, in the face of harassing opposition, to the duties of his office. After his return, in 1701, he published his Circular Letters to the Clergy of Maryland, for which he received the thanks of the Society, with the expressed approbation of the bishop of London, and of the archbishop of Canterbury, who declared that he was well satisfied with the reasons assigned by Dr. Bray for his return from the West Indies, and expressed his persuasion that his mission would be of the greatest consequence to the establishment of religion in those parts. In 1706 he accepted the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate, from which time, till his death, he laboured incessantly in works of piety. To the great object, to which the best part of his active life was exclusively devoted, he contributed the whole of his slender fortune, and closed a course of usefulness rarely equalled, in which his high services were honoured with the acknowledgments of his sovereign and of parliament, on the 15th February, 1730, in the seventy-third year of his age. In 1712 he published his Martyrology, or Papal Usurpation, folio. He designed to compile a second volume, and had, with considerable labour and expense, collected materials for it, but was obliged to relinquish the undertaking, and bequeathed his valuable Martyrological Memoirs, both printed and manuscript, to Sion College. In 1726 he published his Directorium Missionarium, and his Primordia Bibliothecaria; he also reprinted the Ecclesiastes of Erasmus. He published, likewise, Proposals for the Encouragement and Promoting of Religion and Learning in the Foreign Plantations, and An Account of the Present State of Maryland. (Biog. Brit. Chalmers.)

BRAY, (Francis Gabriel, count de,) a French diplomatist, born at Rouen, in 1765. After studying in his native city, he repaired to Nantes and Paris; and after serving at the bombardment of Algiers, he returned to Paris, and commenced his political career. He was secretary in the office for foreign affairs under Montmorin, and was attached to the French embassy at the diet of Ratisbon. At the breaking out of the revolution, he set out upon his travels in Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and England. Soon after, he entered into the service of the elector of Bavaria, by whom, in 1800, he was charged with a mission to London, and, in the year following, to Berlin, and again, after Buonaparte's invasion of Prussia, to Petersburg, where he was well received at court. In 1813 he was commissioned by the elector of Bavaria, now king, to negotiate a coalition between that sovereign and the allied powers of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, against France. After the battle of Waterloo, he resumed his post at Petersburg, where he remained until 1822, when he was sent as Bavarian ambassador to Paris. He died in 1832. He was a man of literary habits, and devoted to the study of the natural sciences. He published, in 1807, at Berlin and Paris, Voyage aux salines de Saltzbourg et de Reichenhall, et dans une partie du Tyrol et de la Haute-Bavarie.—Essai Critique sur l'Histoire de la Livonie, 1817, 3 vols, 12mo.—An Account of Livonia, published in the Mémoires of the Academy of Sciences at Munich. He also published, in 1820-1824, Essai d'un Exposé Géognostico-Botanique de la Flore du Monde Primitif, a translation by himself of a treatise by Gaspard count de Sternberg. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRAY, (William,) a learned antiquary, born in 1736. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and contributed some valuable papers to the Archæologia. He published a Tour through the Counties of Derby and York; and A History of the County of Surrey, which had been commenced by Manning, 4 vols, 8vo, 1804-1814; and in 1817 he published the Diary and Memoirs of Evelyn. He died in 1832.

BRAY, (James,) a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem, at the close of the sixteenth century. Descamps mentions a clever picture by him, representing David playing before the ark, accompanied by a number of priests and Levites; a painting which discovers much excellence of colouring, and great correctness of drawing and design. He died in 1664, a short time before the death of his father, Solomon Bray, who was also a painter. James left a son, who was a painter of flowers, and who adopted the monastic life. (Biog. Univ.)

BRAYER, (John Joseph,) born at Soissons, in 1741, and before and during the Revolution, actively engaged in preserving order in that district. He narrowly escaped the fury of the revolutionary tribunal in 1790. In 1799 he was appointed to a judicial office at Rheims, and, in 1802, was made president of the tribunal of his native town, where he died in 1818.

BRAYER DE BEAUREGARD, (John Baptist Louis,) a French writer on political economy, born at Soissons, in 1770, and descended from the same family with the preceding. He at first served as a soldier; but feeling a distaste for a military life, he soon quitted the army, and devoted himself to literary pursuits, and to the society of literary men, and finally turned his whole attention to political economy. Ill health soon disqualified him for active occupations, and he died at Paris, in 1834. He published, Panorama de Paris et de ses Environs, 1805, 2 vols, 12mo. Coup-d'œil sur la Hollande, 1806, 1807, 2 vols, 8vo. L'Honneur Français, 1808, 2 vols, 8vo. This must not be confounded with a work by L. M. Sacy, under the same title, 1782. He prepared also a work, which he did not live to finish, entitled, L'Histoire de la Ville de Soissons. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRAYER, (Nicholas,) of the same family with the preceding, born in 1604, at Château-Thierry. He obtained his doctor's degree in 1628; and acquired by his professional skill an extended reputation and an ample fortune. On the death of Vallot, in 1671, it was designed to appoint Brayer to succeed him as physician to the king; but he modestly declined the honour. He died in 1676, leaving behind him a character distinguished at once for professional ability and benevolence of heart; qualities for which he is highly commended by Boileau.

BREA, (Lodovico,) a painter, native of Nizza, in the Genoese state, flourished about 1500. He may be considered as the founder of the primitive Ligurian school. Some of his works are still to be seen in the churches at Genoa, which have remained nearly as fresh as when they were first painted. His pictures are generally signed with his name, and are dated from 1483 to 1513. According to Sophrani, his works are well composed for the time, and his figures are tolerably drawn. His skill lay chiefly in the painting of small pictures.

BREARD, (John James,) an active agent in the French Revolution, born at Marennes, in 1760, and appointed, in 1790, a member of the Legislative Assembly, and, in 1792, a deputy to the National Convention. He voted for the execution of Louis XVI., and defended the cause of Marat. From 1803 until 1816, (when he died,) he lived in concealment, and thus escaped the punishment denounced at that time by law against the regicides. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BREAUTÉ, (Peter,) a brave French officer, of Norman descent, who, in the reign of Henry IV., being inflamed with an irrepressible passion for military fame, obtained that sovereign's permission to serve in Holland, in the army of Prince Maurice. He is distinguished in the history of that period for a mortal combat arising out of a private quarrel with the Spanish commandant of the town of Bois-le-Duc, on the 5th of February, 1600. The particulars of this fierce encounter are circumstantially related by de Thou, and are scarcely to be paralleled in the annals of modern heroism.

BREBES, (J. B.,) a French engraver, who executed some plates, in a neat style, for the work, Les Edifices de Rome, after the designs of Ant. Desgodetz, published in 1682. He also engraved from Sebastian Bourdon, and other masters.

BREBEUF, (John de,) a French Jesuit, a native of Normandy, born in 1595. He went to Canada with Champlain, in 1625, in the capacity of a missionary, and lived among the Hurons, the native inhabitants of that region, for three years, in which time he succeeded in learning their language. He was barbarously murdered, in 1649, by the Iroquois Indians. He composed for the use of the Hurons, in their own language, a Catechism, which Champlain has printed at the close of his Voyages de la Nouvelle-France Occidentale. (Biog. Univ.)

BREBEUF, (William de,) a French

poet, nephew of the preceding, born at Thorigny, in Lower Normandy, in 1618. His passion for poetical composition discovered itself at an early age. In 1650 he published a parody on the Seventh Book of the Æneid of Virgil; this was speedily followed by a translation of Lucan's Pharsalia. In 1656 he published, at Paris and Rouen, the first book of that poem travestied. This was an ingenious satire upon the great, and upon those who stoop to flatter them; and has been severely censured by the critics, though both Boileau and Voltaire acknowledge that it has some merit. Brebeuf died in 1661, at the age of forty-three years, twenty of which are said to have been passed in a continued fever. Besides the publications which we have already mentioned, he was the author of Poésies Diverses, Paris, 1658; in this work there are no less than one hundred and fifty epigrams, written for a wager, against ladies that rouged. Eclogues Poétiques; Entretiens Solitaires, ou Prières et Méditations pieuses en vers Français; Traité de la Défense de l'Eglise Romaine. (Moreri. Biog. Univ.)

BREBIETTE, (Peter,) a French painter and engraver, born at Mante, on the Seine, in 1596. He is said to have been a painter of some celebrity, but his pictures are little known in this country. As an engraver, however, he is entitled to more particular notice; he was possessed of an inventive genius, and engraved several plates from his own designs, which are composed in a very agreeable style. He etched, also, in a masterly and spirited manner. He likewise engraved many plates from paintings of the great masters.

BRECHE, (John,) a French advocate, born at Tours, about the commencement of the sixteenth century. He was a very miscellaneous writer, and the nature of his publications attest that he was a man of studious habits, and of an alert and active mind. He appears to have been well read in the Greek and Latin classics, and especially in the writings of Hippocrates and Galen. (Biog. Univ.)

BRECHTEN, (Nicholas van,) a Dutch poet, born at Haerlem about the middle of the thirteenth century. His works, which are said to possess some merit, are chiefly metrical versions of old romances. Van Wyn has given a catalogue of them in his Veillées Historiques. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRECHTUS, (Lævinus,) a Flemish ecclesiastic and poet, born at Antwerp, about the close of the fifteenth century. He wrote Euripus, a tragedy, in Latin verse; Sylva piorum Carminum, Louvain, 1555: Memorabilis Historia, complectens Agones illustrium aliquot Martyrum, *ib.* 1551. (Biog. Univ.)

BRECKBERG. See BERKHEYDEN.

BRECLING, (Frederic,) a Dutch Lutheran divine, born in 1629. His writings, which are of a fanciful cast, are very numerous; the principal are, Pan-harmonia pansophica; Pseudosophia Mundi; Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum; Alphabetum Naturæ, et Mysterium Numerum. (Biog. Univ.)

BREDA, (Peter van,) born at Antwerp, 1630, a painter of landscapes, which he always studied from nature. As he invariably sketched on the spot, the water and trees in his pictures have a wonderfully natural effect. Though inferior to it, his style somewhat resembles that of John Breughell. He died 1681, aged 51.

BREDA, (Alexander van,) a painter, born at Antwerp, about the middle of the sixteenth century. The subjects of his pictures were, Italian views, fairs, and markets, with figures and cattle; they were held in some estimation in his time. He was father of John van Breda, an artist, who far surpassed him.

BREDA, (John van,) a painter of considerable merit, born at Antwerp, in 1683; the son of Alexander van Breda, by whom he was instructed until his eighteenth year. He was a successful imitator of the style of Wouvermans; and so incredibly exact are his copies of the works of several other great masters, (of John Breughell particularly,) that even the practised eye of the connoisseur is often unable to distinguish the copies from the originals. He accompanied Rysbrack, the sculptor, to England, where he was so much sought after by persons of the highest rank, that he found it difficult to execute the numerous commissions of his patrons. After a residence of some years there, he returned to his native city, amply remunerated for his labours. So pleased was Louis XV., on his entry into Antwerp, in the year 1746, with the works of this master, that he ordered four of his pictures to be purchased for him. Breda died at Antwerp in 1750.

BREDAEL, (Peter van,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, in 1630. It is not said under whom he learned the art, but he imitated the works of John Breughell, in whose style he painted small landscapes. He passed some time

in Spain, where his pictures were much admired. From the objects he introduced into his landscapes, it is very probable that he had been in Italy, as they represent the ruins of architecture in the environs of Rome. In 1689 he was made director of the Academy at Antwerp; in which city he died, but it is not known in what year.

BREDENBACH, (Matthias,) a learned historian and divine, born at Kersp, in the duchy of Berg, in 1489. He was principal of the college of Emmerich, where he died in 1559. He wrote De Dissidiis Ecclesiæ componendis Sententia, Cologne, 1557; Hyperaspistes pro Libro de Dissidiis Ecclesiæ, *ib.* 1560; Apologia pro acerbitatibus in Lutherum, in Libro de Dissidiis Ecclesiæ, *ib.* 1557; Introductiuncula in Græcas Litteras, *ib.* 1534; Commentaria in LXIX. Psalmos; and Comment. in Evang: Matt. *ib.* 1560.

BREDENBACH, (Tilmann,) son of the preceding, and educated by him with considerable care. He was born in 1544, and settled, as a canon, at Cologne, where his learning obtained for him a great deal of reputation, and where he died in 1587. Besides an edition of his father's Hyperaspistes, the defence of which he undertook against Schmidelein, he published, among other works, Historia Belli Livonici quod gessit, Anno 1558, Magnus Moscoviæ Dux, Cologne, 1564; Sacrarum Collectionum Libri VIII. *ib.* 1584, 1589, and 1599; Modus extirpandorum Hæreseon. (Biog. Univ.)

BREDERODE, (Francis de,) descended from an illustrious Dutch family, was born in 1466. He signalized himself in the civil war, by heading the Hoeksen faction, capturing the city of Rotterdam, and holding it out under a protracted siege laid against it by Count Egmont, who had been appointed to lead the forces of Maximilian, king of the Romans. He was forced to surrender, and was soon after engaged in another insurrectionary encounter at Dort, where he died, in 1490. (Biog. Univ.)

BREDERODE, (Pierre Corneille,) a learned Dutch diplomatist, born at the Hague, about the middle of the sixteenth century, and employed by his country for some time in the capacity of ambassador to the German states. He published, Thesaurus Dictionum et Sententiarum ac Regularum Juris Civilis, Lyons, 1585. Novum Specimen de Verborum Significatione et de Sententiis ac Regulis Juris, Arras, 1588. Repertorium Sententiarum et Regularum, itemque Definitionum, Dictionumque omnium ex Universo Juris Corpore collectarum, fol. Lyons, 1607. Analysis IV. Librorum Institutionum Imperialium, Strasbourg.

BREDOW, (Gabriel Godfrey,) was born at Berlin, in 1773, of very poor parents; but by the kindness of Mierotto he was sent to the school of Joachimsthal, whence he went to the university of Halle, where he devoted himself to ancient literature and theology. After passing some time under Gedike, he was invited to Eutin, by J. H. Voss, whom he subsequently succeeded as the rector of the academy, and where he became professor of rhetoric, but left that place, in 1804, for Helmstadt, on his appointment to the professorship of history. Here he conceived the design of unravelling all the different systems of geography adopted by the ancients, from Homer downwards; and, as it was necessary for such an undertaking to examine thoroughly all the remains of what are called "the minor Greek geographers," he visited Paris, in 1807; and after exploring the library there, he published a portion of his researches in the Epistolæ Parisienses, Lips. 1814. On his return to Germany he became an object of suspicion to the heads of the Confederation of the Rhine, on account of the freedom of his strictures upon the conduct of the French towards his countrymen; and after undergoing various petty vexations, he retired to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he was offered a professorship, and was subsequently appointed, by the king of Prussia, one of the councillors of regency. He died in September, 1814, but not before he had the happiness to witness the commencement of the fall of that power, which, in its day of prosperity, had oppressed his country. He is said to have been no less remarkable for his love of science, than of his native soil, and to have laboured earnestly for both. His principal work is, A Manual of Ancient History, first published in 1799, and of which a fifth edition appeared at Altona, in 1825. He wrote, likewise, Inquiries into some Isolated Points of History, Geography, and Ancient Chronology.

BREE, (Robert,) an English physician, born in 1759, at Sollyhull, in Warwickshire, received his education at Coventry, whence he was sent to the university of Oxford, and was placed under the tutorage of Sir W. Scott, afterwards Lord Stowell. He graduated at Oxford, taking the degree of M.A., in 1781, and that of M.D. in 1791. In this interval

he studied medicine at Edinburgh, where he espoused the doctrines of Brown, by whom he was much praised and respected. He settled in practice at Normanton, and was appointed physican to the hospital of that place; but its extent was insufficient for the ambition of Bree, and he left it for Leicester, to which he had been invited, and was there made physician to the infirmary. His prospects here were very flattering. He was rising rapidly, and had an extensive practice, when a most severe attack of asthma entirely incapacitated him from following his profession. He was under the necessity of quitting Leicester, and paying undivided attention to his own case. He instituted various experiments upon himself, which served to throw more light upon the nature of his disease, and gave rise to his publication upon Disordered Respiration, on which his fame is principally founded. His views on this subject, and the mode of treatment adopted by him, are eminently entitled to attention. In the course of his treatment he accepted the commission of captain of a regiment of militia; but upon his complete restoration to health, he fixed himself at Birmingham, and was shortly afterwards appointed one of the physicians to the hospital of that large town, where abundant opportunities offered for the exercise of his talents, and also of his philanthropy. He assisted to establish the General Dispensary in Birmingham. During his residence a severe visitation of typhus fever occurred, and he was particularly successful in the employment of the means recommended by Dr. Currie, of Liverpool. Bree's method of treating asthma caused him to be consulted on the case of H.R.H. the duke of Sussex, to whom he afforded relief, and by whom he was ever after much esteemed. In 1804 he repaired to the metropolis, was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and also a fellow of the Royal Society. He enjoyed a very fair share of practice, which he continued to exercise until nearly the time of his decease, which took place in Park-square, Regent's-park, Oct. 6, 1839, in the 80th year of his age. He published, A Practical Inquiry into Disordered Respiration, distinguishing the Species of Convulsive Asthma, &c., Lond. 1797, 8vo. A fifth edition of which was printed in 1818. He also published Observations on the Use of Vegetables in Consumption, in the Med. and Phys. Journal for 1799. Some Papers in the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, vols. ii. and iii., on Tumid Spleen, Splenitis, &c. The Harveian Oration, which he delivered at the College of Physicians in 1828, the latinity of which has been much admired.

BREEN, (Gisbert, or Claes van,) a Dutch engraver, who flourished about the year 1600. He worked entirely with the graver, and very probably received his earliest lessons from James de Cheyn, whose style he seems at least to have adopted; and though he never equalled that artist, either in the correctness of his drawing, or the execution of the mechanical part of the engraving, yet his prints are not devoid of merit.

BREENBERG, (Bartholomew,) a painter, born at Utrecht, in 1620. In early life he went to Rome, where he remained for several years, and was there distinguished by the name of Bartolomeo. His works are chiefly views of Albano, Frescati, and Tivoli; and the magnificent ruins which are frequently introduced in his pictures, render them peculiarly attractive. He mostly painted on a small scale; and his larger works are not so good as the rest. His style is decidedly of the Roman school, and he improved very much as he advanced. His later productions, particularly, are very rare, and are highly prized. He died in 1660.

BREGUET, (Abraham Louis,) a celebrated watch and chronometer-maker, born at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, in 1747. When he was ten years of age his father died, and his mother having married a watchmaker, Breguet was placed under the instruction of his stepfather; but at first he showed little inclination for his new pursuit. By degrees, however, he felt interested in it. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to a watchmaker at Versailles, and became a first-rate workman. On the death of his stepfather, his mother and sister were left solely dependent upon him for subsistence. Breguet now nobly surmounted every difficulty of his position, and, by his wonderful ingenuity, and extraordinary inventive talent, extended the limits of his art: his reputation spread, and his works were sought after in every part of Europe. Some time afterward Breguet visited London, and, after a while, returned to Paris, where he passed the remainder of his days, having amassed a large fortune. He was appointed clock-maker to the Admiralty, and member "du Bureau des Longitudes;" and, in 1816, member of the Institute. He died 17th Sept. 1823. His treatise on

the art in which he so highly excelled was never published; but in the Dictionnaire des Anonymes, an essay, Sur Force Animale, et sur le Principe du Mouvement Volontaire, has been attributed to him. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BREGY, (Charlotte Saumaise de Chazan, Countess de,) born at Paris, in 1619. She was maid of honour to queen Ann of Austria, and niece to the learned Salmasius, who directed her education with great diligence. At the age of fourteen she married M. de Flécelles, count de Bregy, and became celebrated for the ease and sprightliness of her conversation, the brilliancy of her wit, and the elegance of her person. She maintained an epistolary correspondence with the most distinguished persons of her time, and is said to have composed verses at the desire of Louis XIV., to which that monarch caused Quinault to reply. She died at Paris, in 1693. Some of her letters and poems were published at Leyden, in 1666, and abound with metaphysical conceits, and occasionally interesting descriptions.

BREHAN, (Jean-René-François-Amalric de,) descended from an illustrious family of Bretagne, spent some of his earlier years in the French army; but partly owing to an inclination for literary pursuits, and partly to a distaste for the events by which his country was convulsed and disgraced at the Revolution, he withdrew from active life, and gave himself up to study and retirement. The fruits of his diligence have been published in 2 vols, 8vo, entitled, Le Mot et la Chose Expliqués par les Dérivés du Latin, Paris, 1807; a highly ingenious and entertaining work. The periods of his birth and death are equally unknown. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BREISLAK, (Scipio,) born at Rome, in 1748, of a German family. He distinguished himself from early youth by the zeal with which he cultivated the natural sciences. After a residence of several years at Ragusa, he returned to Rome, when he was appointed professor in the Nazarene college of that city. He made various excursions into different districts of Italy, for the purpose of investigating their mineralogy and geology; the results of which he published in 1786, Saggio d'Osservazioni; also in 1796, Topographia fisica della Campagna; and in 1801, Voyages dans la Campanie. He was engaged by the Neapolitan government in several mining operations; and was appointed teacher in the royal military college at Naples. In 1802, having been appointed inspector of the national manufactory of saltpetre and gunpowder of the Italian republic, and member of the Italian institute, he fixed his residence at Milan. This office he continued to hold till his death, in 1826. He was universally regretted, both on account of the integrity of his character, and of his great merits as a geologist and mineralogist. During the war he was actively engaged in improving the manufacture of saltpetre, and wrote three tracts on that subject, which are not without interest. Del Sal Nitro e dell Arte del Salnitrajo; Memoria sulla Fabbricazione e Raffinazione dei Nitri; Istruzione Pratica par le Piccole Fabbricazione di Nitro, da farsi dalle Persone di Campagna. His principal work is his Introduzione alla Geologia, published in 1811, and subsequently enlarged and translated into French and German. It contains a clear exposition of the famous Plutonian and Neptunian theories, and of the controversies connected therewith.

BREITHAUPT, (M. Christian,) a German divine, born at Ermsleben, in 1689. He studied at Halle, and distinguished himself greatly by his skill in theology and logic. He became professor of philosophy at Helmstadt, in 1718, and of rhetoric in 1740, and died in 1749. He published, De Principiis Humanarum Actionum, Halle, 1714; De Stilo Sulpicii Severi, *ib.* 1715; Disquisitio Historica, Critica, Curiosa de variis Modis occulti scribendi, tam apud veteres quam recentiores usitatis.

BREITINGER, (John James,) a Swiss divine, born at Zurich in 1575. He studied at Leyden, Heidelberg, and Basle; and after discharging the duties of pastor and professor at Zurich, he was appointed chief of the clergy of the canton. By the persuasive influence of his estimable character he was enabled to effect important improvements in the schools and ecclesiastical institutions of the country. In 1618, he was appointed head of the deputation that was commissioned to repair to the Synod of Dort, and contended there strenuously in support of the tenets of Zuinglius. Of the proceedings of that celebrated assembly he has left an elaborate and interesting account. He was also deputed by the authorities of Zurich to state to the ambassadors of Gustavus, king of Sweden, the grounds on which they deemed it unadvisable to enter into the alliance which that monarch was desirous of form-

ing with the Protestant states; and he succeeded in his delicate and important undertaking. Breitinger translated the New Testament into German; and left behind him a great number of treatises, theological and political, which have never been published.

BREITINGER, (John James,) a Swiss writer, born in 1701, at Zurich, where he was professor of Greek and Hebrew. He devoted himself with more than common ardour to the study of the Greek and Latin classics, and is said to have admired Persius especially, whose meaning in many of his obscurer passages he has happily explained. Upon classical literature, the labours of Bodmer and Breitinger are said to have thrown a light, in Germany and Switzerland, corresponding with that which the expositions of Luther and Zuinglius have shed upon the sacred writings; their joint exertions for this purpose produced the Bibliothèque Helvétique. In 1730, Breitinger published his edition of the Septuagint, the basis of which is that of Grabe, which he has compared with the Alexandrine and Vatican MSS., marking, in his notes, the discrepancies between them. He next applied himself to the reformation of the schools and educational institutions of Zurich; and originated an establishment for training candidates for the pastoral office. He died at Zurich, in 1776. He wrote, besides the works already mentioned, Artis cogitandi Principia, 1736; a Critique on the Art of Poetry, in German, 1740, 2 vols, 8vo; De Antiquissimo Turicensis Bibliothecæ Græco Psalmorum Libro, Epistola ad Cardinalem Quirinum, 1748, 4to; De eo quod Nimium est in Studio Grammatico; Orationes Solemnes, a posthumous publication, edited by Hottinger.

BREITKOPF, (John-Gottlieb-Emmanuel,) a celebrated printer, born at Leipsic, in 1719. Entertaining an early distaste for the business of his father, who was also a printer, he applied himself to the study of classical, and more especially of Roman literature, and acquired a singular facility and elegance in speaking the Latin language. Led accidentally to inspect the designs of Albert Durer for the improvement of the form of printed characters, he conceived the idea of shaping types of a more elegant and pleasing form than had hitherto been adopted; and he applied himself to this undertaking with such taste and perseverance, that he speedily effected a total change in German type-founding, both with respect to the composition of the metal, and the form of the letters. He died at Leipsic in 1794. His publications, all of which have a reference to bibliography and typography, are, an Essay on the History of the Invention of Printing, Leipsic, 1774; an Essay on the Origin of Playing-cards, the Introduction of Paper made from Linen, and the Origin of Engraving on Wood in Europe, 1784—1801; on the Printing of Maps with Moveable Characters, Leipsic, 1777; Exemplum Typographiæ Sinicæ Figuris Characterum et Typis Mobilibus compositum, *ib.* 1789. (Biog. Univ.)

BREMBATI, (Isola,) a celebrated Italian poetess, born in the middle of the fifteenth century, and famed for her skill in different languages, especially in Latin and Spanish; in the former of which she frequently addressed the senate of Milan upon public occasions. Her letters and poems have never been collected together, but are to be found dispersed in various publications,—in the Secretario of Sansovino; the Tempio di Girolama d'Aragona, Padua, 1568; in the Elegie, Sonetti, ed Epitaffi composti nelle Esequie del Sig. Estore Baglione, Cremona, 1572. (Biog. Univ.)

BREMOND, (Francis de,) an eminent young naturalist, born at Paris, in 1713. He discovered, in early life, a strong inclination for the study of the physical sciences, in which he soon made a very rapid and extensive progress. His great work, commended by Fontenelle, is his Traduction des Transactions Philosophiques de la Société Royale de Londres, Paris, 1738, 4 vols, 4to, enriched with notes, in which he has displayed a vast extent of information and research. He also published,—Tables Générales des Transactions Philosophiques. Recueil de tous les Ecrits publiés en Angleterre sur le Remède de Mademoiselle Stephens, Paris, 1742, 2 vols, 12mo. In this investigation, which took place simultaneously with a similar one conducted by the Royal Society, he was engaged jointly with Morand. Traduction des Expériences Physiques de Hales, sur diverses Manières de Dessaler l'Eau de la Mer, et de la rendre potable, 1736. Traduction des Nouvelles Tables Loxodromiques de Murdoch, 1742. Bremond was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was honoured with the title of secretary; and in 1739 he was admitted into the French Royal Academy of Sciences. He died in 1742, in his 29th year. (Biog. Univ.)

BREMONT, (Stephen,) a French metaphysician of some repute, born at Chateaudun, in 1714. He was of the ecclesiastical profession, but his writings, of which the most noted is a treatise, entitled, De la Raison dans l'Homme, are nearly all of the metaphysical class. He died in 1793.

BREMSER, (John Godfrey,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Wertheim-on-the-Maine, August 19, 1767. He studied medicine at Jena, and took the degree of M.D. in 1796, selecting for his thesis on the occasion, De Calce Antimonii cum Sulphura Hoffmanni. He travelled in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and at length settled at Vienna. Upon the French invasion of Germany, in 1797, he served in a medical capacity in the Austrian army. In 1801 he exerted himself most laudably to promote vaccine inoculation. He also directed his attention to galvanism, as a therapeutic agent; and he made many experiments relating to the deaf and dumb, at the asylum at Vienna. In 1806 he commenced some researches respecting intestinal worms. Schreiber, the director of the museum of Natural History at Vienna, engaged him to enlarge and to class the Helminthologic department; and he was appointed one of the conservators of the museum. He considered the subject medically, and treated the poor affected with worms. He visited Paris in 1815, to inspect the museums of natural history; and upon his return to Vienna, occupied himself in the publication of various writings on the subjects of his studies. During this time he was attacked with dropsy, which continued for two years, and he died August 21, 1827. He published (in German) an Essay on the Vaccine Disease, Vienna, 1801, 8vo. Vaccination considered in its relation to the Interests of the State, *ib.* 1806, 8vo. Observations on Scarlatina and Rougeola, *ib.* 1806, 8vo. Explanation of Popular Proverbs in Medicine, *ib.* 1806, 8vo. Advice on the Modes of Preservation against Disease in Unhealthy Seasons, *ib.* 1807, 8vo. Zoological and Physiological Treatise on the Intestinal Worms found in the Human Species; which was translated by Grundler, and published, with notes, by Blainville, at Paris, 1824, 8vo; and an Atlas, in 4to. The German edition was of Vienna, 1819, 8vo. Bremser advanced the doctrine of the spontaneous generation of intestinal worms. In 1824 he published Icones Helminthum Systema Rudolfi Entozoologicum Illustrantes, Vienna, 1824, fol., of which work the emperor of Austria contributed to defray the expenses.

BRENDAN, (Saint,) a native of Ireland, born towards the close of the fifth century. He is said to have resided for some time with Gildas, in Wales, spent many years in the abbey of Llan-Carvan, and built a church in one of the Shetland Isles. He afterwards returned to Ireland, and acquired great reputation on account of the sanctity of his life, and his efforts for the propagation and establishment of the faith. He died in 578.

BRENDEL, (John Godfrey,) a celebrated German physician, born at Wittemberg, in 1712. In 1738, he was appointed professor of medicine at Göttingen. He was also physician to the elector of Hesse Cassel. He died in 1758. He was the author of fifty-three distinct dissertations on medical and mathematical subjects. Some of these were collected and published by Wrisberg: Opuscula Mathematici et Medici Argumenti, 3 vols, Göt. 1769—1775. His lectures were published by Lindeman: Prælectiones Academicæ de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis, 3 vols, Leipsic, 1792—1794.

BRENDEL, (Adam,) a learned German physician of the seventeenth century, who for many years filled the chair of anatomy and medicine in the university of Wittemberg. Baron Haller cites many of his academical dissertations with great praise. He died in 1719. His principal works are:—Diss. de Catalepsi, Wittemb. 1700, 4to. De Homero Medico, *ib. ib.* 4to. De Hydrope Ovariorum Mulierum, *ib.* 1701, 4to. De Balneis Veterum Valetudinis Causâ adhibitis ad Horat. Lib. I. Ep. xv. 5, 6, 7, *ib.* 1712, 4to. Observationum Anatomicarum Decades III. *ib.* 1715-18, 4to. He also contributed some papers to the Ephemerides of the Curious in Nature.

BRENDEL, (John Godfrey,) a physician, son of the preceding, born at Wittemberg, February 1712. His mother anxiously superintended his education, sent him to the college of Grimma, near Leipsic, and afterwards to the university of Wittemberg to study medicine, where he took his doctor's degree in 1736. Two years afterwards he was appointed professor extraordinary of medicine at Göttingen, and in the following year, professor in ordinary. He succeeded Haller in the chair of surgery, and was made physician to the king of England, and to the elector of Brunswick. He

was an excellent mathematician; but applied his favourite science too largely in his explanation of physiological phenomena. He died January 17, 1758, having published a great number of academical dissertations during twenty years of his life devoted to teaching his profession at the university of Göttingen. Those most deserving of notice are:—Programma de Valvulâ Eustachiana inter Venam Cavam inferiorem dextramque superiorem consita, Wittemb. 1738, 4to. De Chyli ad Sanguinem publico privatoque Commeatu per Venas Mesaraicas non improbabili, Gött. 1739, 4to. De Ratione sextuplâ Globulorum Sanguinis Leeuwenhoeckii, *ib.* 1747, 4to. Diss. de Auditu et Apice Cochleæ Auris Humanæ, *ib. ib.* 4to. De maximo et minimo Geometrico in Fabricâ Motuque Corporis Humani, *ib.* 1748, 4to. De Fabricâ Oculi in Fœtibus Abortivis, *ib.* 1752, 4to. Wrisberg published, after the death of Brendel, his Opuscula Mathematici et Medici Argumenti, Gött. 1769, 1775, 3 vols, 4to. Meyer edited his Medicina Legalis sive Forensis, ejusque Prælectiones Academicæ in Teichmeyeri Institutiones Medicinæ Legalis, Hanov. 1789, 4to; and Lindemann the Prælectiones Academicæ de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis, Lips. 1792-94, 3 vols, 8vo.

BRENDEL, (John Martin,) a physician of the seventeenth century, born at Nuremberg, studied philosophy and medicine at Altdorf, practised at Padua, and afterwards at Naples, where he died in 1653. He published:—Monumentum Fragilitatis Humanæ Momentaneæ, Anni Climacterici, Altdorf, 1650, 4to. Oratio Panegyrica in Obitum C. A. Ruperti, *ib.* 1650, 4to. Oratiunculæ de Officio Jurisconsulti, et de D. Catharinâ, Padua, 1652, 4to.

BRENDEL, (John Philip,) a German physician of the seventeenth century, known only by a work of merit, entitled, Consilia Medica celeberrimorum quorundam Germaniæ Medicorum collecta. Francof. 1615, 4to.

BRENDEL, (Zachariah,) a physician, born at Burgel in Thuringia, October 20, 1553. He studied at Jena, made a voyage into Italy, took the degree of M.D. at Padua, in 1582, and upon his return into Germany was chosen professor of philosophy, and afterwards of medicine, at the university of Jena, where he died August 25, 1626, having published:—Oratio de Vitâ J. Schrœteri, Jenæ, 1595, 4to. Dissert. de Pleuritide, *ib.* 1604, 4to. De Apoplexiâ, *ib.* 1614, 4to. De Melancholiâ, *ib.* 1618, 4to. De Cachexiâ *ib.* 1625, 4to. He also published an edition of the work, De Scorbuto, by Severinus Engalenus, Jenæ, 1624, 4to.

BRENDEL, (Zachariah,) a physician, son of the preceding, born at Jena, January 1, 1592. He took his doctor's degree in 1617, afterwards practised at Weimar and other places, until he obtained a chair of medicine at the university of Jena, which he filled until his death, June 13, 1638. He is the author of various learned dissertations on dysentery, jaundice, hypochondriasis, scurvy, plica polonica, and a work entitled, Chymia in Artis Formam redacta, Methodus Addiscendi Encheiresis, Correctio Medicamentorum plurimorum, Disquisitio de Auro Potabili, Jenæ, 1630, 12mo; 1641, 8vo; Lugd. 1670, 12mo; Amst. 1659, 12mo; 1668, 8vo.

BRENDENBACH, (John de,) born at Dusseldorf, near the commencement of the sixteenth century, is the author of a poem, entitled, Militia Christiana, quâ docetur qui contra Vitia et Carnem pugnandum, Dusseldorf, 1560; also, De Armeniorum Ritibus, Moribus, et Erroribus, Basle, 1577. (Biog. Univ.)

BRENET, (Henry Catherine,) a French physician, born at Moissy, a village near Dole, Nov. 23, 1764. He studied during two years under Louis, Vicq d'Azyr, and Portal. He settled at Dijon in 1790, and was aggregated to the College of Physicians at this place, upon sustaining a thesis on the question, Existe-t-il plusieurs Méthodes de Traitement contre les Exanthèmes Fébriles? In politics he was opposed to the principles of the Revolution, and was, in consequence, immured in the fortress of Dijon during the Reign of Terror. While in confinement he manifested much courage and vivacity, and animated the drooping spirits of his companions in misfortune. His manners and gaiety of heart threw his jailers off their guard, and he effected his escape by scaling the walls of his prison. He was securely sheltered in a retreat near Moissy, his birth-place, and there might have remained undiscovered; but hearing of an epidemic of a very fatal character, which had broken out in the hospitals of Dijon, a praiseworthy humanity induced him to depart for that place, and to assist in averting the pestilence. This noble conduct procured for him his personal security. He was highly esteemed as a practical physician. His attachment to the monarchy occasioned him to be elected a deputy for the department of

the Côte d'Or, in the chamber of 1815; and he there displayed considerable talent and firmness. He was again elected in 1820, and was always found on the côté droit. He was appointed upon many commissions, and he executed his labours in a most conscientious manner. He died of apoplexy, May 3, 1824. He had received the distinction of the legion of honour; and was a member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, and of that of Dijon, in which Dr. Salgues pronounced his Eulogy, which was printed in the Memoirs of the Society for 1825.

BRENIUS, (Daniel,) an Arminian divine, whose principles are said to be tinged with Socinianism, born at Haerlem, in 1594. He was a disciple of Episcopius. His works, entitled Opera Theologica, were published at Amsterdam, in 1 vol. fol. in 1664, the year of his death.

BRENKMAN, (Henry,) a learned Dutch lawyer, born at Rotterdam, in 1680. He obtained considerable distinction in the profession as an advocate, at the Hague. Struck with the confusion that existed in the Pandects of Justinian, he quickly formed the plan of arranging, in their original order, the extracts from the ancient lawyers. In 1709 he went to Tuscany, where, at the recommendation of the English ambassador, the grand duke gave him permission to study in the library of the Medicis; and here he completed his great work. After an absence of four years he returned to Holland; but his intense application to study shortened his life. He died in 1736.

BRENNER, (Elias,) a learned Swede, famed for his knowledge of the antiquities and numismatics of his country, born in 1647. He published a catalogue of his collection of coins and medals, with engravings, by Saxtorius, entitled, Thesaurus Nummorum Sueco-Gothicorum, Stockholm, 1691, 4to. His second wife, Sophia Elizabeth Weber, was remarkable for her knowledge of languages and history, and her works appeared in two volumes, 1713, 1732.

BRENNER, (Henry,) a learned Swede, born at Kronoby, in West Bothnia, in 1669. In 1697 he was ordered by Charles XI. to accompany Fabricius, the Swedish ambassador, to Persia; but, in consequence of the war which broke out between his own country and Russia, as he was returning, he was arrested at Moscow, by order of Peter I. He relieved the tedium of captivity by translating into Latin, the History of Armenia, by Moses Coronensis, with notes, which he published at Stockholm, in 1723, in 4to. He had been appointed, two years before, on his return, to the office of librarian of the royal library in that city. Brenner also wrote, in the Swedish language, an account of the expedition of Peter I. against Persia, and a statement of the motives that led to it. He has also annexed to a work, entitled, Memorabilia Partes Orientales Asiæ, a correct Chart of the Caspian Sea, and of the river Daria, supposed by him to be the Yaxartes of the ancients. He died in 1732.

BRENNUS I. is said to have flourished about 389 B. C., and to have been the chief of some tribes, who had emigrated from the country of the Celts or Gauls; for "the two words," says Neibuhr, "are probably synonymous;" and settled themselves in the north of Italy, and upon the shores of the Adriatic. Being solicited by Aruns, one of the leading men of Clusium, in Etruria, to aid him in a private feud, Brennus collected a considerable army, and after ravaging the country about Clusium, made an attack upon the town itself. Whereupon the inhabitants applied to Rome for succour, when an embassy was sent to Brennus, who met all the complaints made of his improper conduct, by saying, that "might is right," and that "all property belongs only to the brave," and then proceeded on his march to Rome, with an army, it is said, of 60,000 men. To arrest his progress, the Romans collected as large a force as they could on the banks of the river Alia, previous to its junction with the Tiber, and distant about twelve miles from the capital; but, according to Livy, the whole Roman army fled without striking a blow, the greater part to Veii, while only a few returned to Rome. Thither the fugitives were followed by the Gauls, who, as they approached the city, "were," says Livy, "alarmed at the solitude that surrounded it, and expected every moment to fall into an ambuscade; for though they did not reach the town till nearly sunset, they met with no cavalry piquets, and found neither the gates closed, nor any armed men on the walls; nor could they believe that the city would be thus left to its fate. On the third day after the battle, the Gauls ventured to enter the place; and while some of them were wandering about and gazing at the buildings, they came upon some old men, seated each at the door of his own house, arrayed in their robes of office, and tran-

quilly awaiting the approach of death from the hands of the enemy, whom they had recently, in the public sacrifice, devoted, by prayers at least, to destruction. As they seemed to sit more like the statue of a god than any thing human, one of the soldiers presumed to stroke down the long beard of M. Papirius, who was so offended at the act, that he struck the soldier with his ivory staff. The Gaul, in return, cut down the Roman with his sword, while the rest of the senators were massacred by the soldier's companions. Brennus then endeavoured to surprise the Capitol, into which a handful of Romans had thrown themselves, determined to defend it to the last. But he was foiled in his attempt, in consequence of M. Manlius, and others, being roused by the cackling of the geese, which were kept in the temple of Juno, and which had been alarmed at the approach of the Gauls, while they were scrambling up an unguarded part of the rock, on which the Capitol stood. After a siege of about seven months, the garrison, reduced to a state of famine, were compelled to offer Brennus, by way of ransom, the large sum of 1000 pounds' weight of gold. When the money, which had been collected from the temples that the enemy had not ransacked, was brought to Brennus, the tribune Sulpicius complained that the weights used by the Gaul were not correct; whereupon he threw his sword into the scale, and cried out in a tone of mock pity, 'Alas! for the vanquished;' and shortly afterwards, gave up to the Romans the possession of their city." Returning homewards, the Gauls were, it seems, waylaid by the people of Cære, or Argylla, and cut off, to a man, according to Diodorus, xx. 117. But Livy, v. 40, says, that Camillus the dictator refused to ratify the convention made by the garrison of the Capitol with Brennus, and after attacking the Gauls, while engaged upon a marauding expedition, not only destroyed their whole army, but recovered the very gold that had been sent to Brennus, but which the enemy was unable to carry off. Such is the account furnished by Greek and Latin chroniclers, all of whom speak of Brennus as the leader of the Gauls.

BRENNUS II. was the leader of a body of Galatians, or, as they are sometimes called, Gauls, who made an irruption into Macedonia during the time of Ptolemy, surnamed the Thunderbolt, and who, after treacherously murdering Seleucus, the son of Antiochus, subsequently lost his life in the battle of Bolgius. Uniting his own forces with those of Acichorius, Brennus marched towards Greece, and the two leaders were met by the troops under Aristodemus and Telesarchus on the banks of the Spercheius; which Brennus passing at a point not expected, came upon the enemy posted at Thermopylæ; and though he was defeated, he was still enabled to march towards Œtolia; where, when his troops had been guilty of every kind of brutal conduct towards the inhabitants of Callium, the whole country was so exasperated as to take up arms against the barbarians, and hanging on their retreat, destroyed more than half of the invading army. With the remainder, however, Brennus marched to Delphi; but meeting not only with an obstinate resistance on the part of the allied forces of Greece, but with an earthquake at one place, and at another with violent storms of thunder and lightning, and on the hills with frost and snow, he was compelled to return; and after being wounded by missiles, destroyed himself by drinking a quantity of wine, to drown his feelings of shame at the ill success of his enterprise.

BRENT, (Sir Nathaniel,) a learned lawyer, was born at Little Woolford, in Warwickshire, in 1573. He entered at Merton college, Oxford, and in 1593 he took his degree of bachelor of arts. In the year after he was admitted probation fellow of the college. In 1598, on taking his master's degree, he commenced the study of the law. He married Martha, the daughter of Dr. Abbott, bishop of Salisbury, and niece to Dr. George Abbott, archbishop of Canterbury. In 1618 the latter sent him to Venice, purposely to obtain a copy of the History of the Council of Trent, the work of the celebrated Paul Sarpi. In 1623 he took the degree of doctor of laws; and in 1629, received the honour of knighthood from Charles I., at Woodstock, being then supposed a warm supporter of the church and hierarchy. But in the disputes which arose between archbishop Abbott and bishop Laud, he entirely sided with the first, and his adherents, the Puritan party, and became so inveterate against Laud, that he was a frequent witness against him on his trial. When Charles I. garrisoned Oxford, Brent deserted it, and signed the covenant; for which he was deprived of the office of warden of Merton college, which he then held; but he was subsequently restored. In 1637, refusing to take the oath called the Engagement,

he retired to his house in Little Britain, London, where he died Nov. 6, 1652, and was buried with great solemnity in the church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less. He translated the History of the Council of Trent into English and Latin. The original Italian was printed first in London, in 1619; and the English translation appeared shortly afterwards.

BRENTANA, (Simone,) a painter, born at Venice, in 1656; he resided principally at Verona, and formed his style by an assiduous study of the works of Giacomo Robusti, called Tintoretto. To the fire of this master he added something of the dignity of the Roman school. Few of his pictures are in private collections, being chiefly painted for churches.

BRENTEL, (Frederick,) a painter and engraver, born at Strasburg, in 1580. He was the master of the famous William Baur, and is better known as an engraver; his principal work being a set of plates for a book published at Nancy, in 1608, entitled, The Pompous Parade of the Funeral of Charles III., Duke of Lorraine.

BRENTIUS, or BRENTA, (Andrew,) a learned writer, born at Padua, about the middle of the fifteenth century. He studied the Greek language under the direction of Demetrius Chalcondyles, and then repaired to Rome, where he gave lessons on rhetoric, and attracted the notice of Sixtus IV. He died at Rome, in 1483. He wrote, J. Caii Julii Cæsaris Oratio Vesontione Belgicæ ad Milites habita. A Latin version of the minor works of Hippocrates. Oratio ad Sixtum IV. de Somniis.

BRENTIUS, BRENTZEN, or BRENTZ, a German reformer, born at Weil, in Suabia, in 1499. He was educated at the school and university of Heidelberg; and was converted by the perusal of Luther's writings, when he was only in his eighteenth year, at which time he took his doctor's degree. He soon afterwards entered into orders, became a popular preacher, and was chosen pastor at Halle, in the twenty-third year of his age. In 1530, he attended the diet of Augsburg, and took a share in the proceedings of that assembly. In 1534, he was invited by Ulric, prince of Wirtemberg, to undertake the direction of the university of Tubingen, conjointly with Camerarius, and to introduce the reformed religion. In 1547, while at Halle, he was obliged to conceal himself from the imperial forces, in consequence of a threat on the part of Charles V. that he would destroy the city if Brentius were not given up to him. However, he effected his escape in disguise, and wandered as a fugitive from place to place. His great solace now was the book of Psalms, which he said afterwards that no one could fully comprehend, except under circumstances similar to his own. In 1553, Christopher, prince of Wirtemberg, son and successor of Ulric, afforded him an asylum in his castle at Stutgard. Here, at the prince's request, he drew up the Confession of Wirtemberg; and shortly after, on the death of the pastor of that place, Brentius was appointed to succeed him. In 1557, he attended the conferences at Worms, and died at Stutgard, Sept. 11, 1570. His opinions nearly coincided with those of Luther; he held the ubiquity of the body of Jesus Christ, and hence he and his followers have been denominated *Ubiquitarians*. His works were first published at Tubingen, 1576—1590, in 8 vols, folio, and at Amsterdam, in 1666.

BRENTON, (Edward Pelham,) a captain in the British navy. He was the second son of rear-admiral Brenton, and brother to Sir Jaheel Brenton, bart. one of the most gallant and distinguished seamen to be found on the list of flag-officers. He was born July 18, 1774; and in 1788, entered the navy under the auspices of the Hon. Wm. Cornwallis, whose broad pendant, as commodore, was then flying on board the *Crown* (64). In this ship he proceeded to India, and there remained till the *Crown* returned home. In 1795 he attained his lieutenancy, and in that year served on the expedition sent to Quiberon-bay. He filled the same office in the *Agamemnon* (64); and served in that vessel during the untoward and treacherous mutiny which broke out in the North Sea fleet in 1797. After constant and active employment on foreign service, he was promoted to the rank of commander in 1801, and, at the close of 1802, returned to England as captain of the *Lark* sloop of war. During the "short peace," captain Brenton sent to the Admiralty the model of a gun-boat, sharp at both ends, and carrying, on a traversing-slide, a formidable piece of artillery, which might be lowered, at pleasure, into the boat's bottom; and raised, when requisite, whether for fighting aft or forward. At the renewal of hostilities with France, captain Brenton was again called into active service; and when in command of the *Merlin*, (an old collier, fitted as a sloop-of-war,) was constantly engaged

with the enemy's flotilla and land batteries in the neighbourhood of Havre. During the boisterous, and, for coasting operations, trying month of December, he was specially despatched to destroy the *Shannon* (36), which frigate had run on shore near La Hogue, from whence the enemy were about to remove her, the ship having sustained little damage. This, however, he skilfully and effectively performed.

In January, 1805, he was appointed to the *Amaranthe*, a new brig, mounting 18 guns, with a complement of 120 men. In this vessel opportunities had been afforded him to display his valour and professional skill. In the West Indies, particularly on the Leeward islands station, he constantly distinguished himself; and his services in the destruction of three French vessels of war, on the 17th of December, 1808, are particularly noticed in captain H. Collier's public despatch. A full and highly interesting account of this intrepid affair will be found in Marshall's Naval Biography, Supplement, part i. p. 420. During the subsequent operations against Martinique, he served on shore, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, under the orders of commodore Cockburn. After the reduction of that valuable colony, captain Brenton was appointed to the *Belleisle*, (74,) bearing the broad pendant of the above-mentioned officer, who, having the captain-general and all his staff embarked in the British battle ship, proceeded direct to Europe, agreeably to the terms of capitulation.

On his arrival at Spithead, captain Brenton found himself promoted to the rank of post-captain, for the conduct and courage he evinced in the destruction of the three vessels when serving under the orders of captain Collier. In 1809, when acting for captain Pultney Malcolm in the *Donegal*, (78,) he conveyed the marquis of Wellesley as ambassador to the supreme junta of Seville. The *Donegal* sailed from Spithead on the 24th of July, and returned with his lordship in November. At the close of the year 1810, he was appointed to the *Spartan* frigate, an appointment, according to Marshall, "as a mark of attention to his brother, whose severe wounds prevented him from continuing in active service." After cruising for some time on the French coast, the *Spartan* was sent to reinforce the squadron under vice-admiral Sawyer, on the coast of Halifax. On this harassing and discouraging station she remained for upwards of two years, when, his ship being found defective, she was ordered home, and paid off, September, 1813. In April, 1815, captain Brenton was appointed to the *Royal Sovereign*, a first-rate, intended for the flag of Sir Benj. Hallowell. But from this ship he almost immediately removed into the *Tonnant*, of 80 guns, the command of which he resigned in November following.

Captain Brenton was the author of A Naval History of Great Britain from 1783 to 1822, 5 vols, 8vo, with plates; also, A Refutation of the Statements of Admiral Sir George Montague, 1823, 8vo; and a Biography of Admiral Earl St. Vincent. Like most naval chroniclers, he constantly falls into error; nor as a work of reference is his History to be put in competition with that of his more voluminous rival, James. Still it is written in better taste, and seldom offends by critical discussions and misplaced remarks on contemporaneous authorities—remarks usually open to severe and caustic rejoinders. To naval men, Brenton's History became a valuable work; not on account of its correctness in matters of date and minute detail, but from the monitory hints and sensible professional remarks which are to be found in it.

Captain Brenton was well known to the metropolitan public as the founder of the Children's Friend Society, and the warm advocate of several charitable institutions. He died April 6, 1839.

BREQUIGNY, (Louis George Oudard Feudrix de,) a learned historian and antiquarian, born at Granville, in 1716. His earliest production was an able treatise on the character and conduct of Mahomet, which procured for him, in 1759, the honour of being chosen a member of the French Academy, and of that of Inscriptions. In 1763, he was sent by his government to London, to search such records in the Tower, and elsewhere, as were calculated to illustrate the history and institutions of France. His investigations brought to light numerous hitherto unexplored documents of a most interesting and important nature, and which were thrown together in a state of ruinous neglect, and perplexing disorder. These he spent three months in sorting and arranging, and nearly three years in examining; and on his return to France in 1791, published the result of his inquiries in a work, embracing three vols, folio, entitled, Diplomata, Chartæ, Epistolæ, et alia Monumenta ad Res Franciscas Spectantia. In 1754, he was appointed to carry forward, conjointly with Villevaut, an important work

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that had been commenced by Laurière and Secousse, entitled, Collection des Lois et Ordonnances des Rois de la troisième Race. In 1769-83, he published, with the assistance of Mouchet, in 3 vols, fol., Table Chronologique, designed as a supplement to the Bibliothèque of Lelong. Bréquigny's next undertaking was a continuation of a collection, begun by Batteaux, entitled, Mémoires sur les Chinois, by Amiot, Bourgeois, &c. 1776—1789, 14 vols, 4to; a work that abounds in most interesting and authentic particulars respecting the religion, government, manners, and history of that singular people. Besides the fore-mentioned publications, we have the following works by this indefatigable man;—Histoire des Révolutions de Gênes, 1750, 3 vols, 12mo; Vies des anciens Orateurs Grecs, avec des Réflections sur leur Eloquence, 1752, 2 vols, 12mo, containing only Isocrates, and Dio Chrysostom; Catalogus Manuscriptorum Codicum Collegii Claramontani, 1764, 8vo; Strabonis Rerum Geographicarum Lib. XVII. Of this edition, only one volume appeared, Paris, 1763. Bréquigny died July 3, 1795. (Biog. Univ.)

BRERA, (Valerien Lewis,) a celebrated Italian physician, and a voluminous writer, born at Pavia, Dec. 15, 1772. He studied in the university of his native place, and took degrees in philosophy, medicine, and surgery, in 1793. He then visited Milan, remained there during one year, and afterwards travelled into Hungary, Poland, Moravia, Bohemia, Saxony, and Prussia. The political disturbances of 1796 deranged the fortune of his family, and obliged him to return to Italy, where he was appointed one of the physicians of the great hospital of Milan, and a short time after an assistant professor of clinical medicine at Pavia, which, however, he resigned in 1798, upon Rasori succeeding to the chair of Moscati. On the breaking out of the war in Lombardy, he was sent to Crema, to direct the military hospital. In 1806 he was elected to a chair of pathology and medical jurisprudence at Bologna; and in 1808, upon the death of Bondioli, he succeeded him at Padua. The following year he was entrusted with the care of the hospital. He was afterwards named a counsellor of state and first physician of the Venetian states; but as his health was indifferent, and would not permit of his living in Venice, he was appointed by the emperor of Austria to a special therapeutic chair, and another of clinical medicine at Pavia, which he filled for several years. He published, among other works,—Osservazioni e Sperienze sull' Uso delle Arie Mefitiche inspirate nella Tisi Pulmonare, Pavia, 1796, 1798, 8vo. Programma del Modo di Agire sul Corpo Umano per Mezzo di Frizioni Fatte con Saliva ed altri Umori Animalizzati e Colle varie Sortanze che all' Ordinario si Somministrano Internamente, Pavia, 1797, 4to. Translated into German by Weigel, Leip. 1798, 8vo. Sylloge Opusculorum Selectorum ad Praxin, præcipuè Medicam, spectantium, Pavia, 1797-1811, 10 vols, 8vo. Divisione delle Malattie fatta secondo il Systema di Brown, Pavia, 1798, 8vo; Venez. 1799, 8vo; in Portuguese, Lisbon, 1800, 8vo. Annotazioni Medico-Pratiche sulle diverse Malattie trattate nella Clinica Medica dell' Università di Pavia negli Anni 1796, 1797, 1798, per servire di Continuazione alla Storia Clinica dell' Anno 1795, del Sig. G. Frank, Pavia, 1798, fol.; Crema, 1806, 1807, 2 vols, 4to; translated into German by Weber, Zurich, 1801, 8vo; Anatripsologia, Pavia, 1799, 2 vols, 8vo; Bessano, 1814, 8vo; translated into German by Eyerell, Wien. 1800, 8vo. Lezioni Medico-Pratiche sopra i principali Vermi del Corpo Umano vivente e le Cosi dette Malattie Verminose, Crema, 1802, 4to; translated into German by Weber, Zurich, 1803, 8vo; into French by Bartoli and Calvet, Paris, 1804, 8vo, 1807-8; into English, by Coffin, Boston, 1817, 8vo; and into Russian, St. Petersburg, 1818, 8vo. Brera also translated several medical works into Italian: Park, on the Diseases of the Joints; Richter's Elements of Surgery; Elements of Practical Medicine, by Weickhard, &c. He also contributed various memoirs to the periodicals, and to the Transactions of several learned societies.

BRERELEY, (John,) the assumed name of James Anderton, of Lostock, in Lancashire, who published The Protestant's Apology for the Roman Church, 1604, 1608, 1615. This was answered by Dr. Morton, bishop of Durham, in a work entitled, A Catholic Appeal for Protestants, 1606, in 4to. The Liturgy of the Mass, &c., in Latin, Cologne, 1620, 4to. St. Augustine's Religion; giving an Account of his Opinion in Matters of Controversy between Catholics and Protestants, 1620, 8vo. (Dodd's Church Hist. Chalmers.)

BRERETON, (Jane,) a clever poetess, born in Flintshire, in 1685. Her maiden

name was Hughes, and her education was carefully superintended by her father, who was a man of talents and learning: he died, however, when she was only sixteen. She at this time began to discover a taste for versification, which her acquaintance encouraged her to cultivate. In 1711 she married Mr. Thomas Brereton, then a commoner of Brazennose college, Oxford, and only son of major Brereton, of Cheshire, who soon squandered his fortune and her own; in consequence of which they separated, and she retired, in 1721, to her native place, and thence, on becoming a widow in about a year afterwards, she removed to Wrexham, in Denbighshire, where she died in 1740. She contributed for some years, as a correspondent, under the name of Melissa, to The Gentleman's Magazine. In 1744, a volume of her writings was published, entitled, Poems on several occasions, with Letters, and an Account of her Life. (Censura Literaria. Chalmers.)

BRERETON, (Owen Salisbury,) the son of Thomas Brereton, esq., of Cheshire, and probably related to the subject of the preceding article, born in that county, in 1715. He was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1738 he was called to the bar, and was a bencher of Lincoln's-inn. In 1746 he became recorder of Liverpool, an office which he held for fifty-two years. He was chosen a member of the Society of Arts in 1762, and afterwards filled the office of vice-president; he was also a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and a contributor to the Archæologia, in which were published his Observations on Peter Collinson's account of the Round Towers in Ireland; Tour through South Wales; Extracts from the Household-Book of Henry VIII.; Account of a Painted Window in Brereton Church, Cheshire; A Nondescript Coin. He died in 1798, and was buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor. (Chalmers.)

BREREWOOD, (Edward,) a learned mathematician and antiquary, born at Chester, in 1565, at the grammar-school of which city he received his earlier education, and was thence removed to Brazennose college, Oxford, where he evinced his diligence by writing a commentary upon the Ethics of Aristotle in his twenty-first year: here he took his degree in arts. In 1596 he was elected the first professor of astronomy at Gresham college, an office which he held till his death, in 1613. His works were published in the following order:—De Ponderibus et Pretiis Veterum Nummorum, eorumque cum Recentioribus Collatione, 1614, 4to. Inquiries touching the Diversity of Language and Religion through the chief Parts of the World, 1614, 4to. Elementa Logicæ in Gratiam studiosæ Juventutis in Acad. Oxon. 1614, 8vo. Tractatus quidam Logici de Prædicabilibus et Prædicamentis, 1628, 8vo. Two Treatises of the Sabbath, 1630, 1632, 4to. Tractatus duo, quorum primus est de Meteoris, secundus de Oculo, 1631. Commentarii in Ethica Aristotelis, 1640, 4to. This is the commentary which is referred to above; and Wood tells us that the original manuscript is written with Brerewood's own hand, in the smallest and neatest characters that his eyes ever beheld. The Patriarchal Government of the Ancient Church, 1641, 4to.

BRES, (Guy de,) a Flemish protestant divine, who flourished in the sixteenth century. He was pastor at Lille and Valenciennes, and had a principal share in framing the Confession of Faith of the Reformed Churches in the Low Countries, printed in Flemish, in 1561 or 1562: of this work there have been many editions, the last of which is that of Leyden, 1769, in 4to. Bres also published, in 1565, The Root, Source, and Foundation of the Anabaptists of our Times, with a full Refutation of the principal Arguments by which they have been accustomed to disturb the Church. This is a bulky octavo volume, of a thousand pages; and the author professes to have brought forward in it all that bears upon the subject in the writings of Calvin, Bullinger, and others. Of the three books into which the work is divided, the first treats of the origin of the Anabaptists; the second is on the subject of the incarnation; and the third treats of the baptism of infants. At the end of the volume are three treatises:—the first, Concerning the Authority of the Magistrate; the second, Concerning Oaths; the last, Concerning the Human Soul, or Spirit.

BRESLAU, (Henry, duke of,) a brave Polish warrior, born in 1172, and distinguished for the valour with which he withstood the incursions of the Mongol Tartars, by whom he was slain, while gallantly leading, against an incredibly superior force, a few courageous followers, at the celebrated battle of Lignitz, April 15, 1241.

BRESANG, (Hans,) a German en-

graver, who flourished about the year 1513. Care must be taken not to confound this engraver with another superior to him, called Hans Baldung, who used the same mark, but flourished several years before him.

BRESSIANI, (Bartolomeo,) born at Cremona, of an ancient family, in the thirteenth century. He was a great lawyer, counsellor of state of the Emperor Frederic II., and author of a very useful book to civilians, the Repertorium Decretorum Tribus Voluminibus distinctum. He died in 1265.

BRESSIANI, (Giuseppe,) a descendant of Bartolomeo, born at Cremona. He studied closely the antiquities of his country, and was elected its historiographer by two most honourable decrees. He also applied himself to poetry; and died in 1670. Mazzuchelli gives a long and detailed account of his works, eleven of which have been printed, and more than forty are still preserved in MS. by his descendants; the greatest part of which turn upon the different departments of the history and antiquities of Cremona, literary, civil, and ecclesiastical.

BRESSIANI, (Francesco,) son of the preceding, was also a lawyer. The time of his birth is unknown, but he lived during the greatest part of the seventeenth century, and died in 1700. He succeeded his father in the office of historian of Cremona, in 1673, and was also elected chancellor of the College of Notaries.

BRESSIANI, (Giuseppe Maria,) was the son of the preceding, born at Cremona. He obtained in his youth the degree of A.M. at Cremona, and afterwards that of LL.D. at Pavia. On his returning home, he was appointed protector of the prisoners, and advocate of the Santo Officio; two very important offices, which are only given to men of great rank and influence, their duty being to defend the accused, and the poor particularly, when impeached by the Inquisition. He died in 1737. He left many works upon different points of law.

BRESSON, (Jean Baptiste Marie François,) a French lawyer, born in 1760, at Darnay, in the Vosges. He received a good education, and improved his opportunities for study with remarkable diligence. In 1790 he was elected a member of the National Convention, and distinguished himself on the arraignment and condemnation of Louis XVI. by the boldness and eloquence with which he advocated the views of those who were disposed to adopt milder measures with that unhappy prince. His moderation on that occasion drew down upon him the resentment of the more numerous party in the assembly, and Bresson was proscribed; but he found a safe retreat in his native place. His wife, in 1815, generously afforded an asylum to Lavallette. Bresson died in 1832.

BRET, (Antony,) a French lawyer, poet, and journalist, born at Dijon, in 1717. He composed romances, plays, and fables, and wrote for the Journal Encyclopédique, the Gazette de France, &c.; but the leaden influence of the mediocrity of his genius prevented any of his productions from rising into reputation. The only dramatic piece of his that has attracted any particular notice, is his Double Extravagance, which has been repeated upon the stage. The correctness of his style, (for he writes with purity,) has not been able to redeem his compositions from the effects of that absence of gaiety and spirit which pervades them all. He published an edition of Molière, with a useful and interesting comment. He also wrote, among other works, Mémoires sur la Vie de Ninon de l'Enclos, Paris, 1751, 12mo. Essai de Contes Moraux et Dramatiques, 1765. Fables Orientales et Poésies Diverses, 1772. He died at Paris in 1792.

BRETEUIL, (Louis-Auguste le Tonnelier, Baron de,) a French statesman, born at Preuilly, in Touraine, in 1733. He commenced his diplomatic career in 1758, when he was appointed by Louis XV. his minister plenipotentiary to the elector of Cologne; and soon after, he was sent in the same capacity to Petersburg, and thence to Stockholm, where, in 1769, he laid the first foundation of the celebrated diet. After this, he was successively ambassador to Holland, Vienna, and Naples. On his return to Paris in 1783, he was appointed to an office in the ministry, and evinced his enlightened humanity by effecting important improvements in the condition and management of the prisons. On the breaking out of the Revolution, he used his utmost efforts to arrest the insane insurrectionary spirit that was then commencing its desolating career; and his exertions were mainly instrumental in saving from the violence of the mob the public buildings and monuments of art that adorn the city of Paris. He died in that city in 1807. (Biog. Univ.)

BRETON, BECTON, or BRITTON,

(John,) bishop of Hereford in the thirteenth century. He was born and educated in England, and was a great proficient in the civil and canon law; for which reason Henry III. raised him to the episcopal dignity. He made a large and useful collection of the laws of England, from various authors, digested into one volume. He died in 1275. (Bayle and Pits.)

BRETON, (Nicholas,) a writer of sonnets and pastorals, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth. He is supposed to have been of a Staffordshire family; and, from the terms in which he is spoken of by contemporary writers, as well as from the specimens of his compositions that remain, he may justly be regarded as no inferior writer. Bishop Percy mentions an interlude by him, entitled, An Old Man's Lesson, and A Young Man's Love, 4to; and has printed in his collection a sweet little piece, by Breton, entitled, The Ballad of Phillida and Corydon. (Chalmers. Ellis's Specimens. Ritson's Bibliog.)

BRETON, (Lucius Francis,) a sculptor, born at Besançon, in 1731, of humble parentage. At first he was employed in the workshop of a carver of wood, where he remained some years; but his taste led him to attempt sculpture, and, having received the encouragement of his master, he repaired to Rome, to obtain models and instructors. At first, he was obliged to support himself, by working at architectural ornaments; but, in 1758, he bore away the first prize in the academy of St. Luke. His best works are, a bas-relief, representing the *Death of General Wolfe*, and a colossal statue of *André*. After some years, he returned to his native country, where he died in 1800.

BRETONNAYAU, (René,) a French physician, born at Vernantes, in Anjou, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Mistaking his talents, he neglected his profession, in which he had attained some skill, for the purpose of indulging a taste for poetry, in which he never rose above mediocrity. Of his publications, the most remarkable is a Treatise on Cosmetics, upon which the Abbé Goujet has animadverted with a severity and solemnity that render his strictures diverting.

BRETONNEAU, (Francis,) a French Jesuit, born at Tours, in 1660. He revised and edited the Sermons of Bourdalone, Cheminais, and Giroust, Paris, 18 vols, 8vo, and 12mo. Père la Rue applied to him on this occasion the epithet made for St. Martin; — "Trium mortuorum suscitator magnificus." Brétonneau was himself an eloquent preacher, and his sermons, in 7 vols, 12mo, were published in 1743; by Bessuyer. He also wrote, Réflections pour les Jeunesgens qui entrent dans le Monde, 12mo; Abregé de la Vie de Jacques II., 12mo. He died at Paris, in 1741.

BRETONNIER, (Bartholomew Joseph,) an eminent lawyer, and advocate of the parliament of Paris, born at Montpelier, near Lyons, in 1656. His public occupations did not prevent him from devoting a large portion of his time to the study of the various subjects connected with his profession. He preferred the written to the common law, making it his peculiar study, and tracing its origin with the true spirit of an antiquary. He published, in 1708, the works of Claude Henrys, 2 vols, folio; and embraced very firmly the opinions of that writer respecting the civil law, which he regarded as the fundamental law of France. This opinion he has attempted to establish in his notes. His next work, which he undertook at the suggestion of the chancellor D'Aguesseau, is entitled, Recueil des principales Questions de Droit qui se jugent diversement dans différens Tribunaux du Royaume, 1718, 12mo. Bretonnier died in 1727. (Biog. Univ.)

BRETSCHNEIDER, (Henry Godefroy de,) a German traveller and miscellaneous writer, born at Gera, in 1739, and educated at Ebersdorf, a Moravian settlement, whence he was removed to the school of Gera, of which town his father was burgomaster. He afterwards entered the army, in quality of cornet of the Saxon cavalry of count Bruhl, at Warsaw; thence he passed into the Prussian service; and, being taken prisoner, and carried into France, he applied himself, during his captivity, to the acquisition of the language. On his return to his country, he was appointed by Moser governor of Usingen, in Nassau. He soon afterwards set out on his travels, in the course of which he met with a series of strange adventures, and was forced to flee from Vienna by popular resentment for a supposed share in the caustic remarks published by Nicolai. Bretschneider, during his residence at Ebersdorf, conceived a dislike to the religious tenets and practices of the Moravians, which was afterwards directed more strongly against the Jesuits, of whom he was ever the most bitter opponent. He also set

himself against the influence of Goethe, and wrote several pieces in opposition to the personal and literary character of that singular man. Of his numerous publications the most remarkable is an account of his Journeys to London and Paris, with extracts from his Letters, published at first at Berlin, by Nicolai, in 1817, a translation of which was afterwards published in a very popular English periodical. He died at Pilsen, in 1810. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRETT, (John,) a naval officer, who, on the breaking out of the war with Spain, was appointed commander of the *Grampus* sloop of war, from which he was, in March 1741, promoted to be captain of the *Roebuck*, of 40 guns; and in Nov. 1742, soon after his return from the Mediterranean, he was removed to the *Anglesea*. In April, 1744, he received the command of the *Sunderland*, 60 guns; and in February following, captured a small French frigate, richly laden, and having on board a considerable sum in specie. He was afterwards ordered with a reinforcement to commodore Warren, in his attack upon Louisburg; and arrived at that place in time to distinguish himself by his spirit and activity. He afterwards commanded the *St. George*, of 90 guns; but in 1756, being passed over on a promotion of flag officers which took place in that year, his spirit could not brook the indignity, and he finally and for ever quitted the service. He died in 1785. He translated from the Spanish, Feyjoo's Discourses and Essays, in 3 vols, 8vo.

BRETT, (Sir Piercy,) admiral of the blue, was born in 1709. He served as lieutenant in the *Gloucester*, one of the squadron ordered into the South Seas with commodore Anson, who appointed him to his own ship, the *Centurion*, and confided to him the attack on Paita, which service he performed with equal promptitude and skill. On the capture of the *Manilla* galleon, he was appointed to command the *Centurion*, under Anson, who thought himself authorized to make that nomination. The lords of the Admiralty, however, refused to confirm it, till the spirited commander declared that he would quit the service if Mr. Brett's rank was not allowed; upon which the point was instantly conceded. In April, 1745, he was appointed captain of the *Lion*, of 60 guns; and in July following, after capturing the *Mediator*, sloop of war, and a privateer, that had long infested the channel, he had a gallant action with a French ship of 64 guns, and another vessel of 16, both of which he compelled to sheer off. In this severely contested fight, he and all his lieutenants were wounded. It appeared, afterwards, that the French ship was engaged to convoy the frigate that was carrying the Pretender, with money and arms, to Scotland. In 1747 Brett commanded the *Yarmouth*, of 64 guns, one of the squadron under Anson, which, in the month of May, defeated that of France, commanded by De la Jonquiere. In 1753 he received the honour of knighthood from George II., whom he had attended to Holland. In December, 1761, he had the good fortune to share, as a flag-officer, in the capture of the rich Spanish register ship, the *Hermione*. In 1766 he was appointed one of the lords of the Admiralty, an office which he held till 1770. He died in October, 1781.

BRETT (Thomas,) an eminent divine, and controversial writer, born at Bettishanger, in Kent, in 1667. He was sent to the grammar-school of Wye, in that county, whence he proceeded to Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took his first degree, and then removed to Corpus Christi, Jan. 17, 1689, where he proceeded LL.B. on St. Barnabas day following, and made no scruple of taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to William and Mary; his father, and other relations, who were accounted whigs, having taught him whig principles. He was ordained deacon, Dec. 21, 1690, when he undertook the service of the cure of Folkstone for a twelvemonth; after which he came to London, entered into priest's orders, and was chosen lecturer of Islington, Oct. 4, 1692.

Upon his father's decease, at the earnest solicitation of his mother, he left Islington with some reluctance, in May, 1696, and took upon him the cure of Great-Chart, where he soon became acquainted with the family of Sir Nicholas Toke, whose daughter he married. In the following year he took the degree of LL.D., as a member of Queen's, and soon after entered upon the cure of Wye, but had no benefice of his own before April 12, 1703, when, upon the death of his uncle, who was rector of Bettishanger, he was instituted to that living. Archbishop Tenison made him an offer of the vicarage of Chislet, and soon after gave him also the rectory of Rucking, April 12, 1705. Now, however, though he had up to this time complied with the oaths, he began to have his scruples, which were

strengthened by the representations and reasonings of bishop Hickes, who urged upon him the necessity of refraining from all communion with the church established, on the ground of the danger and sin of schism. On this he had recourse to Mr. Dodwell's tracts on that subject, whose arguments not satisfying his mind, he resolved to surrender himself up to the bishop, and he was accordingly received into his communion, July 1, 1715. He appears to have lived after this in obscurity until his death, which happened March 5, 1743.

He published, An Account of Church Government and Governors, wherein is showed that the Government of the Church of England is most agreeable to that of the Primitive Church; for the Instruction of a near Relation, who had been brought up among the Dissenters, Lond. 1707, 8vo. The Authority of Presbyters Vindicated. Two Letters on the Times wherein Marriage is said to be Prohibited, Lond. 1708, 4to. A Letter to the Author of Lay-Baptism Invalid; wherein the Doctrine of Lay-Baptism, taught in a Sermon, said to have been preached by the B—— of S——y, Nov. 1710, is censured and condemned by all Reformed Churches, Lond. 1711. A Sermon on Remission of Sins, John xx. 21—23, Lond. 1712. The Doctrine of Remission, &c., Explained and Vindicated. With this sermon he also published, in 1715, five others. On the Honour of the Christian Priesthood; the Extent of Christ's Commission to Baptize; the Christian Altar and Sacrifice; the Dangers of a Relapse; and, True Moderation. The Extent of Christ's Commission to Baptize, with the Letter to the Author of Lay-Baptism Invalid, was answered by Mr. Bingham, in his Scholastic History of Lay-Baptism; and being reflected upon by the bishop of Oxford in a Charge, he wrote, An Inquiry into the Judgment and Practice of the Primitive Church, &c., in answer thereto, Lond. 1713. And upon Mr. Bingham's reply, he published, A farther Inquiry, &c. 1714; A Review of the Lutheran Principles, showing how they differ from the Church of England, &c.; A Vindication of himself from the Calumnies cast upon him in some Newspapers, falsely charging him with turning Papist; in a Letter to the Hon. Arch. Campbell, esq., London, 1715. Dr. Bennet's Concessions to the Non-jurors proved destructive to the Cause he endeavours to defend, 1717. The Independency of the Church upon the State, as to its pure spiritual Powers, &c. 1717. The Divine Right of Episcopacy, &c. 1718; and, in the same year, Tradition necessary to explain and interpret the Holy Scriptures, with a Postscript in answer to No Sufficient Reason, &c., and a Preface, with Remarks on Toland's Nazarenus; and a further Proof of the Necessity of Tradition, &c. A Vindication of the Postscript, in answer to No Just Grounds, &c. 1720. A Discourse concerning the Necessity of discerning Christ's Body in the Holy Communion, Lond. 1720. A Dissertation on the Principal Liturgies used by the Christian Church in the celebration of the Holy Eucharist, 1720. He is also supposed to have written, Some Discourses on the Ever-blessed Trinity, in the same year. Of Degrees in the University, a Dissertation in the Biblioth. Liter. No. 1. An Essay on the various English Translations of the Bible, No. 4. An Historical Essay concerning Arithmetical Figures, No. 8, with an Appendix to it, No. 10, 1722-23-24, in 4to. An Instruction to a Person newly Confirmed, &c. 1725. A Chronological Essay on the Sacred History, &c., in defence of the Computation of the Septuagint, with an Essay on the Confusion of Languages, 1729. A General History of the World, &c. 1732. An Answer to the Plain Account of the Sacrament, in 1735-6. Some Remarks on Dr. Waterland's Review of the Doctrine of the Eucharist, &c., with an Appendix, in answer to his Charges, 1741. A Letter to a Clergyman, showing why the Hebrew Bibles differ from the Septuagint, 1743. Four Letters between a Gentleman and a Clergyman, concerning the necessity of Episcopal Communion for the valid administration of Gospel Ordinances, 1743. The Life of Mr. John Johnson, A.M., prefixed to his Posthumous Tracts, in 1748; with several Prefaces to the works of others, particularly a very long one to Hart's Bulwark Stormed, &c. In 1760, was published, a Dissertation on the Ancient Versions of the Bible; a second edition, prepared for the press by the Author, and now first published, 8vo. (Biog. Brit. Suppl. Chalmers.)

BRETT, (Richard,) a learned divine, born in London, 1561, and educated at Hart hall, Oxford, where he took one degree in arts, and was afterwards elected fellow of Lincoln college. About 1595 he was made rector of Quainton, in Berkshire, and was admitted B.D. in

1597. In 1604 he was appointed one of the divines commissioned by James I. to prepare the present authorized translation of the Bible. Brett was afterwards made one of the first fellows of Chelsea college, a foundation which, as is well known, was never completed. Wood represents him as a pious and learned man, critically skilled in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and oriental languages; a vigilant pastor, a liberal benefactor, and a faithful friend. He published, Vitæ Sanctorum Evangelist. Johannis et Lucæ, a Simone Metaphraste concinnatæ, Oxon. 1597, 8vo. Agatharcidis et Memnonis Historicorum quæ supersunt omnia, *ib.* 1597, 8vo. Iconum Sacrarum Decas, in quâ e subjectis Typis compluscula sanæ Doctrinæ capita eruuntur, *ib.* 1603, 4to. He died April 15, 1637. (Wood, Athen. Oxon. Chalmers.)

BRETTEVILLE, (Etienne-Dubois, Abbé de,) a Jesuit, born near Caen, in Normandy, in 1650. He devoted himself to the improvement of pulpit eloquence; and, besides a series of Sermons for every Sunday in the Year, selected from Bourdaloue and others, he published at Paris, in 1689, a well-written piece, entitled L'Eloquence de la Chaire et du Barreau, selon les Principes de la Rhétorique sacrée et profane, consisting chiefly of examples. He died in 1688.

BRETTINGHAM, (Matthew,) an English architect, chiefly known by his folio work, published in 1761, illustrating by plans, elevations, and sections, but without letter-press, Holkham-hall, in Norfolk, which was built for the earl of Leicester. This is an edifice of more pretension than merit, and the design evinces great want of practical experience and study, as though it were the production of the noble proprietor himself, worked into some degree of coherence by his complaisant architect. The merits, if any, of the conception are by some attributed to Kent, and Brettingham is accused by Walpole of having purposely withheld the name of the original designer. Certainly in no part is Kent mentioned. (Walpole's Works, vol. iii. p. 491, edition of 1798.)

BRETZNER, (Christopher Frederic,) a dramatic writer, born at Leipsic, in 1748. He was at first engaged in commercial pursuits, but a strong inclination for the study of the drama led him to devote to it a large portion of his time. The fruits of his labour are some successful comedies and operas; of the latter of which the most admired is the well-known piece of Belmont and Constantia, immortalized by the music of Mozart. Bretzner has also written a romance, entitled, The Life of a Libertine; a production based upon the designs of Hogarth. He died in 1807.

BREUCK, (James de, the elder,) a sculptor and architect, born at Mons, according to some; at St. Omer, according to others. He flourished in the middle of the sixteenth century, and was the restorer of the art of sculpture in the Low Countries; where, after studying in Italy, he was appointed sculptor and architect to the states, and to the queen-dowager of Hungary, for whom he built the palace at Binch, so celebrated for its magnificence, as well as the seat of Marimont, both of which were destroyed by fire, in 1554, by order of Henry II., king of France, in revenge for the burning of his seat at Folembrai. Breuck afterwards rebuilt for the count de Boussu his noble castle, near Mons. The church in that town contained five specimens from the chisel of Breuck, especially a marble statue of St. Bartholomew, and of Mary Magdalen.

BREUCK, (James, the younger,) also an architect, was born at Mons, where he flourished in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Algarotti speaks in high terms of his taste and skill. He built many considerable edifices at St. Omer, and in 1634 he was employed in constructing a noble monastery near Mons, which was blown up with gunpowder when Louis XIV. made himself master of that place in 1656. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BREUGHELL, (Peter, the Elder,) born at the village of Breughell, near Breda, in 1510, and was the first of a family of eminent artists. He was the son of a peasant, and was instructed in the art by Peter Koeck; but he seems to have paid more attention to the eccentric productions of Jerome Bos, than to the works of his master. He was called "The Droll," from the whimsical subjects he painted. On leaving the school of Koeck, he went to France, and afterwards to Italy, where his chief studies were the wildest and most romantic views in the Alps. On his return to Flanders, he settled at Antwerp, where his works were much admired, and he was received into the academy there in 1551. His best pictures represent village feasts, and merry-makings; and it is said that he frequently disguised himself as a boor, that he might mix in their rural amusements, and ob-

serve, with more accuracy, their various characters, which he has depicted with great humour and pleasantry. In these subjects he has been only excelled by D. Teniers. Breughell etched a few engravings of subjects similar to those of his pictures. He died in 1570.

BREUGHELL, (Peter, the Younger,) an artist, son of the preceding, and sometimes called "Hellish Breughell," from the eccentric and frightful subjects he painted, was born at Brussels, and became the pupil of Gelles Coningsloo. His compositions excite more disgust than satisfaction. Strutt enumerates him among the engravers. He died in 1642.

BREUGHELL, (John,) called "Velvet Breughell." This eminent painter was younger brother of the preceding, and was born at Brussels, in 1565. His father dying when he was only five years old, he was brought up by his grandmother, the widow of Peter van Aelst. He at first applied himself to miniature painting; but was afterwards instructed in painting in oil, by Peter Goe Kindt. The name of *Velvet Breughell* was given to him on account of his being generally habited in velvet, a very expensive article of dress at that time. He at first painted flowers and fruit, in which branch of the art he had already become celebrated; but on visiting Italy, he changed his subjects, and painted landscapes with figures, correctly drawn, and touched with spirit. On his return to Flanders his works were held in the highest estimation, and were so much admired by Rubens, that he solicited him to paint the landscapes in many of his easel pictures. One of the most esteemed specimens of their united talents was a picture of Adam and Eve in Paradise, in which the figures are admirably painted by Rubens, in one of the finest landscapes by Breughell. It was formerly in the collection of the prince of Orange, but was taken to Paris by the French. The Views of Flanders, by Breughell, are faithful transcripts of the scenery of the country; and his trees, plants, and even insects, are drawn and painted with the most exact precision. He died at Brussels, in 1642.

BREUGHELL, (Abraham,) called the Neapolitan, a painter, born at Antwerp, in 1672. He was probably a relative of the preceding artist, (Des Camps thinks he was a son and pupil of Ambrose Breughell, Director of the Academy at Antwerp.) He painted flowers and fruit, in which he excelled. He was called *The Neapolitan*, from his long residence at Naples, where the greater part of his works are to be found.—Jean Baptiste Breughell, brother of Abraham, was also an artist of some note.

BREULIUS, or DU BREUIL, (James,) a French antiquary, born September 17, 1528, and entered the society of the Benedictines of St. Germain-des-Pies in 1549. He published, in 1601, an edition of Isidorus, fol., and Le Théâtre des Antiquités de Paris, 1639, 4to; Supplementum Antiquitatum Parisiensium, 1614, 4to. Of these two Malingse availed himself in his Antiquities of Paris, published in 1640, fol. Les Fastes de Paris, by Boufons, improved by our author, 1605, and 1608, 8vo. La Vie du Cardinal Charles de Bourbon, uncle of Henry IV. 1612, 4to. Chronicon Abbatum Regalis Monast. S. Germani à Pretis, 1603, fol. He died in 1614, leaving some of the above works ready for the press.

BREUNING, (John James,) a German traveller, born at Wirtemberg, in 1552. Animated in early youth by an earnest desire to visit foreign countries, he qualified himself for the undertaking by the acquisition of different languages, and embarked in 1579, at Venice, on his voyage to the Holy Land. He visited, on his way, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, and penetrated into a part of Upper Egypt. He returned from Palestine through Syria; and, on his arrival at his native place, after an absence of more than six years, he was appointed preceptor to the young prince of Wirtemberg. His Travels were published in German, at Strasburg, in 1612, in one vol. folio, with engravings.

BREUNING, (Christian Henry,) professor of law at Leipsic, where he was born in 1719. His treatises on natural and political law are numerous and valuable; the principal are—De Patriâ Potestate, ejusque Effectibus ex Principiis Juris Naturæ, Leipsic, 1751, 1755. De Prescriptione Jure Gentium incognitâ, *ib.* 1752. Primæ Lineæ Juris Naturæ, *ib.* 1767. De Matrimonio cum secundâ Conjuge contracto, priore non repudiatâ, *ib.* 1776. He died in 1780. (Biog. Univ.)

BREVAL, (John Durant de,) a miscellaneous writer, son of Dr. Breval, prebendary of Westminster. He was educated at Westminster school, to which he was admitted in 1693, whence, in 1697, he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow in 1702; but, in consequence of some misconduct, he was expelled. He then went into the army, and joined the En-

glish forces, then serving in Flanders, as an ensign. Here his talents and accomplishments attracted the notice of the duke of Marlborough, who promoted him to the rank of captain, and employed him in various negotiations with the German princes. He published an account of his travels (which he began about 1720) in 1723 and 1738, in 4 vols, fol. The Confederates, a farce, which glances at Three Hours after Marriage, an unsuccessful piece, known to be the joint production of Pope, Arbuthnot, and Gay. To this provocation he is indebted to the place he occupies in the Dunciad. The History of the House of Nassau, 8vo; The Hoop-petticoat, a poem, 1716; The Art of Dress, an heroi-comical poem, 1717; MacDermot, or the Irish Fortune-hunter, 1717; Calpe, or Gibraltar, a poem, 1717; The Play is the Plot, which not succeeding in that shape, he reduced it to a farce called The Strollers, which met with more favour. In 1737, he brought out at Covent-garden a musical opera, called The Rape of Helen.

BREVES, (Francis Savary de,) a celebrated French statesman and diplomatist, born in 1560, and distinguished for the eminent services rendered by him to his country and to literature during the reign of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. In 1582, when he was twenty-two years of age, he accompanied, in the capacity of secretary, Jacques de Savary-Lancosme, his uncle, who was commissioned by Henry III. to proceed as ambassador to Constantinople. Lancosme died there in 1591; and Breves, in announcing the event, requested to be permitted to succeed him: this request, though at first denied, was at length conceded. At this period, in spite of the reverses which they had sustained, the party of the League still held possession of Marseilles; and Amurath III., then sovereign of the Turks, swept with his powerful navy the whole extent of the Mediterranean. Breves, availing himself, with the true spirit of a loyal subject, of the influence which he possessed with the sultan, persuaded him to write, in 1593, a letter to the inhabitants of Marseilles, menacing them with his vengeance if they did not instantly submit to Henry IV. This imperial missive, which is characteristic of the haughty spirit that animated the occupant of the Ottoman throne, is conceived in the following terms:—"We call upon you, or rather we command you, to render homage and obedience to the great and puissant monarch Henry, king of Navarre, now emperor of France. If you persist in your wretched obstinacy, we give you notice that your ships and their cargoes shall be confiscated, and the men reduced to the condition of slaves, wherever our dominion extends by sea or land," &c. In 1604, Breves succeeded, after much exertion, in concluding, between Henry and Achmet, that celebrated treaty by which he secured to France all the advantages which had been promised by former treaties, besides some additional ones. The ambassador was mainly indebted for his influence with the sultan and his ministers, to his taste for oriental literature, and to his familiar acquaintance with the language of the Turks. He transmitted from the Levant upwards of a hundred volumes, composed in Arabic and Persian, and now deposited in the Royal Library. He employed some very ingenious artists at Rome, in forming types of oriental characters, with which, both there and at Paris, he caused to be printed several works in the oriental languages, and, among the rest, the treaty of 1604, above mentioned. These types, which were obtained by Vitray, the printer, for the king of France, can only be compared, in point of beauty, with those that were formed by a clever French artist, for the oriental press of the Medicis. After having been used in the printing of Le Jay's Polyglott Bible, and of several works of less importance, down to the year 1679, they were laid aside for want of able printers, and were at last supposed to be lost; and Le Jay was accused of having caused them to be destroyed for the purpose of enhancing the value of his Polyglott; until at last the matrices of those beautiful types were accidentally discovered by Deguignes in the store-room of the royal printing office. Breves, having closed his embassy, left Constantinople in May 1605, with two important commissions upon his hands, which it required all the skill and judgment he had to accomplish with effect; these were,—to obtain, by the grand seignior's orders, from the authorities at Tunis and Algiers, the deliverance of the christian captives, especially French, and the restoration of their property. His thirst for information, and his desire of seeing such foreign countries as have been the theatre of great events, led him, on his return from Constantinople, to visit the Holy Land, Egypt, the islands of the Archipelago, and the shores of Asia Minor and of Africa. He arrived at Marseilles, after an absence of twenty-

two years, on the 19th of November, 1606. The next year he received two important appointments in the royal household; and the year following he was sent as ambassador to Rome. There he resided for six years, devoting himself to the difficult and momentous objects of his mission, which were to preserve at that court an equipoise between France and Spain; to watch the negotiations respecting Cleves and Mantua, and especially respecting the prince of Condé. All the documents relative to this embassy are preserved in manuscript in the Royal Library, and form three folio volumes, from which Galliard has given valuable extracts. On the death of Henry IV., Breves was recalled, and appointed by the queen-mother to certain offices connected with the court, especially that of tutor to the young prince Gaston, only brother of the king. He died at Paris in 1628. Besides the account of his Travels, published at Paris, in 1628, 4to, there remain only two small treatises written by Breves,—Discours abrégé des asseurez Moyens d'anéantir et ruiner la Monarchie des Princes Ottomans. In this piece there is a reference to the then condition of Russia, which, taken in connexion with more recent events, remarkably exemplifies the vast advances which that nation has made in power and political influence in the course of two centuries. Discours sur l'Alliance qu'a le Roy avec le Grand-Seigneur. (Biog. Univ.)

BREVINT, (Daniel,) a learned divine, born in Jersey, in 1616. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and till Charles I., by archbishop Laud's persuasion, founded three fellowships in the colleges of Pembroke, Exeter, and Jesus, at Oxford, for Jersey and Guernsey alternately, young men of those islands, designed for the ministry, were sent to study among the protestants in France, particularly at Saumur. Here Brevint studied logic and philosophy. In 1638, he was incorporated master of arts at Oxford, as he stood at Saumur; and the same year was chosen to be the first fellow at Jesus college, upon the foundation just mentioned. Being ejected from his fellowship by the parliament-visitors, for refusing to take the covenant, he withdrew to his native country; and, upon the reduction of that place by the parliament's forces, fled into France, and became pastor of a protestant congregation in Normandy. Soon after the viscount de Turenne, afterwards marshal of France, whose lady was distinguished for her piety, appointed him to be one of his chaplains. At the Restoration, Brevint returned to England, and was presented by Charles II., who had known him abroad, to the tenth prebend in the cathedral of Durham. Dr. Cosin, bishop of that see, who had been his fellow-sufferer, also collated him to a living in his diocese. In February, 1661, he took the degree of doctor of divinity at Oxford; and in December, 1681, he was promoted to the deanery of Lincoln. He died in 1695. He wrote, Missale Romanorum; or, the Death and Mystery of the Roman Mass laid open and explained, for the use of both Reformed and Unreformed Christians. And the next year, The Christian Sacrament and Sacrifice, by way of Discourse, Meditation, and Prayer, upon the Nature, Parts, and Blessings of the Holy Communion, reprinted on the recommendation of Dr. Waterland, in 1739. And in 1674, Saul and Samuel at Endor, or the New Ways of Salvation and Service, which usually tempt men to Rome, and detain them there, truly represented and refuted; reprinted 1688; at the end of which is A Brief Account of R. F., his Missale Vindicatum, or Vindication of the Roman Mass, being an answer to The Depth and Mystery of the Roman Mass, before-mentioned. Besides the above works, he published in Latin, Ecclesiæ primitivæ Sacramentum et Sacrificium, à Pontificiis corruptelis, et exinde natis Controversiis liberum, written at the desire of the princesses of Turenne and Bouillon. Eucharistiæ Præsentia realis, et Pontificia ficta, luculentissimis non Testimoniis modo, sed etiam Fundamentis, quibus fere tota SS. Patrum Theologia nititur, hæc explosa, illa suffulta et asserta. Pro Serenissima Principe Weimariensi ad Theses Jenenses accurata Responsio. Ducentæ plus minus Prælectiones in S. Matthæi xxv. capita, et aliorum Evangelistarum locos hisce passim parallelos. He also translated into French, The Judgment of the University of Oxford concerning the solemn League and Covenant.

BREVIO, (John,) an Italian poet, of the sixteenth century, born at Venice, and afterwards canon of Ceneda, but educated at Rome. He wrote several pieces in prose and poetry, which are now very scarce. The best known are a translation of the Oration of Isocrates to Nicocles; Della Vita Tranquilla; six novels, after the manner of Boccacio. Of these the last, Belphegor, was ascribed by Doni to Machiavel. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BREWER, (Samuel,) a botanist, whose connexion with Dillemins entitles him to some notice, was originally of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, in which county he had a small estate. He was engaged at one time in the woollen manufactory of that place, but it is thought was unsuccessful. He attended Dillemins into Wales, Anglesey, and the Isle of Man, in the summer of 1726, and afterwards remained the winter, and the greater part of the next year in that country, making his residence at Bangor, and taking his excursions to Snowdon and elsewhere. This journey appears to have been designed to promote Dillemin's Appendix to the Synopsis. In 1728, Mr. Brewer went into Yorkshire, and resided the remainder of his days at Bradford, in the neighbourhood of Dr. Richardson, by whose beneficence he was assisted in various ways. The date of his death is not known.

BREWER, (Anthony,) a dramatic writer, in the reign of James I., concerning whose personal history no particulars are known, although it appears that he was in high estimation among the wits of his time. He wrote six plays, in one of which, called Linguæ, or the Five Senses, Cromwell is said to have performed, and first betrayed his ambitious spirit. (Biog. Dram.)

BREYDELL, (Charles,) called Cavalier, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, in 1677. He was a pupil of Rysbrack, the landscape painter, for three years. He afterwards travelled through Holland and Germany, where he painted landscapes and views of the Rhine in the manner of Griffier. He then changed his style, taking for his model Velert Breughell, and selecting battles, sieges, and encampments, for his subjects. His best pictures are full of spirit, his touch is fine and well adapted to his style, and his design is correct. He died in 1744.

BREYDELL, (Francis,) a painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Antwerp, in 1679, and was also instructed by Rysbrack in early life. He painted portraits with great success, and was appointed painter to the count of Hesse-Cassel. He also painted conversations, assemblies, and carnivals. On leaving Hesse-Cassel, he went to England, where he remained for several years with his friend Vaudermeyn. His pictures are agreeably coloured, and well arranged. He died in 1750.

BREYDENBACH, (Bernard de,) a dean of the cathedral of Mayence, who visited Palestine in the middle of the fifteenth century. He published an account of his travels, in Latin, in 1486, in folio. This work was afterwards republished at Spires, in 1490 and in 1502, and has been translated into French and German; it is accompanied with engravings on wood, rudely executed, of views, costumes, and animals of the Holy Land, together with several oriental alphabets, said to be the earliest ever printed; but they are very indifferently executed.

BREYN, (James,) a merchant of Dantzic, born in that city, in 1637, of a family originally from Brabant. He was educated at Leyden, but was forced, by the death of his father, to return and undertake the management of his mercantile concerns. He became the possessor of a large fortune, which enabled him to gratify his love of botany. His reputation as a botanist was so high, that the botanical chair of Leyden was offered to him: this, however, he declined. His chief enjoyment was to visit the principal gardens of Europe, and to furnish his own with the rarest specimens. In 1678, he published, Plantarum Exoticarum aliarumque minus cognitarum Centuria Prima, in folio, with plates, engraved by Saal, from drawings of Steck, of singular beauty and accuracy. He also published, in the Ephimerides Curiosæ, twenty-five papers on botanical subjects. He died in 1697.

BREYN, (John Philip,) a physician and naturalist, son of the preceding, born at Dantzic, in 1680; celebrated for his botanical knowledge. He studied at Leyden, and took his doctor's degree in 1700; after which he travelled in Holland, Italy, France, and Spain, and made various observations on the natural productions of those countries. He was admitted into the Academy of the Curious in Nature, under the title of Callimachus, and contributed to their Acta. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society of London. He died in 1764, having published several botanical works on the fungi, ginseng, &c. His principal production is, Historia Naturalis Cocci Radicum Tinctorii, quod Polonicum vulgo dicitur, Dants. 1732, 4to.

BREZ, (James,) a Flemish protestant divine, born at Middleburg, in 1771, where he was minister for several years. He wrote a treatise on entomology, a science for which he had a strong inclination, and A History of the Vaudois. He died in 1798.

BRIAL, (Michael John Joseph,) a

French antiquary, born at Perpignan, in 1743. He was one of the last members of the celebrated Benedictine association of St. Maur, and was profoundly versed in the history of the middle ages, and especially in the antiquities of his own country. He took the vows of his order in 1764 at Thoulouse, whence, at the invitation of his superiors, he went, in 1771, to Paris, to superintend the publication of the Recueil des Historiens de France, and brought out successively, unmolested by the tumult of the revolution, the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth volumes of that publication. In 1806 he succeeded Villoison in the chair of history at the Institute. Nor did his numerous occupations prevent him from carrying on the continuation of Rivet's Histoire Littéraire. Brial also published several minor works, all bearing upon the antiquities of France, and discovering the vast resources of a mind richly stored with a knowledge of remote events at once prompt, accurate, and circumstantial. He died at Paris, in 1828. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRIAN, surnamed BOROIMHE, (Boru,) a celebrated king of Ireland, son of Kennedy, king of Munster, son of Lorcan. He ascended the throne of both Munsters, *i.e.* of Ormond and Thomond, or the present counties of Tipperary and Clare, A.D. 978. His earlier exploits were against the Danes of Limerick and Waterford; but being elated by frequent successes against these invaders, he deposed the supreme king of the island, and eventually became himself monarch. He derived his surname from the tribute, *Boroimhe*, or tax, which he now imposed upon the provinces. On the revenues arising from this impost king Brian supported a rude but royal magnificence at his chief residence of Kincora, near the present town of Killaloe, in the county of Clare. He had also castles at Tara and Cashel. Brian continued for many years to rule his dominions well, building numerous castles, causing roads and bridges to be constructed, and enforcing the law by taking hostages from all the petty kings of the country. Having, however, disputed with Maelmora, the king of Leinster, Maelmora revolted, and inviting a new invasion of Danes to his assistance, brought on the battle of Clontarf, in which Brian fell, after gaining a glorious victory over the united forces of the invaders and revolted natives, on Good Friday, 1014.

BRIANT, (Alexander,) born in Somersetshire, in 1557, was admitted a student of Hart hall in 1574, whence, being trained up under a tutor addicted to popery, he went to Rheims, and thence to Douay, where he was ordained a priest. He then returned to his own country in 1579, and, settling for a time in Somersetshire, converted the father of Robert Persons, the Jesuit, to the Roman catholic religion. In 1581 he was committed close prisoner to the Compter in London, whence he was removed to the Tower. While he was in prison, he wrote, Literæ ad Reverendos Patres Societatis Jesu in Angliâ degentes, the beginning of which is, Quoties mecum cogito, reverendi patres, &c. They were written for the purpose of soliciting them to receive him into the order before he died, which accordingly they did. He wrote also, Several Letters to his Friends and afflicted Catholics. At length, being found guilty of high-treason at a sessions in London, he was executed at Tyburn, in 1581. (Wood, Athen. Oxon.)

BRIARD, (Gabriel,) a painter, born at Paris; he was a pupil of Natoire. Having gained the grand prize in 1749, he went to Italy; and on his return to Paris he was admitted a member of the Academy, on presenting his picture of Hermione au milieu des Bergers. Briard designed very correctly, and painted with great facility, but was not a good colourist. He died in 1777.

BRICCIO, (Giovanni,) one of the most voluminous of the dramatic poets of Italy, was born at Rome, in 1581, under the pontificate of Urban VII. His father, who was a mattress maker, and wished his son to follow the same trade, would not allow him to learn even to read; but such was the strength of his genius, and his thirst for knowledge, that without any assistance he learned grammar, rhetoric, logic, geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, astrology, natural and moral philosophy, civil and canon law, and theology, without forgetting poetry, in which he took so great delight as to be admitted a member of the academy of the Taciturni at Rome, where he assumed the name of Il Circospetto. To all this he added the knowledge of music, in which he became prefect at the congregation of the St. Ambrosio and Carlo, in the Via Flaminia, and of painting, in which he was a pupil of the celebrated Frederico Zuccheri. He died at Rome, in 1646, leaving several children, amongst whom was a son, named Basilio, who became eminent in architecture, painting,

mathematics, and music; and a daughter, named Plautilla, who has been reckoned amongst the most celebrated female painters of the times, and was received a member of the Academy of Painting at Rome. The number of works, both printed and in MS., written by Briccio, exceeds belief. They embrace almost all sorts of subjects. Mandoisio, in the Bibl. Romana, gives a catalogue of them. Many of Briccio's works have passed through several editions, and some were published by him under the assumed names of Luca dei Caroli, and of F. Scipione Borghese.

BRICE, (Germain,) a learned ecclesiastic, born at Auxerre, towards the close of the fifteenth century, and known for his Latin translation of various treatises of Chrysostom. He studied Greek under Marcus Mussurus, at Padua, and died in 1538. (Biog. Univ.)

BRICHIERI, (Giovan Bernardo,) a learned civilian, born at the Finale di Genoa, in 1682. He received his first education from Pierro Colombo, his maternal great uncle, who being the last of his family, appointed him his heir, upon the condition of adding the name and arms of Colombo to his own. He studied philosophy and theology at the Dominican convent of S. Caterina, and afterwards studied the law at Pavia, where he received his doctor's degree. Returning to his country, he followed the legal profession till the year 1713, when the marquisate of Finale having fallen under the dominion of the Genoese, he was by that government employed in 1724-5, to defend and establish their rights to the limits of Finale, against the pretensions of the king of Sardinia. The law of Porto Franco, which the republic of Genoa published in 1729, obliged Brichieri to go to Vienna, where he remained a long time in the character of deputy, to defend the rights of his country before the aulic council, which could not come to a decision on account of the death of the emperor Charles VI. in 1740. On his return to Italy, Brichieri obtained several offices, and, at last, in 1746, that of the fiscal auditor at Florence. There, in 1751, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died two years after.

BRICHIERI, (Domenico Colombi,) son of the preceding, born at Finale in 1716, where he received his education, and in 1732, joined his father at Vienna, and by him was placed under the care of the Jesuits, under whom he studied philosophy and the Greek language, in which he made so great a progress as to be qualified to correct and copy many MS. codes of the imperial library, still unpublished; at the same time he was applying himself very closely to the study of the Latin and Greek law, under the direction of his father; and succeeded, by the assistance of an old MS. which he found in the library of the baron of Roth, in correcting the Theodosian code; to which he added two dissertations, and wrote a supplement to the civil and canon law. He collected many inscriptions, which he communicated to Muratori, by whom they were published; besides a most accurate description of the celebrated Sacramentarium Gregorianum, a MS. of which is preserved in the imperial library. In 1746, he accompanied his father to Florence, and was appointed one of the secretaries of state, and one of the deputies employed to draw up a new code; soon after he obtained the superintendence of the inheritance of the dowager princess of Tuscany, and when his father, in 1751, was attacked by an apoplectic fit, and was unable to fulfil the duties of fiscal auditor, he was appointed to succeed him. The time of his death is uncertain.

BRICONNET, (William,) known by the name of the cardinal of St. Malo, born at Tours, towards the middle of the fifteenth century. He served Louis XI. with so much zeal and fidelity, that that monarch, on his death-bed, recommended him to his successor, Charles VIII., and some historians affirm that it was owing to his persuasion that the latter prince undertook the reduction of the kingdom of Naples; nor could the offer of a cardinal's hat, on the part of Alexander VI. divert Briçonnet from his purpose. With the premature death of Charles VIII. terminated the ambitious views of his adviser; but his talents procured him the favour of Louis XII., who employed him in his measures for curbing the arrogance of Julius II., and rewarded his services with the rich abbey of St. Germain des Prés, and the government of Languedoc. He died in 1514.

BRICONNET, (William,) son of the preceding, and well known for his learning and promotion of literature. He was made bishop of Meaux, but Louis XII. granted him a dispensation for non-residence, for the purpose of having the benefit of his presence and advice at court. He was sent as ambassador to Rome in 1507, and eloquently repelled, on behalf of his royal master, before the

pontiff, the aspersions which the emperor Maximilian had attempted to cast upon his conduct. Briçonnet was also honoured with the confidence of Francis I., who employed him in several negotiations with Leo X. His indiscriminate respect for learned men, even of the Reformed persuasion, subjected him to the reproaches of the more bigoted of his own party. He died in 1533.

BRIDAINE, (James,) a celebrated French preacher, born at Chusclan in 1701. The effects of his pulpit eloquence, at once impressive and original, and of which La Harpe and Maury have preserved some striking specimens, are among the most extraordinary that are recorded. His office was that of an ambulatory preacher, and he has left but one publication, entitled Cantiques Spirituels, which has gone through forty-seven editions. He died in 1767.

BRIDAN, (Charles Antony,) a sculptor, born at Rivière, in Burgundy. When a child he evinced an extraordinary taste for drawing, and on being sent to Paris, he gave his attention to sculpture; and after obtaining several medals, he bore away the grand prize at the age of twenty-three. He then went to Rome, where he remained for three years; and on his return to Paris, in 1764, he presented to the Academy of Painting his group of The Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew. In 1772 he was made an academician, and shortly after was elected professor. He died at Paris, in 1805. His statues of Vauban and Bayard are in the gallery of the Tuilleries, and in the garden of the Luxembourg is placed his Vulcan.

BRIDEL, (Samuel Elisha,) a Swiss poet and botanist, born at Crassier, in the canton of Vaud, in 1761, of the pastor of which place he was the youngest child. He studied at Lausanne, and became successively preceptor and secretary and librarian to the elder son of the duke of Saxe-Gotha, the latter of which appointments afforded him leisure for the pursuit of his favourite studies, the chief of which was an inquiry into the nature and properties of the different species of mosses, upon the classification of which he has maintained a novel theory. He published, Muscologia Recentiorum, seu Analyt. Histor. et Descript. Methodus omnium Muscorum Frondosorum cognitorum, ad Normam Hewigii, Gotha, 1797-1803, in 2 vols, 8vo. Methodus nova Muscorum ad Naturæ Normam, seu Mantissa, Gotha, 1819, 4to. Byrologia Universa, &c., Leips. 1826-7, 2 vols, 8vo. A French translation of Rosenmüller's Description of Fossil Bones, Weimar, in fol. A Latin and German translation of baron Schlotheim's Flora Antediluviana, Gotha, 1804, in fol. Besides the above, he published many works relating to poetry and the fine arts, some of them original, and some translations from the writings of distinguished naturalists. He died in 1828.

BRIDEL, (John Louis,) brother of the preceding, born in 1759, and educated in Switzerland, and afterwards in Holland. He was at first pastor of the French church at Basle, but became soon after professor of biblical hermeneutics and of the oriental languages at Lausanne. Besides other works, he published, An Introduction to the Odes of Pindar, Lausanne, 1785, 12mo. A letter on the mode of translating Dante, with a French translation in verse of the fifth canto of the Inferno. Translation of the Book of Job, according to the unpointed Hebrew and the ancient Versions, especially the Syriac and Arabic, with a Preliminary Discourse, Paris, 1818, 8vo. He died in 1821.

BRIDFERTH, a British monk and eminent mathematician, who flourished at the close of the tenth century. He was a teacher of science at the school of Ramsey. He is supposed by Leland to have been at first a monk of Thorney, and is believed to have pursued his earlier studies in France. His commentaries on the two treatises of Bede, De Naturâ Rerum, and De Temporum Ratione, are valuable for the light which they throw upon the method of teaching in the Anglo-Saxon schools, in which the treatises of Bede were the text books of the period. The commentaries of Bridferth plainly attest the extent of his acquaintance both with the Roman classics and with the earlier writers of the church. Pits attributes to him two other works, De Principiis Mathematicis, lib. i., and De Institutione Monachorum, lib. i.; and Mabillon thinks that a life of Dunstan, given in the Acta Sanctorum, is by him. (Wright's Biographia Britannica Literaria.)

BRIDGE, (William,) an eminent puritan divine, and a leading man among the independents, born in 1600. He was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became a fellow, and where he took his master's degree. He afterward settled as a minister at Norwich, until he was silenced

for nonconformity; when he went to Rotterdam, and was chosen pastor of an independent congregation. In 1642, he returned to England, and was appointed one of the Westminster Assembly. He had also the living of Great Yarmouth, from which he was ejected after the Restoration. He died in 1670. He was of remarkably studious habits, and a man of profound learning. His works were published in 2 vols, 4to. (Calamy.)

BRIDGEMAN, (Sir Orlando,) son of Dr. John Bridgeman, bishop of Chester, and brought up to the profession of the law, in which he did not make any great advancement, until the Restoration, when, on the 13th of May, 1660, he was made a serjeant by the king's special writ; and, on the 1st of June following, was appointed lord chief baron of the Exchequer, from which he was removed on the 22d of October, and raised to the lord chief justiceship of the Common Pleas. While he presided in this court, he obtained the highest reputation for his impartiality, patience, and legal ability. On the great seal being taken from lord Clarendon, the king delivered it to Sir Orlando, with the title of keeper. He had not long entered on this high appointment before he became timid and irresolute; and as his years advanced, he found his judgment unequal to the difficulties of his office. He has been accused of allowing his wife (who was a woman of cunning and intrigue) to interfere in chancery suits. He is said to have been removed from his office of keeper for refusing to affix the seal to the king's declaration for liberty, 17th Nov. 1672. The precise time of his death is not known.

BRIDGES, (John,) a distinguished antiquary, was born at Binfield, in Berkshire, about 1666. He was bred to the law, and became a bencher of Lincoln's-inn. In 1695, he was appointed solicitor of the customs, and afterwards cashier of the excise. He died in 1724. In the latter part of his life, he expended a large sum of money in collecting very ample materials for a history of Northamptonshire, which were afterwards used by the Rev. P. Whalley, in his history of that county, in 2 vols, fol. (Nichol's Bowyer. Gough's Topography.)

BRIDGEWATER, (John,) a divine, born in Yorkshire, of a Somersetshire family. He was educated at Hart hall, after which he became a member of Brazennose college, where he took his master's degree in 1556, and was soon after ordained. He outwardly complied so far with the Reformation, under queen Elizabeth, that he was made rector of Lincoln college, canon of Wells, and archdeacon of Rochester; but, in 1574, his real sentiments discovered themselves, and he resigned his rectorship, left the kingdom, and went to the college for English Roman Catholics at Douay; he afterwards settled in Germany, where he died about 1600. He published, Concertatio Ecclesiæ catholicæ in Angliâ, 4to. Confutatio virulentæ Disputationis Theologicæ, in quâ Georgius John Prof. Acad. Heidelberg, conatus est docere, Pontificem Romanum esse Antichristum, &c. 1589, 4to. An Account of the Six Articles, usually proposed to the missionaries that suffered in England. (Wood's Athen. Oxon.)

BRIDGEWATER, (Francis Egerton, Duke of,) born in 1736. He succeeded his brother, the second duke, in 1748. In his youth he was extremely thin and delicate, and his apparent predisposition to pulmonary complaints was so decided, that his education was entirely neglected. He afterwards got the better of this early tendency, which had proved very fatal to his family, and became a very strong man. As his bad health took him entirely out of society, he contracted habits of extreme shyness. But though his education had been neglected, his mind was naturally determined, inclined, perhaps, occasionally to obstinacy; indeed it was owing to this quality, and his extraordinary enterprise, sagacity, and prudence, that he earned a title of far higher distinction than that which he derived from the accident of birth. One of the estates which he inherited, situated at Worsley, near Manchester, contained a rich bed of coal, but it was comparatively of little value, in consequence of the heavy expense of land carriage, and the inadequate means of communication afforded by the Irwell, which, though rendered navigable, was a tedious and imperfect medium for carrying on an extensive traffic. In deliberating on the best means of supplying Manchester with coal from his pits at Worsley, the obstacles were so formidable, as to lead him to consider a great variety of expedients for overcoming them. At length he fixed on the expedient of constructing a navigable canal; and in the 32d Geo. II. (1758-9,) he obtained, though not without some difficulty, the act of parliament which enabled him to commence the first navigable canal constructed in Great Britain in modern

times. From this circumstance, he is frequently styled "the Father of British Inland Navigation." It was the duke of Bridgewater's determination to render his canal as perfect as possible, and to adopt a line which should make it unnecessary to have recourse to locks. The duke had the good fortune to select as engineer a man whose genius was unfettered by common-place rules, and one who was exactly fitted to carry into execution a project, not only perfectly novel at the time, but which, even at the present day, would demand the highest practical science. [BRINDLEY.] The duke nobly supported Brindley in his bold and original views, in the merit of which he undeniably deserves to share. When Brindley proposed carrying the canal over the Mersey and Irwell navigation at Barton, by an aqueduct 39 feet above the surface of the water, he desired, for the satisfaction of his employer, to have another engineer consulted. The duke was not deterred by the difficulty and magnitude of Brindley's plans, nor by the unfavourable report of the other engineer, from prosecuting the work under his direction. It is reported that the individual called in to give his opinion, said, on being taken to the place where the intended aqueduct was to be constructed, that he "had often heard of castles in the air, but never was shown before where any of them were to be erected." The duke was rewarded for his enterprising spirit and confidence by the successful completion of the work.

In the construction of this canal, he had exhausted his credit to the utmost; he could not raise 500*l.* on his bill in the city of London, and his agent, Mr. Gilbert, had frequently to ride over the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire, from door to door, to raise sums, from 10*l.* and upwards, to enable him to pay the Saturday night's demand. At the same time, the duke restricted himself to the simplest fare, and lived with scarcely a servant to attend upon him. His great estates at Ellesmere, which he held in fee simple, were quite unencumbered; but no persuasion could induce him to resort to the easy method of relieving himself from difficulties by borrowing money upon them. When in London, he would not undertake the trouble of keeping house; he therefore made an allowance to a friend of his, with whom he dined, when not otherwise engaged, and to whose table he had the privilege of inviting his intimate friends. The duke of Bridgewater never took an active part in politics, but he was a decided friend to Mr. Pitt's administration. He died March 8, 1803.

BRIDGEWATER, (Francis Henry Egerton, eighth earl of, and cousin of the preceding,) was born in 1756. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at All Souls college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1780. In the same year his father appointed him a prebendary of Durham. In 1781 the duke of Bridgewater presented him to the rectory of Middle, in Shropshire, as he did in 1797 to that of Whitchurch, in the same county, and he retained them both until his death. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1784, and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1791. In 1796 he published, in 4to, an edition of the Hippolytus of Euripides, cum Scholiis, Versione Latina, variis Lectionibus, Valcknaerii Notis Integris, et Selectis aliorum vv dd. quibus suas adjecit Fran. Hen. Egerton. By this learned work, which is described in the preface as partly the result of what he had gathered at Eton from his masters, Drs. Foster and Davies, he acquired considerable credit. Another classical production of the same editor was A Fragment of an Ode of Sappho, from Longinus; also an Ode of Sappho, from Dionysius Halicarn. in 8vo. In 1793 he communicated to the fifth volume of the Biographia Britannica, a Life of Lord Chancellor Egerton, extending to nineteen pages. This memoir, greatly enlarged to eighty folio pages, still after the form of arrangement adopted in the Biographia Britannica, was reprinted for his private use, 1798, the number being 250 copies. It was then entitled, A Compilation of various authentic Evidences and Historical Authorities, tending to illustrate the Life and Character of Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley, Lord High Chancellor of England, &c. &c. &c, and the Nature of the Times in which he was Lord Keeper and Lord Chancellor. This long article he in 1802 persuaded the booksellers to reprint for the sixth volume of the Biographia Britannica, then in progress, together with a memoir of his father, the bishop of Durham, which had previously been prefixed to the third volume of Hutchinson's History of Durham. That portion of the Biographia Britannica, when still unfinished, was consumed at the fire of Mr. Nichols's printing-office in 1808. There is, however, an edition of it in folio, "printed for private distribution," which bears the

date 1807, and has the addition of a Memoir of Francis third Duke of Bridgewater.

In the eighteenth volume of the Transactions of the Society of Arts, is a description, from his pen, of the underground inclined plane, executed by the late duke of Bridgewater, at Walkden-Moor, in Lancashire. This was afterwards printed in French, Paris, 8vo, 1803; and another of his productions is entitled A Letter to the Parisians and the French Nation, upon Inland Navigation, consisting of a Defence of the public Character of his Grace Francis Egerton, late Duke of Bridgewater, including Notices and Anecdotes concerning Mr. James Brindley. This was printed in two parts, 8vo, 1819 and 1820. In January, 1808, he and his sister, lady Amelia, were raised, by the king's sign manual, to the rank of earl's children; and on the 21st of October, 1823, he succeeded his brother in his titles. He resided for many years entirely at Paris. He printed there, in 1814, Lettre inédité de la Seigneurie de Florence au Pape Sixte IV. 21 Juillet, 1478, 4to. He also continued to amuse himself with domestic biography; and in 1826 he printed for private circulation some Family Anecdotes, from which extracts will be found in the Literary Gazette for 1827, pp. 121, 153. The earl's singularities were a general topic for conversation at Paris. He had, at the time of his death, his house nearly filled with dogs and cats, which he had picked up at different places. Of the fifteen dogs which he kept, two were admitted to the honours of his table, and the whole of them were frequently dressed up in clothes like human beings. Sometimes a fine carriage, containing half a dozen of them, was seen in the streets, drawn by four horses, and accompanied by two footmen. In his last days, when so debilitated as to be unable to leave his own grounds, he is said to have adopted a strange substitute for the sports of the field, to which he had been addicted. In the garden at the back of his house, there were placed about three hundred rabbits, and as many pigeons and partridges, whose wings had been cut. Provided with a gun, and supported by servants, he would enter the garden and shoot two or three head of game, to be afterwards put upon the table as his sporting trophies!

His remains were brought to England for interment. By his will, "bearing date the 25th of February, 1825, he directed certain trustees therein named, to invest in the public funds the sum of eight thousand pounds sterling; this sum, with the accruing dividends thereon, to be held at the disposal of the president, for the time being, of the Royal Society of London, to be paid to the person or persons nominated by him. The testator further directed, that the person or persons selected by the said president should be appointed to write, print, and publish one thousand copies of a work 'On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation, illustrating such work by all reasonable arguments; as, for instance, the variety and formation of God's creatures, in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; the effect of digestion, and thereby of conversion; the construction of the hand of man, and an infinite variety of other arguments; as also by discoveries, ancient and modern, in arts, sciences, and in the whole extent of literature.' He desired, moreover, that the profits arising from the sale of the works so published should be paid to the authors of the works.

"The then president of the Royal Society, Davies Gilbert, esq., requested the assistance of the archbishop of Canterbury and of the bishop of London, in determining upon the best mode of carrying into effect the intentions of the testator. Acting with their advice, and with the concurrence of a nobleman immediately connected with the deceased, Mr. Gilbert appointed the following eight gentlemen to write separate treatises on the different branches of the subject, as here stated:—1. The Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., professor of divinity in the university of Edinburgh, On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God as manifested in the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man. 2. John Kidd, M.D., F.R.S., regius professor of medicine in the university of Oxford, On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man. 3. The Rev. William Whewell, M.A., F.R.S., fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, Astronomy and General Physics considered with reference to Natural Theology. 4. Sir Charles Bell, K.G.H., F.R.S., L. & E., The Hand: its Mechanism and Vital Endowments as evincing Design. 5. Peter Mark Roget, M.D., fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, On Animal and Vegetable Physiology, considered with reference to Natural Theology. 6. The Rev. William Buckland, D.D., F.R.S., canon of Christ

church, and professor of geology in the university of Oxford, On Geology and Mineralogy. 7. The Rev. William Kirby, M.A., F.R.S., On the History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals. 8. William Prout, M.D., F.R.S., Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion, considered with reference to Natural Theology." A splendid work on the important subject of the foregoing treatises had been written by the earl of Bridgewater, and privately printed by Didot. His manuscripts and autographs he left to the British Museum, with the interest of 7,000*l.* to the librarians who are to be appointed to take care of them, and 5,000*l.* to augment the collection of MSS. of that institution. He died at Paris, April, 1829. (Gent. Mag.)

BRIDPORT, (Alexander Hood, Lord,) a British admiral, of considerable celebrity. He was the younger son of the Rev. Mr. Hood, many years vicar of Burleigh, in the county of Somerset, and afterwards of Thorncombe in Devonshire. He was also the younger brother of admiral lord viscount Hood. He entered the navy at an early age, received his first commission in 1746, and in 1756 was promoted to the rank of post-captain. In January, 1761, when in command of the *Minerva* (32,) he retook the *Warwick*, formerly a British ship of war, then mounting 60 guns; the capture of which vessel caused, at the period, no little exultation in France. The account of the brilliant affair which led to the *Warwick's* recapture, will be found recorded in Charnock's Biographia Navalis, p. 154, vol. vi.

Passing over our subject's several commands in time of peace, we find him, on the eve of war with France, (1778,) in command of the *Robuste* (74.) In this ship he took part in Keppel's undecided and unsatisfactory contest with the fleet off Ushant. In 1780, he attained his flag-rank; and, on the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, he was appointed to a divisional command of the channel fleet, under earl Howe. In the glorious victory of the 1st of June, 1794, he bore a distinguished part. The *Royal George*, his flag-ship, suffered considerably. She lost her foremast, main, and mizen topmasts, wheel shot away, and, for a considerable time, became almost unmanageable. According to Charnock, the *Royal George* had twenty men killed, and seventy wounded. James states that her loss amounted to one midshipman and four seamen and marines killed; her second lieutenant, master, two midshipmen, and forty-five seamen and marines wounded; whilst, in Brenton's history, we find two different returns—one agreeing with Charnock, and the other copied from the ship's log-book. In the latter it is stated, that the *Royal George* lost in action, the first lieutenant, master, two midshipmen, and about eighty men killed and wounded.

Upon the ill health of earl Howe, lord Bridport was left in command of the channel fleet. On the 12th of June, 1795, he sailed from Spithead with fourteen sail of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates and smaller vessels. On the 22d of the same month, at four A.M, the British fleet, being about fourteen leagues to windward of Belleisle, descried the enemy's force landward, or rather in shore, of his lordship. At six o'clock, the admiral made the signal for the *Sans-pareil*, *Valiant*, *Russel*, *Colossus*, *Orion*, and *Irresistible*, to chase; and at seven, for a general chase. Why the latter form of pursuit was not adopted upon the first discovery of the enemy's fleet, has been considered by competent authorities as an oversight on the part of the British chief. The ships of the enemy, with all sail set, endeavoured to escape; those of the pursuing force continued in chase "until three the next morning, with light airs, inclinable to calm. The headmost ships, and, consequently, the first to bring the enemy to action, were those already named, and which ships," according to Brenton, "owed their good fortune, in a great measure, to being the first sent in chase." *La Formidable*, a noble two-decker of the enemy, was so "ill treated, that she took fire on the poop, her mizen-mast fell over the side, she bore up, struck, and was secured by the ships of the British fleet coming up." The *Sans-pareil* and *Colossus* brought the *Alexander* to action, which very soon struck. This was the ship in which rear-admiral Bligh had been taken the preceding year. (See BLIGH.)

The *Royal George* (lord Bridport's ship,) had, by this time, got close up alongside of *Le Tigre*, which, of course, surrendered to such a powerful opponent. *Le Tigre* had three hundred men killed and wounded, having had to contend with other ships of the pursuing fleet before the British chief closed in with her. The rest of the French fleet escaped into L'Orient. The British loss was trifling compared to that of the enemy, or to the service rendered to the state.

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On the 15th of March, 1796, his lordship succeeded earl Howe in the command of the channel fleet, and on the day following he was created a peer of Great Britain, still retaining the style and title of the Irish barony.

Lord Bridport commanded the main-fleet of England at that momentous and all-perilous period, in which the ill-treated seamen of the service broke out in open rebellion. The annals of the nation, as well as the several versions which have been published, use the commonly-received title of "The Mutiny at Spithead," and are all disfigured by false and fabricated statements, libelling the officers, as well as the foremost men of the fleet. Our naval historians and biographers are all "at sea" upon the subject. Nor have any of our chroniclers pursued the only means which had been open to them to obtain correct information upon the matter; singular to say, the log-books, the official records of the diurnal proceedings of the ships of the fleet, are all silent upon the subject. And here, also, it may be stated as another remarkable fact, that the only veritable account extant, tracing the origin of this untoward revolt, and recording the outbreak and progress in the working of this usurped, but still moderately-wielded power, is to be found in a volume purporting to be no more than a work of fiction. It is entitled, "Tales of the Tar," (1830.) "The sketch of the mutiny at Spithead," says the author in his preface, "which, under a consciousness of the vast labour expended in the accumulation of materials, the writer had almost called a history of that alarming event, has been derived, in great measure, from the lips of some of the living delegates, who were 'the head and front of the offending,' and who, in their younger and more active days, dared not reveal that which, at this time, and at their present age and harmlessness of character, may be discussed freely and at large."

When, through the instrumentality of lord Howe, the seamen of the fleet returned to their allegiance, lord Bridport resumed his station off Brest. His subsequent services would occupy too much space to be recorded here. In 1801, he was still further advanced in the service, and was created a viscount. He died at his house in Great Pulteney-street, Bath, on the 2d of May, 1814, in the 87th year of his age.

BRIENNE, (John of.) Of his early life nothing is known; but he was named by the king of France as the most worthy champion whom he could offer for the defence of the Holy Land, "as good in arms, faithful in war, and provident in action." He was crowned at Tyre, A.D. 1209, and he maintained himself against the Saracens as well as his scanty force would allow. In the fifth crusade he headed a large band of adventurers in the invasion of Egypt, whom he led to the capture of Damietta, after sixteen months' siege; and when the pride, obstinacy, and avarice of the cardinal Pelagius, the papal legate, had compromised the safety of the christian army, which was enclosed on one side by an overpowering host of Moslems, on the other by the waters of the Nile, the king of Jerusalem became one of the hostages for the evacuation of Egypt. When the emperor, Frederic II., stimulated by ambition, undertook to fulfil his often evaded vows of joining the crusade, upon receiving the nominal sovereignty of the Holy Land, John of Brienne, wearied with the ineffectual struggle which he had long supported against the infidels, agreed to abdicate in his favour, and brought his eldest daughter and heiress, Yolande or Iolante, to Italy, where Frederic received her in marriage; yet in the subsequent wars between the pope and the emperor, John commanded the pontifical army against his son-in-law. In the year 1225, the emperor, during his successful expedition to Palestine, entered the holy city, and, upon a demur of the patriarch, crowned himself with his own hands. From this union of Frederic with Iolante, the present royal house of Naples derives a claim to the title of king of Jerusalem, which it still preserves. (Giannone, xvi. 2. - Hallam, Middle Ages, i. 264, 4to.) John of Brienne, in 1222, had married as a second wife Berengaria, sister of Ferdinand, king of Castile; but his services in more advanced life were again needed in the east. On the death of Robert of Courtenaye, and the succession of his youngest brother Baldwin II. to the imperial throne of Constantinople, the barons of Romania, seeing that the Latin dynasty required a protector of greater vigour and maturer years than their boy-sovereign, invited John of Brienne to share the throne during his life-time, a proposal which he accepted upon condition that Baldwin should espouse his youngest daughter. In 1229 he accordingly assumed the imperial dignity, and

for the ensuing nine years he nobly maintained himself against the increasing power of Vataces, emperor of Nicæa. A contemporary poet affirms that the achievements of John of Brienne (who at that time had passed his eightieth year, according to the representation of the Byzantine historian Acropolita,) exceeded those of Ajax, Hector, Roland, Uggier, and Judas Maccabæus; and we should readily acquiesce in this assertion, if we were to believe the exploits related of him when Constantinople was besieged by the confederate forces of Vataces and of Azan king of Bulgaria. Their allied army amounted to 100,000 men; their fleet consisted of 300 ships of war, against which the Latins could oppose only 160 knights and a few serjeants and archers. "I tremble to relate," says Gibbon, "that, instead of defending the city, the hero made a sally at the head of his cavalry, and that of forty-eight squadrons of the enemy no more than three escaped from the edge of his invincible sword. The empire was soon deprived of the last of her champions; and the dying monarch was ambitious to enter paradise in the habit of a Franciscan friar." The ensuing year was distinguished by a second victory. He died in 1237. (Du Cange. Lafitau. Hallam. Gibbon. Giannone. Matthew Paris.)

BRIET (Philip,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Abbeville in 1601. After studying at several seminaries of that society, he became librarian of their college at Paris. Of his numerous publications, the following are the most useful: —Parallela Geographiæ Veteris et Novæ, Paris, 1648, 1649, 3 vols, with plates. This is a very accurate and methodical work, embellished with clever engravings. These volumes, however, embraced only Europe; and Niceron regrets that Briet did not publish the Parallels of Asia and Africa, which were prepared for the press, but were unaccountably lost. Parallela Geographica Italiæ Veteris et Novæ, 1649. Annales Mundi, sive Chronicon, ab Orbe Condito ad Annum Christi, Paris, 1663, 7 vols, 12mo, and 1 vol. fol. The best edition of this work is that of Venice, 1693, 7 vols, 12mo. Theatrum Geographicum Europæ Veteris, 1653, fol. Acute Dicta Omnium Veterum Poetarum Latinorum; præfixum de Omnibus iisdem Poetis Syntagma, Paris, 1684, 12mo. Briet also wrote the fifth volume of a chronological work, commenced by Labbe, entitled, Philippi Labbe et P. Brietii Concordia Chronologica, Paris, 1670, 5 vols, fol. Briet died n 1668.

BRIGA, (Melchior della,) a Jesuit, distinguished for his mathematical talents, born at Cesena, in 1686. He was descended from a noble family, and studied philosophy at Florence, and theology at Sienna, where he died in 1749. He published, Fascia Isiaca Statuæ Capitolinæ, Rome, 1716, inserted in the Acta Erudit. of Leipsic, 1722. Sphæræ Geographiæ Paradoxa, Florence, 1721. Philosophiæ Veteris et Novæ Concordia, *ib.* 1725. Scientia Eclipsium ex Imperio et Commercio Sinarum Illustrata, Rome and Lucca, 1744-45, 1747, 3 vols, 4to. The parts of this work that relate to geometry and optics are by P. Simonelli; the tables are by Briga.

BRIGANT, (James le,) a French grammarian and critic, born at Pontrieux, in 1720. He was originally destined for the bar; but a strong inclination for the languages and for etymological investigations led him to devote himself with great earnestness to the study of the ancient and modern tongues. His theory, which he has developed in a publication entitled, La Langue Primitive conservée, is this, that the Celtic language is the basis of all the rest. He has attempted to establish this opinion by a comparison of Gen. i. 3, in the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, and French, with the same passage in Celtic. But his etymologies are far-fetched and fanciful, and his notion is scarcely redeemed by its ingenuity from the neglect or the ridicule which such forced analogies have ever experienced.

BRIGANTI, (Annibal,) an Italian physician and naturalist, who flourished in the sixteenth century. He was born at Chieti, in the kingdom of Naples, and is said to have been the first to dispute the received opinion respecting the nature and origin of manna. It appears that the king of Naples, at the instance of his physician, Marino Spinelli, had forbidden the use, in medical preparations, of any manna that was not collected according to the long-established practice. The effect of this interdict would have been very injurious to the inhabitants of Calabria, who gathered it from a species of ash tree that grew in abundance in that province. This moved Briganti to write against the royal mandate, and his paper having fallen into the hands of Donato Altomare, was published by him under this title, De Mannæ differentiis ac vicibus, deque eas dignoscendi viâ ac ratione

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Venice, 1562, 4to. Briganti published several works in Italian on this subject, and on others related to it, which were printed at Naples and Venice.

BRIGANTI, (Philip,) an Italian poet and writer on political economy, born at Gallipoli, in 1725. He evinced an early predilection for a military life, from which his father, who designed him for the bar, with great difficulty diverted him. He then applied himself with ardour to the study of the science of legislation, influenced by the writings of Montesquieu, Beccaria, and Vico. In 1764 he was appointed syndic of his native place; and in 1779, his essay, entitled, Esame Analitico del Sistema legale, procured for him the honour of being elected a member of the Academy of Sciences and Polite Literature at Naples. He published, in 1780, his Esame Economico del Sistema Civile, 4to. He also wrote a treatise on the eloquence of the bar, and a paper in defence of the doctrines of Beccaria. His poems were published in 1795-97, and are entitled, Le Quattre Stagioni; and Frammenti Lirici de' Fasti Greci e Romani. Briganti's style is rugged and uncouth. Tacitus was his favourite author, and he knew his writings by heart. He died in 1804.

BRIGENTI, (Andrew,) an Italian poet, born near Padua, in 1680. Of his Latin poems, the best known is his beautiful description of the Villa Borghese, entitled Villa Burghesia, vulgo Pinciana, poetice descripta, Rome, 1716, 8vo, accompanied with engravings, and with notes that evince at once the taste and the learning of the author. He died on his way to Venice, in 1750.

BRIGENTI, (Ambrose,) a learned Capuchin friar. He is the author of a valuable work, entitled, Glossographia Onomatographia, id est, Declaratio Nominum et Vocabulorum Exoticorum quæ habent aut ancipitem, aut obscurem, aut valde difficilem aut ex Hellenismo Significationem et Explicationem, Mantua, 1702. Of this work, which was designed to embrace three folio volumes, the first volume alone has been published.

BRIGGS, (William,) a celebrated English physician, born at Norwich about 1650. He studied at the university of Cambridge, and was a fellow of Bennet college, to which he had been admitted at the early age of thirteen, and placed under the direction of Dr. Tenison. He travelled into France, and attended the lectures of the celebrated Vieussens at Montpellier, returned to England, published a work on ophthalmic surgery, and in 1677 took his doctor's degree, was admitted into the College of Physicians, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1683 he was chosen one of the physicians of St. Thomas's hospital, and on the revolution, appointed physician in ordinary to king William III. He died at Town Malling, in Kent, Sept. 4, 1704. He was a correspondent of Sir Isaac Newton, who esteemed him highly, and often consulted him on matters relating to the organs of vision. Besides a paper on his theory of vision, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, which was copied into the collections of Hook and Manget, he published a work, entitled, Ophthalmographia, Camb. 1676, 12mo, 1685, 8vo; Leyden, 1686, 12mo. He also printed a memoir on two remarkable cases relating to vision (Nyctalopia and Double Vision, Phil. Trans. vol. xiv. p. 559,) and he announced two works, De Usu Partium Oculi, and De ejusdem Affectibus, which were never published. These are mentioned in his Latin treatise on his Theory of Vision, with a recommendatory epistle from Sir Isaac Newton. This latter work appeared, London, 1685, in 12mo, and was afterwards appended to the Ophthalmographia.

BRIGGS, (Henry,) a distinguished mathematician, born at Warley Wood, near Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1556, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1588, examiner and lecturer in mathematics in 1592, and then reader of the medical lecture founded by Dr. Linacre. In 1596 he was chosen first professor of geometry in Gresham college, London. From his correspondence with archbishop Usher, it appears that in 1610 he was engaged on the subject of eclipses; but when, in 1614, lord Napier published his discovery of logarithms, they instantly drew and absorbed his attention, and he set himself to the study and improvement of them. In 1617 he published the first thousand logarithms to eight places of figures, besides the index, under the title of Logarithmorum Chilias Prima; and in 1624 he produced his great work, Arithmetica Logarithmetica. He afterwards completed a table of logarithmic sines and tangents for the one-hundredth part of every degree of the quadrant, to fourteen places of figures, besides the index; together with a table of natural sines for the same parts, to fifteen places, and the tangents and secants for the same to ten places, with the construction of the

whole. These tables were printed at Gonda, in Holland, under the care of Adrian Vlacq, when the death of the author prevented him from completing the application and uses of them. But, when dying, he committed that task to his friend, Henry Gellibrand, then professor of astronomy in Gresham college, who added a preface, &c., and the whole was published in 1633, entitled, Trigometria Britannica. In 1619 he was chosen Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, where he was incorporated M.A. Resigning his professorship at Gresham college, he went to reside at Oxford, and continued there until his death, which took place January 26, 1630. He wrote also, A Table to find the Height of the Pole, published in Blondeville's Theorigines of the Planets, Lond. 1602, 4to. Tables for the Improvement of Navigation, printed in the second edition of Wright's Errors in Navigation detected, Lond. 1610, 4to. A Description of an Instrumental Table to find the Part Proportional, Lond. 1616, 12mo. Lucubrationes, Annotationes in Opera Posthuma J. Naperi, Edinb. 1619, 4to. Euclidis Elementorum Sex Libri Priores, secundum Vet. Exemp. restituti, ex Versione Latina F. Commandini, multis in Locis castigati, Lond. 1620, folio. A Treatise of the Northmost Passage to the South Sea, Lond. 1622, 4to. Two Letters to the learned James Usher, printed in the collection of Archbishop Usher's Letters. Mathematica ab Antiquis minus Cognita, published by Dr. Hakewill, in his Apologie.

BRIGHAM, (Nicholas,) a lawyer and poet, born at Caversham, in Oxfordshire. He was educated at Hart hall, Oxford, whence he removed to one of the inns of court. He caused a monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey, over the remains of Chaucer, of whose works he was a great admirer. In maturer life he applied himself to the study of the municipal law, and was well versed in the history of his country. He died in 1559. His works are,—Memoirs, by way of Diary. Miscellaneous Poems. (Wood's Athen. Oxon.)

BRIGHT, (Timothy,) an English physician and theologian of the sixteenth century, born at Cambridge, in the university of which place he took the degree of doctor of medicine, and was in 1591 appointed to the rectory of Methley in Yorkshire. He died in 1616, having published the following works:—De Dyscrasiâ Corporis Humani, Lond. 1583, 12mo. Hygieina, seu de Sanitate tuendâ Medicinæ, Lond. 1583, 1589, 8vo; Francof. 1586, 1598, 8vo; Mogunt. 1647, 12mo. Medicina Therapeutica, hoc est de Sanitate Restituendâ Medicinæ, Lond. 1583, 1588, 12mo; Francof. 1589, 1598, 8vo; Mogunt. 1647, 12mo. Animadversiones in Physicam Gul. A. Scribonii, Cantab. 1584, 8vo. A Treatise of Melancholie; containing the Causes thereoff, and Reasons of the Strange Effects it worketh in our Minds and Bodies, with the Physicke, Cure, and Spiritual Consolation for such as have thereto adjoyned an afflicted Conscience. The Difference betwixt it and Melancholy, with diverse Philosophical Discourses, &c., Lond. 1586, 12mo; 1613, 12mo. Abridgement of Fox's Acts and Monuments of the Church, Lond. 1589, folio.

BRIGHTMAN, (Thomas,) an English divine, born at Nottingham, in 1557, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge; after which he became rector of Hawnes, in Bedfordshire. He wrote a commentary in Latin on the Canticles, and another on the Apocalypse. In the latter, which was also translated into English, he makes the Church of England, the Laodicean church; and the angel that God loved, to be the church of Geneva and the kirk of Scotland. He died in 1607. It is said that he prayed for a sudden death; and, as if his wishes were fulfilled, he died in a coach while travelling, with a book in his hand.

BRIGIDA, or BRIDGET, (St.) lived during the beginning of the sixth century, was the patroness of Ireland, and is mentioned in Bede's Martyrology, and in many others. She was born at Fochard, in Ulster, and was admitted a nun when very young by St. Mel, nephew and disciple of St. Patrick. She constructed for herself a cell under a large oak, which was called Kildare, *i.e.* the cell of the oak; and being joined by several other females, she formed a religious community, which soon spread throughout Ireland, and in many parts of England and Scotland, and even in Germany and France, where several churches were dedicated to her.

BRIGIDA, a foundress of monasteries, and a saint, was a widow, born in Sweden, about the year 1302, of a very noble, some say royal, family. At sixteen years of age she married Ulf Sudmarson, prince of Nericia, to whom she bore two children, the last being St. Catharine of Sweden. She then went

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with her husband on a pilgrimage to St. James of Compostella, and he dying soon after their return, she took the veil, founded monasteries according to the rule of St. Augustin, the last of which was that of Fontevrault, divided into two buildings, the larger for sixty nuns, the smaller for twenty-five monks, who had the care of the church and the spiritual management of the whole. There the order, under the name of S. Salvator, subsisted after the reformation, and flourished in Italy, Portugal, Germany, and Flanders. In Rome, whither she had gone to visit the tomb of the apostles, she founded an hospital for pilgrims and students, which was restored by pope Leo X. At the age of sixty-nine Brigida set out again on a pilgimage to Jerusalem, and died at Rome in 1373. She was at first canonized by pope Boniface IX. and again at the council of Constance. Her revelations, which were published by two of her confessors, although severely attacked by the celebrated Gerson, were approved and sanctioned by the council of Basil, have passed through many editions, and have been translated, first into French, in 1536, and afterwards into all the languages of Europe. Brigida left several other works, all of an ascetic nature, amongst which the most remarkable are fifteen discourses, Sulla Passione di N. S. Gesu Cristo. They, too, have been printed repeatedly, with a preamble, which has been condemned by the Congragazione dell' Indice, and is now amongst the forbidden books.

BRIGNOLE SALE, (Antonio Giulio,) a nobleman and senator of Genoa, and marquis of Groppoli, in Tuscany, was born in 1605. His father, who was the doge of that republic, opened for him the way to the highest employments, and at last sent him ambassador to Philip IV., king of Spain. But having lost his wife, and having a large family, he retired from the world, took orders, and entered the congregation of the Jesuits in 1652. He employed the rest of his life in preaching, and died at Genoa, in 1665. He wrote a great number of works, histories, epigrams, and lives of saints, all of which have been printed, and some a great many times.

BRIGNON, (John,) a French Jesuit, known for his devotional writings and translations; particularly for his version of Thomas à Kempis, and of the Spiritual Combat; two works, whose respective authorship the Benedictines have claimed for writers of their own order. Brignon died at an advanced age, in 1725; but the place and date of his birth are not known.

BRIL, (Matthew,) a painter, born at Antwerp, in 1550, where he learned the rudiments of his art. He went to Italy during the pontificate of Gregory XIII., by whom he was employed in the Vatican, where he painted in fresco several landscapes, for which a pension was allowed him by the pontiff. He would probably have reached a high rank in the list of landscape painters, had he not been cut off in the prime of life, at Rome, in 1584.

BRIL, (Paul,) a distinguished painter, brother of the preceding, born at Antwerp, in 1554. He received his earliest lessons from an obscure artist, Daniel Wortelmans, and was employed in painting the tops of harpsichords, which were usually so ornamented at that period. His life would probably have been passed at this humble employment, had not the fame his brother had acquired in Italy inspired him with an emulation to equal him. Excited by this laudable ambition, he set out on his journey to Rome. Passing through France, he was obliged to stop at Lyons to recruit his exhausted finances by the exercise of his talent, and was thus enabled to pursue his journey. Having reached Rome, he placed himself under the direction of his brother; but his best studies were made from the landscapes of Titian, and he began to distinguish himself by a style, which, though founded on the great principles of that master, was sufficiently original to be considered as his own. For some time he assisted his brother in his works in the Vatican; and, on the death of that artist, the pension he enjoyed was continued to Paul. On the succession of Sixtus V. he was engaged in some considerable works in the Sistine chapel, and in S. Maria Maggiore. He was not less patronized by pope Clement VIII., by whose direction he painted his prodigious work in the Sala Clementina, a landscape of grand scenery, sixty-eight feet wide. He also painted several admirable easel pictures of landscapes, in some of which the figures are from the pencil of Annibal Carracci, which of course much enhanced their value. His manner of painting is true, and the touchings of his trees are firm and yet delicate; his scenery is always well chosen, and his distances are admirably managed. The genuine works of this great master are very rare. He died in 1626.

BRILLAT SAVARIN, (Anthelme,)

one of those whom the French Revolution drew forth from obscurity, although he took no prominent share in the proceedings of the time, and is indebted for his celebrity to a publication entitled, La Physiologie du Goût; a gastronomical treatise, which he composed late in life, and which, for its amusing pleasantry, has obtained a large share of public favour. Brillat's other publications are, Vieus et Projêts d'Economie Politique, 1802, 8vo. Théorie Judiciaire, 1818, 8vo. Essai Historique et Critique sur le Duel, d'après notre Législation et nos Mœurs, 1819, 8vo. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRILLON, (Peter James,) a French advocate, and deputy procureur-general, born at Paris in 1671. At first he devoted much of his time to polite literature. His fame, as a lawyer, principally rests on his Dictionnaire des Arrêts, or Jurisprudence Universelle de Parlements de France, et autres Tribunaux, published in Paris, in 1711. He died in 1717.

BRINCKMANN, (Philip Jerome,) a German painter and engraver, born at Spires, in 1709. He was a pupil of J. G. Dathan. His favourite subjects were landscapes, but he also painted history and portraits; and in some of the latter he imitated the force and colouring of Rembrandt. He was painter to the court, and keeper of the gallery at Mentz. He etched some plates in a spirited style.

BRINDAULT, (John Peter,) born in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He published, among other elementary books, a treatise, entitled Mœurs et Coutumes des Romains, Paris, 1745, 12mo. He died in 1761.

BRINDLEY, (James,) a singularly-gifted, self-taught, mechanical genius, who especially excelled in planning and effecting inland navigation, born at Tunsted, in Derbyshire, in 1716. Through the mismanagement of his father, for there was some little property in his house, his education was totally neglected; and, at seventeen, he bound himself apprentice to a millwright, near Macclesfield, in Cheshire. After serving his apprenticeship, he set up for himself, and advanced the millwright business, by inventions and contrivances of his own, to an unprecedented degree of perfection. His fame as an ingenious mechanic spreading widely, his skill was no longer confined to the business of his profession; for in 1752 he erected a very extraordinary water-engine at Clifton, in Lancashire, for the purpose of draining coal-mines; and in 1755, was employed to execute the larger wheels for a new silk-mill, at Congleton, in Cheshire. The potteries of Staffordshire were also, about this time, indebted to him for several valuable additions in the mills used by them for grinding flint-stones. In 1756 he undertook to erect a steam-engine near Newcastle-under-Line, upon a new plan; and it is believed that he would have brought this engine to a great degree of perfection, if some interested engineers had not opposed him. His attention, however, was soon after called off to another object, which, in its consequences, proved of great importance to trade and commerce; namely, the projecting and executing inland navigation. By this means the expense of carriage was lessened, a communication was opened from one part of the kingdom to another, and from each of these parts to the sea; and hence products and manufactures were afforded at a moderate price. The duke of Bridgewater had, at Worsley, about seven miles from Manchester, a large estate abounding with coal, which had long lain useless, because the expense of land-carriage was too great to find a market for consumption. The duke, wishing to work these mines, perceived the necessity of a canal from Worsley to Manchester; upon which occasion Brindley, now become famous, was consulted; and, upon his declaring the scheme to be practicable, an act of parliament was obtained in 1758 and 1759, to carry his designs into execution. It was, however, discovered afterwards, that the navigation would be more beneficial if it were carried over the river Irwell to Manchester; accordingly another act was obtained to vary the course of the canal agreeably to the new plan, and likewise to extend a side-branch to Longford-bridge in Stretford. Brindley, in the meantime, had begun these great works, the first of the kind ever attempted in England, with navigable subterraneous tunnels and elevated aqueducts; and as, in order to preserve the level of the water, it should be free from the usual obstructions of locks, he carried the canal over rivers, and many large and deep valleys. When it was completed as far as Barton, where the Irwell is navigable for large vessels, he proposed to carry it over that river by an aqueduct thirty-nine feet above the surface of the water; and though this project was treated as wild and chimerical, yet, supported by his noble patron, he began his work in September 1760, and the first boat sailed

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over it in July 1761. The duke afterwards extended his views to Liverpool; and obtained, in 1762, an act for branching his canal to the tideway in the Mersey. This part of the canal is carried-over the rivers Mersey and Bollan, and over many wide and deep valleys. The success of the duke's undertakings encouraged a number of gentlemen and manufacturers in Staffordshire to revive the idea of a canal-navigation through that county; and Brindley was, therefore, engaged to make a survey from the Trent to the Mersey. In 1766, this canal was begun, and conducted under Brindley's direction as long as he lived; but it was finished after his death by his brother-in-law, Mr. Henshall, in May 1777. The proprietors called it "the canal from the Trent to the Mersey;" but the engineer, more emphatically, "the Grand Trunk Navigation," on account of the numerous branches, which, as he justly supposed, would be extended every way from it. It is ninety-three miles in length, and has seventy-six locks, and five tunnels; besides a large number of bridges. The most remarkable of the tunnels is the subterraneous passage of Harecastle, which is 2,880 yards in length, and more than seventy yards below the surface of the earth. The scheme of this inland navigation had employed the thoughts of the ingenious part of the kingdom for upwards of twenty years before; and some surveys had been made: but Harecastle-hill, through which the tunnel is constructed, could neither be avoided nor overcome by any expedient which the most able engineers could devise. But this difficulty the genius and perseverance of Brindley at length completely surmounted. He died at Turnhurst, in Staffordshire, September 27, 1772, in his fifty-sixth year. He is supposed to have shortened his days by too intense application. He never indulged and relaxed himself in the common diversions of life; not having the least relish for them. He was once prevailed on, in London, to visit the theatre; but he declared that he would never again do so; alleging that it so disturbed his ideas for several days after, as to render him unfit for business. When any extraordinary difficulty occurred to him in the execution of his works, he generally retired to bed; and has been known to lie there one, two, or three days, till he has surmounted it. He would then get up, and execute his design without any drawing or model; for he had an extraordinary memory.

As his station in life was low, and his education totally neglected, his exterior and accomplishments were suitable to them. He could indeed read and write, but both very indifferently; and he was, perhaps, in his way, as *abnormis sapiens*—"of mother-wit, and wise without the schools"—as any man that ever lived. "He is," said a contemporary, who knew him well, "as plain a looking man as one of the boors in the Peak, or one of his own carters; but when he speaks, all ears listen; and every mind is filled with wonder at the things he pronounces to be practicable. Being great in himself, he harbours no contracted notions, no jealousy of rivals; he conceals not his methods of proceeding, nor asks patents to secure the sole use of the machines which he invents and exposes to public view. Sensible that he must one day cease to be, he selects men of genius, teaches them the power of mechanics, and employs them in carrying on the various undertakings in which he is engaged. It is not to the duke of Bridgewater only, that his services are confined; he is of public utility, and employs his talents in rectifying the mistakes of despairing workmen. His powers shine most in the midst of difficulties; when rivers and mountains seem to thwart his designs, then appears his vast capacity, by which he makes them subservient to his will."

BRINKLEY, (John,) bishop of Cloyne, was born at Woodbridge, Suffolk, in 1763, and received the early part of his education at the grammar-school in that town. He graduated at Caius college, Cambridge, B.A., 1788, as senior wrangler, and senior Smith's prizeman, and was afterwards elected a fellow of that society. Having proceeded M. A. in 1791, he was introduced to the notice of the board of Trinity college, Dublin, by Dr. Law, bishop of Elphin, and was by them, in 1792, appointed Andrew's professor of astronomy, which supplied him with the observatory at Dunsink, near Dublin, furnished with some of the finest instruments in Europe, a suitable official residence connected with it, and a handsome salary. He zealously devoted himself to the cultivation of astronomical and mathematical science. His papers on these subjects in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy are numerous; and his discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars in 1814, with the controversy on the subject that ensued between him and Mr. Pond, drew upon him the attention of the

astronomical world for some years. Although it is generally conceded that there was an error at the foundation of his observations of the parallax, yet no one ventured either to impugn his veracity, or to call in question his abilities as a mathematician of the highest order. In 1826, he was unexpectedly, and solely on account of his character, promoted to the bishopric of Cloyne. He died in 1836, having acted in his episcopal office with exemplary kindness and disinterestedness. He was interred under the chapel of Trinity college, Dublin, his funeral being attended by the university, and by the Royal Irish Academy, of which body he was president for several years. He was author of A System of Astronomy, used in the under-graduate course in Dublin, and of a number of papers in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

BRINVILLIERS, (Maria Margaret d'Aubrai, Marchioness of,) notorious for her intrigues and her crimes. She had formed a criminal attachment for a Gascon officer, named Gaudin de St. Croix, whom, in consequence of his encouragement of her unlawful passion, her family caused to be imprisoned in the Bastile. But it would have been better for the unhappy young man if he had never quitted that place, or never entered it; for while he was confined there, he learnt from a fellow-prisoner, an Italian, named Exili, the art of compounding subtile poisons, of which he and his mistress made use to avenge themselves on her family. Liberated after a year's confinement, St. Croix communicated to this abandoned woman the fatal secret, and she with alacrity received it; and after having, with incredible atrocity, tried the effects of it upon some poor creatures in the Hôtel Dieu, she cut off by its means, in 1670, her father, her two brothers, and her sister; and if she spared her husband, it was because he looked with indifference and without jealousy upon her lewdness. An accident revealed her villany. St. Croix, in compounding some subtile poison, broke, or let fall, the glass mask by which he was protecting himself from its destructive effluvium, and was suddenly suffocated. As no relation came forward to claim his property, a seal was placed upon it; but the marchioness insisted with so much importunity upon obtaining possession of a particular casket, that suspicion was excited, and it was found, on examination, to contain a letter, addressed to her, together with papers full of slow poison. The marchioness contrived, however, to escape from her pursuers, and fled to England, and thence to Holland; but she was apprehended at Liege, through the ingenuity of the officer who was sent to arrest her. She was then brought to Paris, where her guilt was established, and she was condemned to be beheaded, and then burnt. This dreadful sentence she underwent with unprecedented firmness, and with such apparent penitence and religious resignation, that her confessor, who attended her to the scaffold, is reported to have said that he would gladly have been in her place! She was executed the 16th of July, 1676, at 7 o'clock in the evening. (Letters of Madame de Sévigné. Biog. Univ.)

BRIOCUS, (St.,) born in the beginning of the fifth century, in the province of Carticiana, a district in ancient Britain, which is diversely placed by geographers; some identifying it with Cardiganshire, some with Cornwall, and some with the counties of Stafford and Derby. He was converted when he was twenty years of age, by St. Germain de Auxerre, with whom he returned to France, and at whose hands he received ordination. He returned to his own country, converted his parents to Christianity, and founded a church. He died in 502.

BRION, (Louis,) a distinguished naval officer of Columbia, born at Curaçoa, in 1782. His parents wished to bring him up to mercantile pursuits; but a strong inclination for a naval life led him to adopt it for a profession. He studied navigation in the United States, and settled, on the death of his father, at his native place, where he soon acquired extensive influence, and took an active part in the events of 1809 and 1810, and cooperated in 1816 with Bolivar, to whose advancement he mainly contributed. His proceedings with respect to Piar have been severely censured. He died in 1821.

BRIOSCO, (Andrea,) an Italian artist, who practised at Padua at the beginning of the sixteenth century. As an architect, he erected, with Alessandro Leopardo, a Venetian architect of equally versatile talents, the immense and well-proportioned church of Santa Giustina, at Padua, which has been frequently cited as an illustration of harmonic proportion. The length of the principal nave is 368 feet, 82 high, and 42 wide. There is also an extensive transept, 252 feet long from north to south; and the width of the three aisles of the church is 98 feet. It is surmounted by eight cupolas, the

largest of which is about 180 feet high; presenting a very curious assemblage, and the adoption of which was doubtless influenced by the proximity of the metropolitan cathedral of St. Mark, at Venice, which has a similar group of domes. Like many other churches on the continent, the front still remains unfinished, the piety of later ages not having completed that which the splendid liberality of a previous epoch had commenced with such magnificence and spirited energy. Briosco executed a superb bronze candelabrum for the altar of the patron saint of Padua, the far-famed St. Antonio, and a bronze medal was struck in honour of this remarkable production. (Milizia, Memorie degli Architetti.)

BRIOT, (Nicholas), engraver to the French mint in the reign of Louis XIII., and immortalized by his invention of the pendulum.

BRIOT, (Peter Francis,) a French surgeon, born at Orchamps-en-Venne, in 1773. He was educated at Besançon, and in 1792 was employed as surgeon in the hospitals of the armies of the Rhine, Helvetia, and Italy. He was honourably mentioned for his zealous services at the battle of Marengo. He was afterwards attached to the hospital at Plaisance; and he availed himself of the opportunity afforded, to benefit by the instructions of the celebrated Scarpa, at Pavia. By the lessons of this most distinguished surgeon and anatomist, Briot directed his attention in particular to the structure and diseases of the eye. The peace of Amiens, in 1802, effected his removal from military duty, and he went to Paris to complete his professional education. He was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Medicine, and he was received as a doctor in surgery in 1803. He then went to Besançon, and entered into practice, in which he was very successful. He encouraged his fellow-practitioners to join with him in the establishment of a free school of medicine; and by a decree of April 7, 1806, a secondary school was established by the government. Briot was appointed one of the professors of anatomy and obstetrics, and afterwards of surgery; and he fulfilled the duties of these offices with the most scrupulous attention, though extensively engaged in practice. He found leisure also to write various memoirs to prize questions offered by different academies of medicine, and he became in many instances the successful writer. The labour of his various occupations proved too much for the strength of his frame, and he died December 29, 1826. His works are:—Examen de la Lettre du Docteur Méglin au Docteur Lorentz sur les Maladies qui ont regné épidémiquement l'Hiver et le Printemps derniers à l'Armée du Rhin, Besançon, 1793, 8vo. Seconde Partie de l'Apologie du Dr. Méglin, *ib.* 1794, 8vo. Essai sur les Tumeurs formées par le Sang Artériel, Paris, 1802, 8vo. Mémoire sur le Forceps, Besançon, 1809, 8vo. Histoire des Progrès de la Chirurgie Militaire en France pendant les Guerres de la Revolution, Paris, 1817, 8vo. This received the prize from the Royal Society of Medicine. De l'Influence de La Peyronie sur la Lustre et les Progrès de la Chirurgie Française, Paris, 1820, 8vo; honoured by a prize from the Academy of Montpellier. He published also editions of Elémens de Matière Médicale par Tourtelle, Ouvrage posthume, Paris, 1801, 8vo. L'Art d'Accoucher de G. G. Stein; translated from the German, Paris, 1804, 8vo, 2 vols. He has also left inedited an Eloge on Guy de Chauliac, which received a prize from the Academy of Montpellier in 1825; a Memoir on the Treatment of Wounds extending into the cavity of the Chest; for which a gold medal was awarded by the Royal Society of Medicine in 1828, two years after his decease. M. Pécot, his pupil, and his successor in the school of practical medicine, pronounced his Eloge, which is to be found in the Recueil de l'Academie of Besançon, 1828.

BRIOT, (Peter Joseph,) professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres at Besançon, born at Orchamps-en-Venne, Franche-Comté, in 1771. He took a large share in the proceedings of the Revolution, but his conduct evinces much timidity and irresolution. In 1806, he went, at the request of Joseph Buonaparte, to Naples, where he filled an important office; but returned to France in 1815, where the moderation of his principles and conduct recommended him to the notice of Louis XVIII. He died in 1827.

BRIQUEMAUT, a French Protestant statesman and soldier, distinguished for his bravery and diplomacy in the reign of Charles IX. He made himself useful to the prince of Condé, who sent him upon an important mission to England, at a time when the party headed by that nobleman was much distressed. He was hung in 1572, shortly after the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

BRISBANE, (Sir Charles, K.C.B.)

an admiral in the British navy. He was a bold, brave, and enterprising seaman. He was the descendant of Allans de Brisbane, who obtained a grant of the lands of Musecache, in Stirling, from Donald, earl of Lennox, who flourished in the time of king David Bruce, 1329. Charles was the fourth, but eldest surviving son of the late admiral John Brisbane, who died at Southampton, Dec. 10, 1807. At an early age, in 1779, young Brisbane entered the navy, under the immediate auspices of his father; and, in Rodney's memorable defeat of the French fleet, under the count de Grasse, he received a severe splinter-wound in the chest, when serving as a midshipman of the *Hercules* (74). In 1793, then some three years a lieutenant, he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and participated in all Lord Hood's successful operations against the port and citadel of Toulon. The gallant conduct and undaunted bearing of Brisbane on several occasions, when encountering the enemy, so much attracted the notice of the commander-in-chief, as to induce his lordship to entrust the lieutenant with the immediate charge of Fort Pomet, one of the most important, though exposed outpost, in the vicinity of Toulon. This was an office extremely suitable to the display of Brisbane's talents. Here he maintained his trying and onerous position, till it was found necessary to destroy the enemy's ships in the harbour, and to evacuate the town and port of Toulon. He was then ordered to make the best retreat in his power from the post he commanded; but although the Republican troops were pouring down in considerable force, and were within a very short distance, he stopped to set fire to a train which communicated with five hundred barrels of gunpowder. The explosion blew the fort to atoms, and it was at first supposed that this act had brought destruction to Brisbane and all his party; but all escaped, and after surmounting many difficulties and dangers, the lieutenant and his companions effected their retreat.

In 1794, lieutenant Brisbane proceeded to Corsica, and, with 100 men belonging to the *Britannia*, under his command, effected a landing at St. Fiorengo. During the siege of Bastia, which was soon after commenced, Brisbane had the honour of serving under the heroic Nelson, who commanded a brigade of seamen on shore; and of sharing in the extensive variety of services in which he was at that period engaged. On this occasion, Brisbane was severely wounded in the head. Lord Hood, in officially announcing the surrender of Bastia, speaks of him in terms of high commendation. In the month of June following, lieutenant Brisbane submitted to the commander-in-chief a project for destroying a French squadron, which had been chased into Gourjon Bay, and was then protected by several strong and commanding batteries. The scheme was promptly adopted by Lord Hood, who ordered the *Tarleton*, and another vessel, to be fitted as fire-ships, entrusting to the projector the execution of the daring service. But Brisbane and his brave companion, lieutenant R. W. Miller, found the enemy so well prepared, and so strongly covered, that the enterprise was abandoned as impracticable. Lord Hood, however, entertained so high an opinion of the merit of the plan, that he rewarded its projector, by advancing him to the rank of commander, appointing Brisbane to command the *Tarleton*.

Attaining the command of the *Moselle* sloop of war, he was directed by admiral Mann, during the autumn of 1795, to proceed to Gibraltar, and there take, under his orders, two troop-ships, which he was to convey direct to the island of Barbadoes. On his passage thither, he fell in with a Dutch squadron, and regardless of "orders," conceiving it to be of more importance to watch the Hollander's motions than to proceed on his original destination, he directed the transports to pursue their course, and followed the enemy's vessels, acting upon his own responsibility, till confirmed in his opinion that the destination of the Dutch squadron was the Cape of Good Hope. He then pressed sail, reaching in time to give the requisite information to Sir Geo. Keith Elphinstone, the commander-in-chief on that station.

Brisbane participated in the capture of the Dutch squadron in Saldanha Bay, August 18th, 1796; and, for his extraordinary exertions in conveying the important intelligence of their approach, Sir George K. Elphinstone secured for him his post-rank, appointing him captain of the *Dordrecht*, of 66 guns, one of the prizes. In 1798 he arrived in England as captain of the *Crescent*. His next appointment was to the *Doris*, (38.) In that ship, admiral Cornwallis, the then commander-in-chief of the channel fleet, selected Brisbane as the senior officer of a squadron of frigates employed upon the harassing service of watching the

movements of the French fleet in Brest waters. While employed upon this service, Brisbane found an opportunity of entering the port of Brest, and of rowing round the enemy's fleet, to ascertain whether its destruction might be practicable. Conceiving it to be so, with that fertility of expedient for which he was always distinguished, he submitted a plan for burning the enemy's vessels of war, which was accepted by the admiral; but in consequence of some difficulties which arose in the appointment of officers for carrying it into effect, the attempt was not made. In the month of July, 1801, the boats of the *Doris*, *Fisgard*, and other ships attached to the "in-shore squadron," cut out of Canaret Bay the formidable French corvette, *La Chevrette*. The undaunted bravery of British seamen was perhaps never more firmly resisted by an enemy than on this occasion; but the heroic determination of the assailants overcame every resistance that could be opposed to them by superior force, and complete success crowned at length their gallant exertions. The peace of Amiens having rendered captain Brisbane's services in the channel no longer necessary, he was appointed to the *Trent*, (58,) and forthwith proceeded to the West Indies. While on this station he was placed in command of the *Sans-pareil*, and subsequently the *Goliath*, both ships of the line. In the spring of 1805, Brisbane commissioned the *Arethusa*, a new frigate, mounting 38 guns; and, at the close of the year, escorted a fleet of merchantmen to the West Indies. On their passage out, the convoy fell in with and was chased by a French squadron, of five sail of the line and three frigates; but by the commodore's masterly manœuvres, his charge was rescued from impending danger, and conducted in safety to Barbadoes, whence the *Arethusa* proceeded to Jamaica, and subsequently to cruise off the Havannah, where she became an active and successful cruiser. While on this service, he descried, on the morning of August 23, 1806, a strange sail, which eventually proved to be the *Pomona*, a Spanish frigate, of 38 guns and 347 men, from Vera Cruz. When first discovered, the enemy's frigate was within two miles of the Moro Castle, standing for the Havannah under a press of sail. The *Anson* frigate being in company, and cruising under the orders of captain Brisbane, the latter made the signal to captain Lydiard, to lay the enemy on board on coming up with him; but the design was frustrated by the *Pomona* "bearing up," having been joined by *twelve* gun-boats from the Havannah, (each carrying a 24-pounder and 100 men,) and all anchoring within pistol-shot of a battery mounting sixteen 36-pounders. Undeterred by the formidable line of defence which was thus presented, added to the circumstance of the wind being dead on the shore, captain Brisbane, supported by the *Anson* on his larboard bow, anchored the *Arethusa* close alongside the *Pomona*, in only one foot more water than his ship drew. The action immediately became general, and in thirty-five minutes the *Pomona* struck her colours; *three* gun-boats blew up, *six* were sunk, and three driven among the breakers. The fort, by firing red hot shot, set fire to the *Arethusa;* but the flames were speedily extinguished, and the *Pomona* was promptly secured. Shortly afterwards a melancholy and dreadful explosion took place in the castle adjoining the battery, and the contest ceased. In the course of the action, Brisbane was wounded in the knee, but, though suffering excruciating pain, he refused to be borne from the battle-deck until victory had decidedly proclaimed herself in favour of the British flag. The loss sustained by the *Arethusa* upon this occasion amounted to two killed and thirty-two wounded. The *Anson* had not a man hurt. The *Pomona* had her captain and twenty men killed, and thirty-two officers and seamen wounded. The loss of men in the enemy's gun-boats must have been considerable, few having reached the shore from those that were blown up and sunk. At the close of the same year, (November, 1806,) vice-admiral Dacres despatched Brisbane from Jamaica, with a squadron of frigates, consisting of the *Arethusa*, *Latona*, and *Anson*, to reconnoitre the island of Curaçoa, and sound the minds of the inhabitants respecting the sincerity of their alleged inclination to ally themselves to Great Britain. Owing to the continued violence of the trade winds, added to the strength of the north-westerly current, it was not until the 22d December that the squadron reached the west end of Aruba, a small island, situated about a degree to the westward of and a dependency upon Curaçoa. There the three frigates anchored, and on the following evening were joined by the *Fisgard*, (38.) Having more taste, as well as more talent, for fighting than for diplomatizing, captain Brisbane naturally conceived that he

could effect less by the latter mode than by the former. He was fully sensible, too, that the way to get possession of a place so strongly fortified both by nature and art as Curaçoa, with only four frigates and their crews, was not to lie off the port, there to expose his weakness, and wait while the Dutch governor and his council slumbered through the forms of a negotiation, and the forts and troops became more readily prepared to resist an attack, but to dash right into the harbour, and to carry every thing by a *coup-de-main*. This was the plan which the daring Brisbane resolved to adopt. Of the nature and extent of the difficulties that stood in the way of success, some idea may be formed by a brief description of the harbour of St. Ann and its sea defences. The entrance of the harbour, according to Mr. Manton's chart, is only fifty fathoms wide, and is defended by regular fortifications; the principal of which, Fort Amsterdam, standing on the right of the entrance, mounts sixty pieces of cannon, in two tiers. Athwart the harbour, which no where exceeds a quarter of a mile in width, were moored the Dutch 36-gun frigate *Halstaar*, and the 20-gun corvette *Surinam*, exclusive of two large armed schooners. There was a chain of forts on Misselbourgh height; and that almost impregnable fortress, Fort Républlique, situated upon a high hill at the bottom of the harbour, and almost within grape-shot distance, enfiladed the whole anchorage. Intending to strike the blow at the dawn of New-year's day, the previous eve being that on which every loyal Dutchman makes it a point to steep his senses in forgetfulness, the British squadron commenced operations as follows:—At five A.M., January 1, 1807, every preparation having been made for immediate attack by storm, the four British frigates, the *Arethusa* leading, followed in close order by the *Latona*, *Anson*, and *Fisgard*, bore up for the mouth of the harbour. At daylight, the *Arethusa*, with a flag of truce at the fore, entered the port; but the Dutch forts and vessels of war taking no notice of the symbol of truce which was flying on board the ship of the British commodore, opened upon that frigate a smart though ineffective fire. Just at this moment the wind shifted to the north, and checked at once the further progress of the *Arethusa*. Fortunately, however, not many minutes elapsed ere the wind, in a squall, chopped back to the north-east, thereby enabling the whole of the squadron, except the *Fisgard*, which frigate grounded on the west side, to lay-up upon a wind along the harbour, heading in the right direction. The three remaining British frigates, after an unavoidable delay of some minutes on the part of the *Anson*, then anchored in positions for opening their several broadsides upon the Dutch forts, frigates, and corvette.

Upon the capstan of the *Arethusa*, whose jib-boom was over the wall of the town, captain Brisbane now wrote, and despatched to the governor, the following summons:—"The British squadron are here to *protect* and not to *conquer you*; to preserve to you your lives, liberty, and property. If a shot is fired at any one of my squadron after this summons, I shall immediately storm your batteries. You have five minutes to accede to this determination." No notice being taken of this truly Nelsonian summons, the flag of truce was hauled down; and at 6 h. 15 m. A.M., the British squadron commenced action. As soon as the ships had fired about three broadsides each, captain Brisbane, leading a portion of his crew, boarded and carried the Dutch frigate; whereupon the *Latona* warped close alongside and took possession. Meanwhile a party of the *Anson's* men, headed by captain Lydiard, had boarded and secured the *Surinam*.

This done, captains Brisbane and Lydiard pulled straight for the shore, and, landing together, proceeded at 7 h. 30 m. A.M., to storm Fort Amsterdam. The vigour of the assault was irresistible. Some of the British breaking open the sea-gate with their crow-bars, while others escaladed the walls, the fort, although garrisoned by 275 regular troops, was carried in about ten minutes; as shortly afterwards, and with equal quickness and facility, were one or two minor forts, the citadel, and the town. On the return of captains Brisbane and Lydiard to their respective ships, a fire was opened upon Fort République, which fire the fort might have silenced in half an hour; and 300 seamen and marines were landed to attack it in the rear, which service they would have found a very difficult one to execute. By 10 A.M., however, the British flag waved on the walls of Fort République; and by noon the whole island of Curaçoa had capitulated to the British arms. This unparalleled morning's work was achieved with no greater loss to the assailants than three killed and fourteen wounded; and the only spar

shot, or carried away, was the spritsail-yard of the *Arethusa*. The loss on the part of the Dutch was much more severe. The *Halstaar* had her captain and two petty officers killed, and three others badly wounded; the *Surinam*, one seaman killed, her commander (dangerously), one lieutenant, one midshipman, and one seaman, wounded; the schooner, one killed, and one wounded—total, five killed, and eight wounded; exclusive of the loss on shore, represented to have amounted, in killed and wounded together, to nearly two hundred men. The Dutch ships were bravely defended; and so probably would have been the forts, had not the hour, the suddenness and boldness of the attack, completely scared the drowsy garrisons, and the occupation of the harbour by the enemy's vessels prevented the junction of a considerable reinforcement which had assembled at Otra-Bandy. Immediately after the capture, captain Brisbane proceeded to disarm the militia, and to administer to the inhabitants of the island the oath of allegiance to his Britannic majesty. The Dutch governor having refused to take that oath, captain Brisbane constituted himself his successor, *pro tempore*, and assumed the functions of government accordingly. As a reward for this signal service, king George III. was graciously pleased to present each of the captains engaged in the conquest of Curaçoa, with a gold medal; and to confer the honour of knighthood upon captain Brisbane, by patent, dated April 10, 1807, and in December, an highly honourable augmentation to the armorial ensigns used by his family. On quitting the government of Curaçoa, Sir Charles rejoined his old ship the *Arethusa*, and retained the command of that efficient frigate until the autumn of 1808, when he was appointed to a ship of the line. At the latter end of the same year, he obtained the government of the Island of St. Vincent, which post he retained until his death. He was nominated a K.C.B., January 2, 1815, and promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the red, August 12, 1819. He died at St. Vincent, November, 1829.

Sir Charles was one of the most popular commanders that ever served his sovereign afloat. He was idolized by both the officers and foremastmen; and though in his earlier career some of the reserved and severer disciplinarians of the service indulged the gratuitous opinion, that something of eccentricity was at times discernible in his demeanour and mode of command, yet, his eccentricity consisted solely in his possessing an originality of conception, added to which, a promptitude of action astounding to ordinary-minded men. Those who sought to fix upon him the *sobriquet* of "*Mad Charley*," would have given the world to have attained the same professional distinction—or, even in their sanest days, to have manifested that "method in his madness," which had won the hearts of all who had served "under his command;" and which secured for himself an undying name in the naval annals of the nation. Sir Charles was brother to the brave Sir James Brisbane, a naval officer of high professional repute. His services will be found fully recorded in Marshall's Naval Biography.

BRISEUX, (Charles Stephen,) a distinguished French architect, born at Baume-les-Dames, in Franche-Comté, in 1680. He published L'Architecture Moderne, 1728, 2 vols, 4to. Traité d'Architecture dans le Goût Moderne, 1737-8, 2 vols, 4to. Traité du Beau Essential dans les Arts, appliqué particulièrement à l'Architecture, 1752. He died in 1754.

BRISSEAU, (Peter,) a French physician, born at Paris in 1631. He took his degree at Montpellier, and was admitted into the College of Physicians of Tournay, June 13, 1667, and appointed to the hospitals of Mons and Tournay. He was also made superintendent of the waters of St. Amand. In 1709 he removed to Douay, where he died Sept. 18, 1717, aged 86 years. He published:—Traité des Mouvemens Sympathiques, avec une Explication de ceux qui arrivent dans le Vertige, l'Epilepsie, l'Affection Hypocondriaque, et la Passion Hystérique, Valenciennes, 1692, 12mo. Dissertation sur la Saignée, Tournay, 1692, 12mo. Lettre à M. Fagon, touchant une Fontaine Minérale découverte dans le Diocèse de Tournay (St. Amand), published in the Hist. des Ouvrages des Savans, Oct. 1698. Méthode pour bien régler les Hôpitaux, Lille, 1706, 8vo.

BRISSEAU, (Michael,) a French physician, son of Peter Brisseau, born at Tournay, and admitted into the College of Physicians of that city, September 10, 1696. He was afterwards chosen professor of anatomy and botany at the university of Douay, where he had taken his doctor's degree; and was named counsellor to the king, and physician-in-chief of the hospitals in Flanders. He died in March, 1743. He was the first to comprehend and explain the true nature of

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cataract as an opacity of the crystalline lens, and not, as had previously been supposed, a membrane found in the aqueous humour of the eye. The promulgation of his discoveries led to much controversy among the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and occasioned the following publications from his pen :— Nouvelles Observations sur la Cataracte, Tournay, 1706, 12mo. Deuxièmes Observations touchant la Cataracte, *ib.* 1708, 12mo. Traité de la Cataracte et du Glaucome, Paris, 1709, 12mo. He also published, Lettre touchant les Remèdes Secrets, Tournay, 1707, 12mo. Observations faites par M. Brisseau, Douai, 1716, 8vo; and was the author of some papers in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, on paralysis, sensibility, &c.

BRISSIO, or BRIXIUS, (Cæsar,) born at Cesena, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. He spent much labour in collecting materials for a history of his native place, which he published at Ferrara, in 1598, entitled, Relazione dell' Antica e Nobile Citta di Cesena, 4to, a piece which is inserted by Burmann in the Thesaurus Antiquitat. Italiæ.

BRISSON, (Barnabas,) an eminent French engineer, born at Lyons, in 1777. He distinguished himself in the course of his earlier studies by his skill in the solution of geometrical problems; and was one of the first pupils of the Polytechnic school. On leaving that institution, he wrote a paper on the art of forming navigable canals. He soon had an opportunity of carrying his plans into operation; the canal from the Rhone to the Rhine, and that of St. Quentin, were placed under his direction. Other works of equal or greater magnitude were soon submitted to his management; and the success that attended his operations justified the high opinion of his talents which his earlier writings had led his countrymen to form. Besides the Essay which has been mentioned, and which was the joint production of Brisson and his friend Dupuis de Torcy, entitled, Essai sur l'Art de projecter les Canaux de Navigation, the former wrote, Notice sur les Travaux exécutes dans le Département de l'Escaut. Traité des Ombres. Observations sur divers Travaux de Construction. Mémoires d'Analyse, presented to the Academy of Sciences. Brisson died of a fever, caught during an inspection of the canals of the Loire in Nivernais and Berry, September 25, 1828. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRISSON, (Barnaby,) an eminent lawyer, born at Fontenay, in Poictou, about the year 1548. He distinguished himself at the bar of the parliament; and, by his knowledge of the law, attracted the notice of Henry III. of France, who first made him his advocate-general, then counsellor of state, and, in 1580, appointed him to the dignified office of president of the parliament. He was employed by the king in several negotiations, and was sent ambassador to England. On his return he devoted himself to the compilation of his own ordinances, and those of his predecessors. He published several works on the law, the best edition of which is that of Strasburg, 1710, 8vo, with Sylburgius's notes. When Paris was besieged by Henry IV., Brisson remonstrated with the leaguers on their treasonable proceedings; but they were dissatisfied with his loyalty, seized upon his person, and cruelly strangled him in prison, the 15th of November, 1591.

BRISSON, (Peter,) brother of the preceding, born, about the middle of the sixteenth century, at Fontenay-le-Comte. He published :—Histoire et vrai Discours des Guerres Civiles ès Pays de Poictou, Aulnis, Xainctonge et Angoumois, depuis 1574 jusqu'en 1576, Paris, 1578, 8vo. L'Instruction et Nourriture du Prince, departie en huit Livres, Paris, 1583, fol. This is a translation of Jerome Osorio's Treatise de Regis Institutione et Disciplinâ. (Biog. Univ.)

BRISSON, (Maturin James,) born at Fontenay-le-Comte, in 1723. He was early in life appointed curator of the collection of natural history formed by the celebrated Reaumur; and while occupying this office, he appears to have imbibed that habit of accurate observation, and love of the natural sciences, which are manifested in his works. He soon distinguished himself, and was appointed tutor in physics and natural history to the younger members of the royal family of France. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Institute, and succeeded the abbé Nollet as professor of natural philosophy at the college of Navarre. He engaged in the controversy respecting electricity, which arose on the promulgation of Franklin's discoveries, and strenuously endeavoured to maintain the old theory. His reputation on this subject caused him to be appointed by the government to construct lightning conductors for the protection of public buildings. He died in 1806, at the age of eighty-three; affording, for some months before death, an

instance of almost total loss of memory. This state came on after an apoplectic seizure. He lost the recollection of his native language, and only retained a few provincial idioms, which he must have acquired in early infancy. His principal works are:—Le Règne Animal divisé en IX. Classes, Paris, 1756; containing only quadrupeds and the cetaceæ. Ornithologie, 6 vols, 4to, Paris, 1770. According to Cuvier, this work is useful on account of the exact minuteness of his descriptions. The plates are by the same artist who executed the coloured plates of Buffon, and in many instances are taken from the same specimens. Pésanteur spécifique des Corps, 4to Paris, 1787.

BRISSON, (Peter Raymond,) a French traveller, born at Moissac, in 1745. In 1785 he was shipwrecked on the western coast of Africa, and fell into the hands of the savage natives, who reduced him and his companions to slavery, in which they suffered extreme privation. He has given an account of his travels and sufferings, in a publication, entitled, Histoire du Naufrage et de la Captivité de M. de Brisson, avec la Description des Déserts d'Afrique depuis Sénégal jusqu'à Maroc. Geneva and Paris, 1789, 8vo.

BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, (John Peter,) a distinguished agent during the French revolution, was born at Chartres in 1754. He was bred to the law, which he never followed; and having a small estate left him, called De Ouarville, he changed his name to De Warville, an Anglicised form, which he thought would give him some importance. At Paris he pursued the occupation of a journalist; and in 1780 he published his Theory of Criminal Laws, 2 vols, 8vo, a very popular work. He began also a book, entitled A Philosophical Library of Criminal Laws; and wrote a volume concerning Truth, and Thoughts on the Means of attaing Truth in all the Branches of Human Knowledge, which gained the public prize at Chalons sur Marne. But finding little encouragement in France, he visited Geneva, Neufchatel, and London, at the last of which cities he conducted a periodical journal, with no better success. He always regarded the language, laws, and manners of England with affectionate reverence, as fitted to diffuse that political liberty which he sought for in vain at home. On his return to Paris, in 1784, he was committed for a few weeks to the Bastile, on the charge of having published a libel, but soon obtained his release, through the interest of Madame de Genlis with the duke of Orleans, on the condition of never residing again in England, and of discontinuing his political correspondence. He now published several works, the principal of which was, The Commerce of America with Europe. At this time he was in the service of the duke of Orleans, who made use of his talents to further his projects, and Brissot accordingly wrote several pamphlets, tending to prejudice the people against the government, especially a paper against the archbishop of Sens, which occasioned the issue of an order for his apprehension; and he accordingly fled to Holland, England, and the Low Countries; and during his stay at Mechlin, he edited a paper called Le Courier Belgique. Some time afterwards he went to America, with the view of establishing a republican colony, and of endeavouring to effect the abolition of negro slavery, for the furtherance of which latter project he had established a society in Paris. These schemes failing, he returned to his native country, and published his Nouveau Voyage dans les Etats-Unis, &c. Paris, 1791, 3 vols, 8vo. The revolution now opened a desirable field for so ambitious a spirit, and to his writings most of the sanguinary proceedings which disgraced it may be attributed. He became a member of the legislative assembly, and by his exertions, seconded by the gold and the intrigues of Orleans, created a faction, called, after himself, Brissotins, or Girondists, from the department to which its members belonged. This party being supplanted by the faction denominated the "Mountain," headed by Robespierre, who accused him of being the agent of England, Brissot attempted to effect his escape into Switzerland, but was seized, tried, and condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, and executed on the scaffold the 31st Oct. 1793. (Life of Brissot. Biog. Univ. Chalmers.)

BRISSOT, (Peter,) a celebrated French physician, the son of a distinguished advocate, born at Fontenay-le-Comte, in Poitou, in 1478; he took his doctor's degree at the university of Paris, May 27, 1514. His acquaintance with the writings of the Greek physicians, and his profound knowledge of the Greek language, led him to put forth opinions which excited one of the most remarkable controversies of the sixteenth century among the physicians of Portugal and Spain. Brissot examined, with great attention, the doctrines of Hippocrates and Galen, and compared their writings with those

of the Arabian physicians. He did not fail to discover the introduction, by the latter, of various doctrines and practices, not to be found in the works of the great fathers of medicine, and he immediately proceeded to restore them to their original purity. He lectured from the writings of Galen, instead of those of Avicenna, Rhazes, and Mesue, the classical medical authors of his time, and published an edition of Galen's Opus θεραπειας ad Glauconem, accompanied by a commentary of his own. He afterwards explained Galen's work, Περι της τεχνης ιατρικης, and expounded the writings of John Mesue. He contended against the then prevalent and almost universal practice of bleeding in cases of pleurisy, on the side opposite to that affected, and demonstrated it to be repugnant to reason, and not conformable to the directions of Hippocrates and Galen. He travelled into Portugal, and practised for some time in the city of Evora, and put forth his new doctrine, which produced great dissatisfaction, and called forth a most intemperate epistle from Denys, physician to the king of Portugal. To this he prepared a very able answer, but died before its publication. So great was the dissension among the physicians of Portugal upon this subject, who arranged themselves either as Brissotians or Dionysians, that it was deemed of sufficient importance to be brought under discussion by the university of Salamanca, where, by the interest of the partizans of Denys, a decree was obtained expressly forbidding Brissot to practise until the question should be decided upon mature deliberation. Brissot's opinions were defended, and his practice declared to be correct and conformable to that of Hippocrates and Galen. The enraged advocates of the views of Denys appealed to the emperor, Charles V., branding the doctrine with falsehood, denouncing it as impious and heretical, and as being as pernicious to the body, as the schism of Luther was to the soul! Brissot was accused of ignorance and rashness, and of being an absolute Lutheran in practice. The emperor wisely came to no decision upon such a subject; but the cause of Brissot, which was warmly espoused, notwithstanding the decease of its author, gained much by the opportune death of the eldest son of Charles III., duke of Savoy, who had been attacked with a pleurisy, and bled according to the manner espoused by the Dionysians. In every thing relating to this singular and memorable controversy, which forms an epoch in the history of practical medicine, the character of Brissot appears to much advantage. He displayed great knowledge of his profession, an acquaintance with the best writers on medicine, and he manifested a skill in his practice, which was not common in his day. The independence he displayed, and his adherence to truth throughout the whole, exhibit his character in an estimable point of view. He died of an attack of dysentery, at Lisbon, in 1522, at the early age of forty-four, just as he was about to depart for India, to make a particular examination of the native plants of that country. The only work of Brissot was put forth by Antonio Luceus, of Evora, and is deserving of great commendation. It bears for title, Apologetica Disceptatio, in quâ docetur per quæ Loca Sanguis mitti debeat in Viscerum Inflammationibus, præsertim in Pleuritide, Paris, 1525, 8vo; Basil, 1529, 8vo; Paris, 1535, 4to; 1538, 1622, (by René Moreau,) 1630, 8vo; Venet. 1539, 8vo.

BRISTOW, (Richard,) a zealous writer in defence of the church of Rome, born at Worcester, in 1538. He became a member of Christchurch, Oxford, in 1555, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1559, and that of master in 1562. "About that time," says Wood, "having obtained credit among the academians for his admirable speeches spoken while junior of the act, he applied himself to the study of divinity, became noted in the university for his acute parts, and being recommended to that singular lover of learning, Sir William Petre, was by him promoted to one of his scholarships or fellowships in Exeter college, in July, 1567, where, exercising himself much in theology, he did, in a set dispute in the divinity school, put the king's professor to a non-plus, as those of our author's persuasion do report. At length, being convinced that he had erred in his opinion, he left the college in 1569, his religion, and the kingdom, went to Louvain, and became acquainted with Dr. William Allen, who made him the first moderator in the English college by him founded at Douay, took upon him the priesthood, being the first in that college that did so, and read the first public lecture of divinity there. Afterwards, upon Dr. Allen's instituting another seminary at Rheims, Bristow was sent for, and the care of that place was committed to him also in 1579, while another was his substitute at Douay: about which time he

took the degree in divinity, partly at Douay and partly at Louvain, and became famous in those parts for his religion and learning." He privately returned to England shortly after, by his physician's advice, to try the effect of his native air, in consequence of a pulmonary complaint, and died near Harrow, October 18, 1581. He published, A Brief Treatise of divers plain and sure Ways to find out the Truth in this doubtful and dangerous Time of Heresy; containing sundry Motives unto the Catholic Faith, or Considerations to move a Man to believe the Catholics and not the Heretics, Antwerp. 1599. Dr. W. Allen's testimony of this treatise is prefixed, April 30, 1574, wherein he says, that "the said book contains with great perspicuity, order, and art, divers most excellent works, whereby to discern in religion the true judgment of the catholic church from the false vanity of the heretics, &c.; that it is also in all points catholic, learned, and worthy to be read and printed." These motives were answered by Dr. Will. Fulke, of Cambridge. Reply to Will. Fulke, in Defence of Dr. Allen's Scroul of Articles and Book of Purgatory, Lov. 1580. Whereupon Dr. Fulke came out with a rejoinder the year following. Anti-Hæretica Motiva, omnibus Catholicæ Doctrinæ Orthodoxis cultoribus perneccessaria, Atrebat. 1608, in two vols, 4to. This large book, which contains most, if not all the former motives, was translated into Latin by Thos. Worthington, a secular priest, afterwards a Jesuit, in 1606, and by him published at Arras two years after. Demands (fifty-one in number) to be proposed by Catholics to the Heretics. Several times printed in 8vo. This also was answered in a book entitled, To the Seminary Priests late come over, some like Gentlemen, &c. Lond. 1592. A Defence of the Bull of Pope Pius V. He also collected and for the most part wrote, Annotations on the New Testament, translated into English at Rheims: and was also, as it seems, author of Veritates Aureæ S.R. Ecclesiæ, Autoritatibus vet. Patrum, &c. 1616.

BRITANNICO, (Giovanni,) lived during the latter end of the fifteenth century, and was a native of Palazzolo, of respectable family, which, about that time removed to Brescia, where it was reinstated to the patrician rank, having originally been noble. He studied at Padua, and on his return to Brescia, opened a school of Latin literature, explained and wrote commentaries upon different Latin authors, and dedicated to the senate and the people those he had written upon Persius, for which he obtained, during three lives, the exemption from taxes. According to the Biographie Universelle, he died at Brescia, in 1510, but this is an error; for, from a memorial quoted by Mazzuchelli, which he presented to the senate in 1518, it is evident that he lived long after. He left many works, mostly commentaries upon Persius, the Achilleidos of Statius, Juvenal, Horace, Terence, besides a collection of Opuscula, Orationes, and Grammatices Regulæ.

BRITANNICUS, (Claudius Tiberius,) the son of the emperor Claudius and Messalina, was born at Rome, A.D. 42, and obtained his cognomen from the success which attended the arms of his father in Britain. His hopes, however, of succeeding to the imperial purple were destroyed by his father adopting L. Domitius, subsequently the infamous Nero, who was the son of Agrippina, the second wife of Claudius. Incensed at the preference thus shown to his step-brother, the young Britannicus addressed Domitius, when the latter was invested at the age of fourteen with the robe of manhood, by his family name instead of the assumed one of Nero. The affront thus put upon her son so exasperated Agrippina, that she did all in her power to excite the ill-will of Claudius against Britannicus. But so far from gaining her purpose, the emperor began to repent of the injustice he had done to his own child, and intended to invest him with the robe of manhood when he was only thirteen years old; but before he could put his design into execution, he was poisoned at the instigation of Agrippina. After his death, when Nero had become emperor, he ordered Britannicus, who happened to be present at a banquet, to sing a song; whereupon the rightful heir to the throne, who had just completed but his fourteenth year, took the opportunity of singing one descriptive of his own fortunes. This so enraged Agrippina, that she induced Nero to order poison to be administered to Britannicus at a subsequent banquet; and so powerful was its effect, as to compel the body to be burnt the very same night, when, during a violent storm, the rain washed off a portion of the white paint, with which the body had been smeared, to conceal the blackness produced by the action of the poison, and thus revealed the real nature of the death, that Nero affected to attribute

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to a fit of epilepsy. After the death of Nero, Titus, who had been brought up with Britannicus, ordered two statues to be made, one of gold, which he placed in his palace, and the other of ivory, which he ordered to be carried with those of the illustrious dead during the processions that took place on different days.

BRITIUS, (Francis,) a monk of the Capuchin order, who flourished in the middle of the seventeenth century, and is celebrated for his knowledge of Arabic, which he had acquired during his mission to the Levant. He translated into that language, among other works, the Abridgement of Baronius's Annals. He also made an Arabic version of the Bible, which was published by Nazari, in 3 vols, fol. Rome, 1671.

BRITIUS, (St.) bishop of Tours, and successor of St. Martin in that see. He was born of a distinguished family, and was, in his youth, addicted to licentious pleasures; but he professed much penitence to St. Martin, his father in the faith; and his subsequent life attested the sincerity of his professions. He died the 13th of November, 444. His name is deemed of sufficient importance to be placed in our Calendar.

BRITO, or BRITTO, (Bernard de,) a Portuguese historian, of the Cistercian order, born at Almada in 1569. After studying Greek and Hebrew at the monastery of Alcobaça, he proceeded to France and Italy, to improve his skill in those languages; and soon after he had devoted himself to the office of a preacher, he formed the arduous project of writing a history of his country from the earliest times. He was the first national historian that Portugal can boast; and his success corresponded with the boldness of his design. His work consists of 7 folio volumes; but it is said to be tediously diffuse. Brito was appointed by Philip III. historiographer of Portugal, in the room of Francis de Andrada, who died in 1616; and he died himself at Almeida in the following year.

BRITTON, (Thomas,) a most singular personage, known by the name of the musical Small-coal-Man. He was born at or near Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and went from thence to London, where he bound himself apprentice to a small-coal-man. He served seven years, and returned to Northamptonshire, his master giving him a sum of money not to set up; but, after this money was spent, he returned to London, and set up the trade of small-coal, which he continued to the end of his life. After his return to the capital, he applied himself to chemistry; and, by the help of a movable laboratory, contrived by himself, performed such things in that profession as had never been done before. But his principal object was music, in the practice of which he was not unskilful. He was so much addicted to it, that he pricked with his own hand, very neatly and accurately, and left behind him a collection of music, which was sold for nearly 100*l*. He left, also, an excellent collection of printed books, both of chemistry and music; not to mention that he had, some years before his death, sold by auction a collection of books, most of them on the Rosicrucian mysteries, of which he was a great admirer. But what distinguished him most of all was, a kind of musical meeting, held at his own humble residence, and kept up at his own cost, for many years. This society was frequented by gentry, even those of the best quality, with whom he conversed familiarly, and by whom he was much esteemed; for Britton was as respectable for moral, as he was for intellectual, endowments. The singularity of his character, the course of his studies, and the collections he made, induced suspicions that he was not the man he seemed to be; some thinking his musical assembly only a cover for seditious meetings, others for magical purposes; and that Britton himself was an Atheist, or a Jesuit. But these were ill-grounded conjectures; for he was a plain, simple, honest man, perfectly inoffensive, and greatly beloved. The circumstances of his death are not less remarkable than those of his life. A blacksmith, named Honeyman, who was famous for ventriloquism, was secretly introduced by Robe, a Middlesex justice, who frequently played at Britton's concert, for the sole purpose of terrifying Britton; and he succeeded in it. For Honeyman, without moving his lips, or seeming to speak, announced, as from afar off, the death of poor Britton within a few hours, with an intimation, that the only way to avert his doom, was to fall on his knees immediately, and say the Lord's Prayer. The poor man did so, but it did not avert his doom; for, taking to his bed, he died in a few days, leaving justice Robe to enjoy the fruits of his mirth. His death happened in September, 1714. He left little behind him, except his books, his collection of manuscript and printed music, and musical

instruments; all of which were sold by auction; and catalogues of them are in the hands of many collectors of curiosities. His instrumental music consisted of 160 articles; his vocal of 42; 11 scores; instrumental 27. All these are specified in Hawkins's "History of Music."

BRIZARD, (John Baptist,) a French actor, born at Orleans in 1721. He was at first employed as an assistant by Carlo Vanloo, the king's painter, and made rapid progress in the art; but a strong inclination for the stage led him to seek an engagement in the provinces; and his success there encouraged him to try his fortune at the Théâtre Français, where he first appeared in 1757, and he soon occupied the place of the celebrated Sarazin. He continued to act with applause for twenty-nine years, and died at Paris, in 1791.

BRIZARD, (Gabriel,) one of those agents in the French Revolution, who, sharing in its proceedings at the commencement, recoiled with horror from it in its progress, when they saw at length the excesses into which it was about to plunge its votaries. He was born about the middle of the eighteenth century, and devoted his earlier years to literary pursuits; but his inclination led him chiefly to the study of the history and antiquities of his country. The best known of his works, is his Histoire Généalogique de la Maison de Beaumont en Dauphiné, avec les Pièces Justicatives, Paris, 1779, 2 vols. fol. This work was printed at the royal press, at the cost of the archbishop of Paris, and is highly commended by the ablest judges. Among his other works, is a discourse, Du Massacre de la St. Barthélemi et de l'Influence des Etrangers en France durant la Ligue; Discours Historique avec les Preuves, Paris, 1790. The design of this piece is to show that the horrors of that fatal day are attributable less to the French people, than to the spirit of the age; that it was the result of a general frenzy which had seized upon the nations of Christendom;—a wire-drawn distinction, the soundness of which many readers will not be able very clearly to discern. Brizard was also joint editor of an edition of the works of Rousseau, in 39 vols, 8vo, Paris, 1788, *et seqq.*; but the latter volumes are not equal to the earlier ones in the interest of the annotations. He died at Paris in 1793, broken-hearted, it is said, at the miseries into which his country was plunged.

BRIZE, (Cornelius,) a Dutch painter, born about the year 1655. His paintings represent musical instruments, books, and papers grouped in an ingenious manner, and painted with such perfect truth, that they become interesting, notwithstanding the insignificance of the subjects. He also painted armour and imitation of bassi relievi; but his pictures of the former subjects are most esteemed. The time of his death is not known.

BRIZZIO, or BRICCIO, (Francesco,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna, in 1574. His first master was Bartolomeo Passerotti, and he afterwards studied in the school of Lodovico Carracci. He painted history, architectural views, and perspective, which was deservedly admired. In engraving he was instructed by Agostino Carracci; and it is said he forwarded some of the plates of his master. His own prints, though nearly equal to those of Carracci in point of execution, are inferior in correctness of drawing and beauty of expression.

BROCARD, or BURCHARD, a German traveller, born in Westphalia, some say at Strasburg, about the close of the twelfth century. He travelled in the Holy Land, Armenia, and Cilicia; and wrote an account of his adventures, which was published in 1475, at Lubeck, in two volumes, fol. and at Paris, in 1488. Much use has been made of Brocard's work by later writers, particularly by Adricomius and by Busching. (*Biog. Univ.*)

BROCARDO, (Antonio,) a poet, born at Venice, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. His father, a physician of great repute, had destined him for the bar, and sent him to study at Padua; but he soon abandoned the law for the sake of devoting himself to literature and poetry. His poems were received with applause, and are even now, by Tiraboschi and Crescimbeni, reckoned equal to those of Molza and other renowned poets. He died in 1531, broken-hearted, because his vanity having induced him to criticise the works of the celebrated Pietro Bembo, afterwards cardinal, his remarks were slighted. His poems, which consist of sonnets and madrigals, capitoli and canzoni, have been published in several collections, and deserve the praise they received at the time; and there is no doubt that if he had lived longer, he would have been reckoned amongst the best poets of modern Europe.

BROCARDUS, (James,) a wild visionary, born at Venice, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He embraced the protestant religion, and expressed a

great zeal against popery. He published several books in Holland, in which he maintained that the particular events of the sixteenth century had been foretold by the prophets; and after he had applied scripture to things that had already happened, he proceeded, in the next place, to apply it to future events. In this he so far succeeded as to persuade a French protestant gentleman, of noble extraction, that a protestant prince would quickly overthrow the pope's kingdom, and make himself the head of all the united Christians. This gentleman, Ségur Pardaillan, was a faithful servant to the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., and thought that the predictions of Brocardus plainly pointed at his royal master as the prince by whom heaven designed to overturn the dominion of popery. With these views and expectations he proposed to form a general coalition of all the protestant states, and to send an embassy to all protestant princes, offering to be Henry's ambassador; and his proposal being exactly suited to the temper of the times, it was approved of, and in 1583 he was actually appointed to undertake this visionary mission. Brocardus has been branded by Roman-catholic writers as an impostor, and a promoter of wars and insurrection. But though he might have been the cause of disturbances, he seems to have been persuaded of the truth of his own delusive project, and to have believed what he taught. He retired to Nuremburg at the latter end of his life, where he met with some who countenanced and befriended him. Among the works which Brocardus published, and which were most of them printed at Ségur Pardaillan's expense, are his Commentary on the Revelation of St. John; and his Mystical and Prophetic Explication of Leviticus. These, with some minor publications, came out at Leyden in 1580. The national senate of Middleburgh, fearing lest the people should think they approved of the extravagant notions advanced in those writings, if they were wholly silent about them, condemned, in 1581, that method of explaining the scripture, enjoining the divinity professor at Leyden to admonish Brocardus about his visions; and it has been said, that he, not being able to answer the objections raised against his mode of interpreting prophecies, promised to desist. He died at Nuremberg, in 1600.

BROCARIO, (Arnold William de,) a celebrated Spanish printer, from whose press, at the university of Alcala, proceeded the famous Complutensian Polyglott Bible, which appeared in 1514-16, in six vols, fol. This noble monument of the zeal and enterprise of cardinal Ximenes bears honourable testimony to the taste and judgment of Brocario.

BROCCHI, (Giovanni Battista,) born at Bassano, in the Venetian territory, in 1772. He studied at the university of Padua, having been intended by his father for the profession of the law: but actuated by an invincible repugnance to it, and an ardent thirst for the natural sciences, he abruptly left Padua, when the time came for taking his doctor's degree, and went to Rome. Here he engaged in the study of antiquities, and wrote some dissertations on Egyptian sculpture; but returning to Bassano, he devoted himself to the study of natural history, and in 1802 was appointed professor of botany in the newly established Lyceum of Brescia. He wrote several descriptions of the geology and mineralogy of different regions of Italy, and, in particular, of the province of Brescia in 1807. He was appointed inspector of the mines of the kingdom of Italy in 1808; and soon afterwards was chosen a member of the Italian Institute. Besides numerous papers in the Biblioteca Italiana, between the years 1816 and 1823, he published the following results of his excursions in a separate form:—Trattato Mineralogico sulle Miniere di Ferro del Dipartimento del Mella, coll' Esposizione della Costituzione fisica delle Montagne Metallifere della Val Trompia, 2 vols, Brescia, 1807. Memoria Mineralogica sulla Valle di Fassa nel Tirolo, Milan, 1811. Conchiologia Fossile Subappenina, con Osservazioni Geologiche sugli Apennini e sul suolo adjacente, 2 vols, Milan, 1814. In 1820 he published the most interesting of all his works,—Dello Stato Fisico del suolo di Roma Memoria per servire d'Illustrazione alla Carta Geognostica di questa Citta, accompanied by a map, which gives a very correct idea of the physical topography of Rome. In the first part he describes the ancient state and appearance of the surface of the ground forming the sites of both ancient and modern Rome; and in the second part the peculiarities of the soil and of the rocks and strata connected with the surrounding hills and the Tiber. In the latter part of the work he inserted a discourse on the condition of the atmosphere of Rome in ancient times, in which he endeavoured to prove that the air was formerly more unwholesome than at present; and while admitting that the country was more

populous and the people more wealthy, he seeks to explain this discrepancy by assuming advantages to have belonged to their dress and general manner of living. At the end of the work he relates his experiments to discover the deleterious principle which constitutes the malaria. During four nights he collected vapours floating in the air at St. Lorenzo Fuor delle Mura, one of the most unwholesome localities near Rome, and subjected them to a chemical analysis; but without arriving at any satisfactory result. Those experiments deserve to be repeated, and varied so as to embrace the improved modes of analysis. In 1823 he sailed for Egypt, a country he had long wished to visit on account of its minerals. Having been favourably received by Mehemet Ali, who entrusted him with several important missions, he visited the emerald mines of Mount Labarah, which had been examined by Cailliand and Belzoni some years before, and reported them to be not worth the labour of working. In 1825 he was sent into the newly conquered kingdom of Sennaar, as member of a commission to organize it, and render its resources available. A letter was received by his friends, dated April, 1826, stating that he was actively engaged in scientific researches, and in improving the condition of the natives, and that he was in good health, although the thermometer was at 105. But in the ensuing summer he fell ill, and died in September at Cartum. According to his will, his papers and collections were sent to his native place, Bassano. To him we are indebted for the first geological survey of the south of Italy; and it would be difficult to estimate the loss which the scientific world sustained by his early removal from the last and most interesting field of his labours.

BROCK, (Daniel de Lisle,) chief magistrate of Guernsey, remarkable for the large share which he took in various important measures for promoting the prosperity of that island, was born in 1762. It has been truly said that the history of Guernsey, for the last fifty years of his life, was, in fact, the history of Daniel de Lisle Brock. In 1800, he was deputed by the royal court of Guernsey to confer with that of Jersey, in order to make common cause in endeavouring to avert the regulations which the British government announced their intention of making for the purpose of suppressing smuggling. Mr. Brock distinguished himself greatly in this affair by the luminous and argumentative papers which he drew up on the occasion. In 1801, he was deputed to proceed to London on the same question; but the termination of the war, by changing some of the circumstances upon which the contemplated measure was originally based, caused the decision of the matter to be deferred. In 1803 the question was revived, and Mr. Brock was again deputed to defend the interests of his countrymen; and in 1805, he was once more called upon to go to London on this important business. In 1810, he accompanied Mr. Thomas Priaulx to London on the subject of the license trade. They succeeded, to a considerable extent, in their endeavours, and having obtained for Guernsey the privilege of exporting goods to France, they were thereby the means of enabling the island to receive corn in exchange; at that time a most advantageous barter, the northern ports being closed. In 1821, an act of parliament having been passed prohibiting the importation of foreign corn into the Channel Islands, whenever its entry for consumption was prohibited in England, Mr. Brock was again deputed to proceed to London, to contend against a measure fraught with such fatal consequences to the islands, and at the same time to obtain some modifications in the navigation laws. He succeeded in both his objects. The obnoxious corn-law was repealed, so far as the Channel Islands were concerned, and some important privileges conceded to their trade and navigation, especially in granting them free intercourse with the British colonies, and the American continent and islands. So highly were these last services appreciated, that when Mr. Brock returned to Guernsey, on the 24th of July, 1822, he was received with unexampled enthusiasm. In 1832, one of the most ancient privileges of Guernsey—the right of the inhabitants to be tried in their own local court—was placed in peril, being assailed by Lord Chief Justice Tenterden, who sought to extend the power of the writ of *habeas corpus* to this island. After much correspondence on the subject, Mr. Brock was deputed to proceed to London, to act in conjunction with the bailiff and procureur of Jersey, in opposing the measure. The mission was successful, and the independence of the jurisdiction was maintained. The last occasion on which Mr. Brock went to England in the service of his native island, was in the year 1835, when the

Channel Islands were menaced with being deprived of the privilege of sending their corn into England duty free. An idea had obtained ground that this privilege was abused; and, in consequence, a bill was brought into parliament to deprive the islands of this important branch of their trade. Deputies were therefore appointed by the islands to proceed to London for the purpose of advocating their rights; and Mr. Brock was again fixed on as the representative of Guernsey. Owing to the remonstrances of this deputation, a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the matter, and the result was that the bill was withdrawn. So highly were Mr. Brock's services on this occasion valued by both islands, that the States of Jersey voted him a piece of plate, of the value of 100*l.*; whilst the States of Guernsey voted a portrait, which now adorns the interior of the court-house. He died in September, 1842; and his remains were honoured by a public funeral, attended by all the civil and military authorities of Guernsey. (Gent. Mag.)

BROCKETT, (John Trotter,) a learned antiquary, born at Witton Gilbert, in the county of Durham, in 1788. Selecting the profession of the law as the object of his pursuit, after the usual course of study, he was admitted an attorney, and practised for many years in Newcastle, with distinguished ability and success. His health for the last twenty-five years of his life was such as to preclude his going much into company; but he spent such portions of his time as he could spare from the laborious duties of his profession, in those literary and scientific pursuits for which he had so very refined a taste. He formed a splendid cabinet of coins and medals, which, after a sale, in June 1823, of ten days' continuance, produced nearly 2000*l.* His library of scarce and curious books was sold in the December following. The sale continued fourteen days, and produced upwards of 4000*l.* Mr. Brockett had a small collection of prints and portraits, which were, with those of Dr. Whitaker, the historian, sold in January, 1824. He was one of the originators of the Newcastle Typographical Society. His hints on the propriety of establishing such a society, gave the first impulse to publishing that series of privately printed tracts which have given such distinction to the Newcastle press. He translated and published, in connexion with this society, Beauvais' celebrated Essay on the Means of distinguishing Antique from Counterfeit Coins and Medals, to which he added many important notes and illustrations. Mr. Martin, in his Biographical Catalogue of privately printed books, has enumerated this and several other of Mr. Brockett's beautiful productions. But the works by which he was most distinguished, are, his Inquiry into the Question whether the Freeholders of Newcastle-upon-Tyne are entitled to vote for Members of Parliament for the County of Northumberland, and his Glossary of North Country Words. He died in December, 1842. (Gent. Mag.)

BROCKHAUS, (Frederic Arnold,) a German bookseller, born at Dortmund, in Westphalia, in 1772, and known for his publication, entitled, the Dictionary of Conversation, a miscellaneous compilation, which, appearing at first in two volumes, attained such unexampled popularity, that it soon reached the extent of twelve. This enterprising man, whose publications are so well known and highly valued on the continent of Europe, died in 1823.

BROCKLESBY, (Richard,) a celebrated English physician, born at Minehead, in Somersetshire, August 11, 1722. His father, who was of the Society of Friends, resided in Ireland, where he was educated, and formed an intimacy with Edmund Burke, which was renewed upon their meeting in London, and continued until death. Having studied medicine at Edinburgh and Leyden, where he took his degree in 1745, he repaired to London, and commenced practice. In 1751 he was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians; and having received a degree at Dublin, and had the same honour conferred on him at Cambridge, he was chosen a fellow in 1756. He entered the army, in which he was appointed a physician in 1758, and served in the seven years' war in Germany, which made him acquainted with several noblemen of great influence. In 1760 he was made physician to the forces; and he returned to England in 1763. He rose rapidly into practice, and associated with the chief persons of his day distinguished by their learning and talents. He was hospitable and benevolent. He offered to Dr. Johnson, when the state of his health seemed to require a change of air, and a removal to the continent had been recommended, a life annuity of 100*l.*; and, upon its being declined, he proposed to the great lexicographer to have apartments in his

house. Having left Mr. Burke a legacy of 1,000*l.*, he reflected that the death of the senator might take place before his own; as, in fact, it did precede by five months; and he therefore presented it to him *ut pignus amicitiæ*. The duke of Richmond, with whom he became acquainted in Germany, made Brocklesby, in 1793 or 1794, physician-general to the royal regiment of artillery and corps of engineers; and, at his suggestion, the professorship of chemistry at the college of Woolwich was adopted, and upon his recommendation, Dr. Adair Crawford was first appointed to that office. The infirmities of age began now sensibly to display themselves, and he was about to retire from the active duties of his profession, when his death occurred, rather suddenly, on the 11th of December, 1797, in his 76th year, he having only on that day returned from visiting the widow of his friend Burke, at Beaconsfield. He divided his property, amounting to 30,000*l.*, between his two nephews, Mr. Beeby, and the celebrated Dr. Thos. Young. A correspondence between the latter and Dr. Brocklesby, of considerable interest, has been placed in the hands of the dean of Ely, and may be expected in the forthcoming biography of the distinguished philosopher. Dr. Brocklesby was a fellow of the Royal Society, and communicated two papers to the Philosophical Transactions on the Indian Poison (vol. xliv.); the other, Experiments on the Sensibility and Irritability of the several parts of Animals, (vol. xlix.) He also printed three papers in the Medical Observations and Inquiries; on a Case of Diabetes; on an Encysted Tumour in the Orbit; and an Analysis of the Seltzer Water. He also published:—De Salivâ Sanâ et Morbosâ, Lugd. Bat. 1745, 4to. An Essay concerning the Mortality among Horned Cattle, Lond. 1746, 8vo. Oratio Harveiana, Lond. 1760, 4to. Economical and Medical Observations from 1758 to 1763, tending to the Improvement of Military Hospitals, Lond. 1764, 8vo; and a Dissertation on the Music of the Ancients.

BROCKMANN, (Francis Charles,) a German actor, born at Gratz, in Styria, in 1745. Very early in life his inclination for theatrical amusements manifested itself, and he joined a company of strolling players. He appeared at Vienna in 1765, and at once established his fame as an actor; he performed at Hamburg and several other cities with great success, and has been called the Garrick of Germany. He died at Vienna, where he was always a great favourite, in 1812.

BRODEAU, or BRODÆUS, (John,) was descended from a noble family of Tours, where he was born in 1503, and died at the age of sixty-three, as a canon of St. Martin. He was originally destined for civil law, and for that purpose became a pupil of Alciati; but he soon grew tired of so dry a study, and devoted himself to polite literature. During his double residence in Italy, whither he went in the suite of the French ambassador, he formed an acquaintance with Sadolet, Bembo, and other persons, eminent for their learning; whom, however, he excelled, not only as a classical scholar, but in his knowledge of Hebrew and Chaldee. He is at present best known by his Miscellanea, to be found in the second and fourth volumes of Gruter's Lampas Critica sive Fax Artium; by his notes on the Greek Anthology, printed at Basle, 1549; by those on Martial, of which Scaliger thought highly; and by those on Appian, of which Kittershugius has spoken in equally favourable terms; while those on Xenophon and Euripides are of less value; and the same may be said of his Annotations on Q. Calaber and Coluthus.

BRODERIC, (Stephen,) bishop of Watzen, in Hungary, born towards the close of the fifteenth century. He wrote an account of the celebrated battle of Mohatz, entitled, De Clade Ludovici II., Regis Hungariæ, which was published as an Appendix to the History of Bonfinius, edited by Sambac, Frankfort, 1581; and was reprinted at Strasburg in 1688, with notes by Kuhn.

BROECK, (Crispin Vauden,) a Flemish painter and engraver, born at Antwerp, about the year 1530. He was a pupil of Francis Floris, and painted history with some reputation; he also distinguished himself as an architect. There was a number of prints engraved by him from his own designs, which establish him as a man of genius.

BROECKHUYSEN, (Benjamin van,) a Dutch physician of the seventeenth century, who served in the army, was appointed physician to the armies of the Republic, and to the town and forts of Bois-le-Duc, and also professor of philosophy and medicine in the celebrated school of that country. He was called into England, made physician-in-ordinary to Charles II., and died in London in 1686. He published a complete system

of physiology, founded on the Cartesian principles, under the title of Œconomia Corporis Animalis, sive Cogitationes succinctæ de Mente, Corpore, et utriusque Conjunctione, juxtà Methodum Philosophiæ Carthesianæ deductæ, Nimeg. 1672, 12mo; Amst. 1683, 4to. A third edition was published at the Hague in 1687, 4to, entitled, Rationes Philosophico-Medicæ, Theoretico-Practicæ, à Benj. Broeckhuysio juxtà Auctoris Principia deductæ.

BROEKHUISEN, in Latin, *Bræckhusius*, (Jean van,) was born at Amsterdam, in 1649. Having lost his father at an early age, his uncle put him under Hadrian Junius, rector of the Gymnasium; and under that able instructor the youth, who had a great turn for literature, made rapid progress, especially as a writer of Latin poetry, to which his countrymen paid, at that period, particular attention. He was brought up first as an apothecary, but afterwards entered the army, and took part in the campaign of 1672; and subsequently sailed with his regiment to America, in the fleet under the command of De Ruyter; uniting the service of the Muses with that of Mars, he celebrated the deeds and deaths of his companions in arms, and returned the same year to Holland. During his residence in quarters at Utrecht, he became acquainted with the celebrated Grævius, and, by his assistance, was saved from the punishment of death, to which he had been doomed by the laws of his country for acting as a second in a duel. At the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, his regiment was disbanded, and retiring on a pension, he passed the rest of his days at Amstelvren, in the leisure of a literary life, and the society of men of learning. Amongst these was Francius, in whose defence he wrote a pamphlet, with the title of Querela ad Publicum, and under the signature of Rutger Hermannides; by which, although generally admired for the gentleness of his disposition, he embroiled himself not a little with the enemies of Francius. His favourite author was Propertius, of which he gave an edition, anonymously, in 4to, Amst. 1702, about five years before his death, which took place, Dec. 1707; and while he was engaged in his edition of Tibullus, that appeared in 1708, Amst. 4to, and both were subsequently reprinted in 1727-8, unless, indeed, the second editions were the first with a new title-page; when the name of the editor was given, which was uniformly wanting in the different works that were published during his life-time; amongst which was a collection of his Latin poetry, in 16 books, first printed at Utrecht, in 1684. Sixty years after his death, Calkoen, the burgomaster of Amsterdam, erected a monument to his memory, with an elegant epitaph, in verse, from the pen of P. Burmann the younger.

BROEN, (John,) a Dutch physician of the seventeenth century. He received his professional education under Craanen, and espoused the Cartesian philosophy in explanation of the functions of the animal economy. He was professor of medicine in the university of Leyden, and laboured to prove that the greater number of diseases sprung from a morbid condition of the blood; to remedy which, he advocated bleeding, and condemned the extravagant use of sudorifics and volatile salts, adopted upon the opinions of De le Boe, then the prevailing medical doctrine of the day. He published:—Tempus Vitæ et Mortis, Lugd. Batav. 1678, 12mo. Exercitatio Physico-Medica de Duplici Bile Veterum, in quâ secundum Methodum Philosophicæ præstantioris problematica et obscura multa ad Œconomiam Animalem spectantia examinantur et explicantur, *ib.* 1685, 12mo. Animadversiones Medicæ Theorico-practicæ in Henrici Regii Praxim Medicam, *ib.* 1695, 4to. Opera Medica, Roterod. 1703, 4to. This volume consists of three posthumous treatises, edited by Peter van Pelt, and not a collection of Broen's former works, as has been erroneously asserted.

BROEUCQUES, (John Francis,) a physician, born at Mons, in 1690. He studied under Verheyen, at Louvain, and took his degree in 1712. He practised at Bellœil, and afterwards at Mons, where he died suddenly, July 11, 1749. He published:—Réflexions sur la Méthode de Traiter les Fièvres par le Quinquina, Mons, 1725, 12mo. Preuves de la Nécessité de regarder les Urines, et de l'Usage que le Médecine en doit faire pour la Guérison des Maladies, *ib.* 1729, 12mo.

BROEUCQUES, (Anthony Francis,) a physician, son of John Francis Broeucques, born at Bellœil in 1723, studied at Mons, Douay, and Louvain, at which last place he took his degree in 1747. He died at Mons, in 1767, having published:—Discours sur les Erreurs Vulgaires qui se commettent dans le Traitement des Enfans, depuis leur Naissance jusqu'à Age Adulte, Mons, 1754, 12mo. Réfutation des Erreurs Vulgaires sur le Régime que la Médecine present aux Malades et aux Convalescens, *ib.* 1757, 12mo.

BROGIANI, (Dominic,) a celebrated Italian physician, born at Florence, in 1716, and educated at the university of Pisa. In 1738 he received his degree of doctor of medicine, and was named a professor extraordinary. He occupied the chair of the elements of medicine from 1747 to 1754, in a most satisfactory manner; at the expiration of which time he was appointed to a professorship of anatomy. The date of his death is not known, but he was living in 1763. He published:—Miscellanea Physico-Medica ex Germanicis Academiis Deprompta, Pisa, 1747, 4to. De Veneno Animantium naturali et acquisito Tractatus, Florent. 1752, 4to; 1755, 4to.

BROGLIE, (Victor Maurice, Count de,) marshal of France, born of an illustrious family, at Quercy, in 1639. He distinguished himself in the service of Louis XIV., whom he attended during the campaign in Flanders. He died in 1727.

BROGLIE, (François-Marie,) third son of the preceding, born in 1671. He was also a marshal of France, and obtained the highest honours for his gallant conduct in Italy, and in the campaigns of 1733 and 1734. He died in 1745.

BROGLIE, (Claudius Victor,) prince of Broglie, son of the third marshal of France of that name. He espoused the party of the republicans at the beginning of the Revolution, and was flattered by the leaders of the faction with the title of marshal. His refusal to receive as law, while commander of the army of the Rhine, the decree which suspended the king's authority, proved fatal to him. He was summoned to Paris, and condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal. He suffered on the scaffold, the 27th of June, 1794.

BROGLIO, or BROLIO, son of the celebrated count Tartaglia, and grandson of Raimond, prince of Taranto, of the Orsini family, was one of the most illustrious captains of the fifteenth century. He had the name of Broglio from his father, who had been adopted by and succeeded to the inheritance of a distinguished officer of that name, from whom he had also received his military education. Young Broglio did not delay to follow their example. He attached himself to the service of Sigismondo Malatesta, prince of Rimini, whose fortunes he never forsook, followed him in all his expeditions, assisted him with his advice, and was by him employed in several important negotiations. The time of his death is unknown. He wrote a large volume of histories and memorable deeds performed in Italy during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by the most celebrated captains, particularly of the Malatesta family, up to the year 1478, in which he introduced many curious anecdotes extracted from the Greek and Roman history, several compositions of Belcari and other poets, the Liber Augustalis of Benvenuto da Imola, and many poems of his own, besides a translation of a part of the Æneid.

BROKE, (Sir Philip Bowes Vere, bart.) a British admiral, distinguished for his gallantry and scientific attainments. He was the eldest son of Philip Bowes Broke, esq., of Nacton, Suffolk, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Charles Beaumont of Witnesham, in the same county. He was born September 9, 1776, completed his education at the Royal Academy, Portsmouth, and entered the naval service in the year 1792. As a midshipman, he served at the siege of Bastia; and when he attained his lieutenant's commission, he joined the *Southampton*, captain Macnamara, and in that ship participated in the capture of *L'Utile*, an exploit which will be found fully recorded in Marshall's Naval Biography. In 1798, our subject served in the *Amelia* frigate, and bore a part in the action between Sir T. B. Warren and M. Bompart, off the coast of Ireland.

In 1799, lieutenant Broke was promoted to the rank of commander, and in 1801 attained his "post" step. At the renewal of the war, in 1803, captain Broke made several unsuccessful applications for a command afloat; but as inactivity formed no part of his character, he employed himself in training the peasantry in his neighbourhood to arms, for the purpose of opposing the threatened invasion from France. In April, 1805, he was appointed to the *Druid*, of 32 guns, and in that ship he served on the home station, and earned for himself the reputation of an active and vigilant cruiser. In June, 1806, he was appointed to the *Shannon* (38), and in 1807 was sent with the *Meleagre*, under his orders, to protect the whale fishery in the Greenland seas. While on this service he approached nearer to the Pole than any other ships of war had ever done, excepting those under lord Mulgrave, and transmitted to the Admiralty a correct survey of the bay and harbour of Magdalena, in the 80th degree of north latitude.

For three years captain Broke became a constant cruiser in the channel, when,

at the close of 1811, the *Shannon* proceeded to the Halifax station. On the 18th of June, 1812, a formal declaration of war against Great Britain was made by the United States, and early in July, captain Broke was dispatched with a squadron to blockade the enemy's ports. The vigilance and energy manifested by the captain of the *Shannon* in the execution of this onerous and harassing service, never were exceeded; and on several occasions Broke had been compelled to destroy captured traders rather than weaken his complement by sending portions of his crew to conduct the prizes into port.

The limits of this work will not admit of a detailed relation of the several circumstances which led to the capture of the *Chesapeake:* they will be found fully recorded in the naval annals of the nation; still we willingly transfer to our columns, as a production little known, the chivalrous and characteristic challenge which captain Broke addressed to the gallant commander of the American frigate *Chesapeake.*

"*H.B.M. ship Shannon, off Boston, June* 1, 1813.

"Sir,—As the *Chesapeake* appears now ready for sea, I request you will do me the favour to meet the *Shannon* with her, ship to ship, to try the fortune of our respective flags. To an officer of your character it requires some apology for proceeding to further particulars. Be assured, sir, that it is not from any doubt I can entertain of your wishing to close with my proposal, but merely to provide an answer to any objection which might be made, and very reasonably, upon the chance of receiving unfair support.

"After the diligent attention which we had paid to commodore Rodgers, the pains I took to detach all force but the *Shannon* and *Tenedos* to such a distance that they could not possibly join in any action fought in sight of the Capes, and the various verbal messages which had been sent into Boston to that effect, we were much disappointed to find the commodore had eluded us by sailing on the first change, after the prevailing easterly winds had obliged us to keep an offing from the coast. He perhaps wished for some stronger assurance of a fair meeting. I am therefore induced to address you more particularly, and to assure you that what I write I pledge my honour to perform to the utmost of my power.

"The *Shannon* mounts 24 guns upon her broadside, and one light boat-gun; 18-pounders on her main-deck, and 32-pounder carronades on her quarter-deck and forecastle, and is manned with a complement of 300 men and boys (a large proportion of the latter), besides thirty seamen, boys, and passengers, who were taken out of re-captured vessels lately. I am thus minute, because a report has prevailed in some of the Boston papers, that we had 150 men additional lent us from *La Hogue*, which really never was the case. *La Hogue* is now gone to Halifax for provisions, and I will send all other ships beyond the power of interfering with us, and meet you wherever it is most agreeable to you, within the limits of the under-mentioned rendezvous; viz. from six to ten leagues east of Cape Cod light-house; from eight to ten leagues east of Cape Ann's light, on Cashe's Ledge, in latitude 43 degrees north, at any bearing and distance you please to fix off the south breakers of Nantucket, or the shoal of St. George's Bank. If you will favour me with any plan of signals or telegraph, I will warn you (if sailing under this promise) should any of my friends be too nigh or any where in sight, until I can detach them out of my way; or I would sail with you under a flag of truce to any place you think safest from our cruisers, hauling it down when fair to begin hostilities.

"You must, sir, be aware that my proposals are highly advantageous to you, as you cannot proceed to sea singly in the *Chesapeake*, without imminent risk of being crushed by the superior force of the numerous British squadrons which are now abroad, where all your efforts, in case of a rencontre, would, however gallant, be perfectly hopeless. I entreat you, sir, not to imagine that I am urged by mere personal vanity to the wish of meeting the *Chesapeake*, or that I depend only upon your personal ambition for your acceding to this invitation; we have both nobler motives. You will feel it as a compliment if I say, that the result of our meeting may be the most grateful service I can render to my country; and I doubt not that you, equally confident of success, will feel convinced that it is only by repeated triumphs in *even combats* that your little navy can now hope to console your country for the loss of that trade it can no longer protect. Favour me with a speedy reply. We are short of provisions and water, and cannot stay long here.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient humble servant,

"P. B. V. Broke."

"*N.B.*—* * * * Should any special order restrain you from thus answering a formal challenge, you may yet oblige me by keeping my proposal a secret, and appointing any place you like to meet us (within three hundred miles of Boston), in a given number of days after you sail, as, unless you agree to an interview, I may be busied on other service, and, perhaps, be at a distance from Boston when you go to sea. Choose your terms, but let us meet."

This inimitable letter, characterised as much for its modesty of tone as breathing throughout an honesty and earnestness of purpose, was confided to Mr. Slocum, a discharged prisoner, who immediately departed in his boat for Marble-Head, while the *Shannon*, with colours flying, approaching sufficiently near to the light-house to reconnoitre the port, hove-to with her head off the land. The *Chesapeake* was now seen at anchor in President roads, with royal yards across, and apparently ready for sea. Soon after the enemy's frigate was seen to loose sails, and depart port. The invitation, however, had not reached its destination. Captain Broke, who had been at the mast-head of the *Shannon* watching minutely the movements of the *Chesapeake*, perceived that Mr. Slocum's boat had not arrived in time to deliver to the American commander the letter with which he was entrusted. The action that ensued commenced on the 1st of June, 1813, at 5 P.M. both ships steering full under the top-sails. "After exchanging between two and three broadsides, the enemy's ship," says the official account, (not, as generally supposed, penned by captain Broke,) "fell on board us, her mizen channels locking in with our fore-rigging. Captain Broke then proceeded forward on the forecastle to ascertain the exact way in which the two ships hung together; and observing that the enemy were flinching from their guns, he gave orders to board. Led by Broke, the first lieutenant, Watt, Purser, and a few midshipmen, the boarders of the *Shannon* threw themselves upon the enemy's deck, driving everything before them with irresistible fury. The enemy," proceeds the dispatch, "made a desperate but disorderly resistance. The firing continued at all the gangways and between the tops; but in two minutes' time the *Chesapeake's* crew were driven, sword in hand, from every part. The American colours were hauled down, and the proud old British Union floated triumphant over it. In lowering the enemy's flag, the gallant Watt was killed by a shot from one of the main-deck guns of his own ship. From the opening fire of the *Shannon* until the *Chesapeake* was irrecoverably captured, only occupied an interval of fifteen minutes; indeed the triumph was achieved in a shorter time. In eleven minutes the ship was all their own." The rapid success of this anxiously sought contest, is entirely to be attributed to the unerring artillery practice which the scientific captain of the British frigate had himself, at no small pecuniary cost, introduced in the *Shannon;* a practice which our naval rulers, for more than three years, refused assent to, or to any official application which followed to have the "guns sighted," and their carriages laid and altered after the plan adopted by captain Broke of the *Shannon*. An act of treachery on the part of a small number of the *Chesapeake's* crew, who had already submitted, on the forecastle, well nigh deprived the brave Broke of life. He was, however, desperately and dangerously wounded in the head. After placing a sentinel over those of the enemy who had yielded forward, and directing the rest of the boarders to move aft, where the conflict was still going on, he was suddenly hailed by the sentry "to have a care." On turning round, Broke found himself opposed by three stout Americans, who, perceiving their superiority, had armed themselves afresh. Broke parried the middle fellow's pike and wounded him in the face; but instantly received from the man on the pikeman's right a blow with the but end of a musket, which bared his skull, and nearly stunned him. Determined to finish the British commander, the third man cut him down with his broadsword, and at that very instant was himself cut down by one of the *Shannon's* seamen, a powerful muscular black. Captain Broke and his treacherous foe now lay side by side, each, although nearly powerless, struggling to regain his sword, when a marine dispatched the American with his bayonet. Soon after this, captain Broke becoming senseless, he was conveyed on board the *Shannon* in that ship's jolly-boat, which had arrived with a fresh supply of hands, for the frigates had already separated. Although the Admiralty at the period adopted not for general use the system of gunnery introduced in the *Shannon*, nevertheless the secretary of the board thus conveys to Sir John Warren their lordship's sentiments touching this memorable action:—

"My lords have before had occasion to observe with great approbation the zeal, judgment, and activity which have characterised captain Broke's proceedings since the commencement of the war, and they now receive with the highest satisfaction a proof of professional skill and gallantry in battle, which has seldom been equalled," (never) "and certainly never surpassed; and the decision, celerity, and effect with which the force of H. M. S. was directed against the enemy, mark no less the personal bravery of the officers, seamen, and marines, than the high discipline and *practice* in arms to which the ship's company must have been sedulously and successfully trained."

On the 2d November following, captain Broke was raised to the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain, and in Feb. 1814, he received the royal permission to bear a crest of honourable augmentation to his family arms, together with the motto, "Sævumque tridentem servamus," and in June, 1815, he was nominated a K.C.B. Sir Philip married, November 25, 1802, Sarah Louisa, daughter of Sir Wm. Middleton, bart., by whom he had a numerous family, of whom only two sons and one daughter survive. His second son, William, was unfortunately drowned, August 1, 1823. His eldest son and successor, now Sir Philip Vere Broke, is a captain in the royal navy. The admiral died at Broke hall, Suffolk, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

BROKESBY, (Francis,) born at Stoke, in Leicestershire, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge; then rector of Rowley, in the East Riding of Yorkshire; author of—1. A Life of Jesus Christ. 2. A History of the Government of the Christian Church for the three first Centuries, and the beginning of the fourth; printed by W. B. 1712, 8vo. He adopted the principles and shared the lot of the nonjurors. He lost his living, but was patronised by the most eminent of his party; and having found an asylum with the benevolent Mr. Cherry, he there became intimate with Mr. Henry Dodwell, whom he attended in his last hours, and whose life he has written; and with Robert Nelson, esq., to whom he dedicated it. He died soon after. He is said, also, to have materially assisted Mr. Nelson in compiling his Companion to the Festivals and Fasts, &c.

BROM, (Adam de,) an English divine of the fourteenth century. He was almoner to Edward II., and shared the honour of founding Oriel college, Oxford, jointly with that monarch. He is reported to have been rector of Hanworth in Middlesex, in 1313; the year following, he was appointed chancellor of the diocese of Durham; and in 1319, archdeacon of Stow; and a few months after, was promoted to the living of St. Mary, Oxford. In 1324, he requested of his sovereign to be empowered to purchase a messuage in Oxford, where he might found, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, a college of scholars, governed by a rector of their own choosing, "sub nomine Rectoris Domus Scholarium Beatæ Mariæ." With this the king readily complied, and De Brom immediately commenced his undertaking by purchasing a tenement in St. Mary's parish; and, by virtue of the charter granted by the king, dated 1324, founded a college of scholars for the study of divinity and logic. He then resigned the whole into the hands of the king, of whose liberality he appears to have made a just estimate, and from whose power he expected advantages to the society, which he was himself incapable of conferring. Nor was he disappointed in the issue of this well-timed policy. The king took the college under his own care, and the next year granted a new charter, appointing it to be a college for divinity and the canon-law, to be governed by a provost; and, for their better maintenance, besides some tenements in St. Mary's parish, he gave them the advowson of St. Mary's church, &c. Adam de Brom, who was deservedly appointed the first provost, drew up a body of statutes in 1326, and gave his college the church of Aberforth, in Yorkshire; and in 1327, Edward III. bestowed upon them a large messuage, situated partly in the parish of St. John Baptist, called La Oriole, to which the scholars soon removed, and from which the college took its name. De Brom procured other advantages for the college, the last of which was the advowson of Coleby, in Lincolnshire. He died June 16, 1332, and was buried in St. Mary's church, in a chapel still called after his name. It is said to have been built by him, and his tomb, now decayed, was visible in Antony Wood's time. (Chalmer's Biog. Dict.)

BROME, (Alexander,) an English poet, born in 1620. He was an attorney in the lord mayor's court, and through the whole of the protectorship maintained his loyalty, and cheered his party by his sonnets and little poetical pieces, in which he attacked the roundheads with all the keenness of ridicule and satire. His

songs are in measures, varied with considerable ease and harmony, and have many sprightly turns, and satirical strokes, which the roundheads must have felt. Baker informs us that he was the author of much the greater part of those songs and epigrams which were published against the rump. Phillips styles him the "English Anacreon." Walton has drawn a very favourable character of him in the eclogue prefixed to his works, the only one of the commendatory poems which seems worthy of a republication. Mr. Ellis enumerates three editions of these poems; the first in 1660, the second in 1664, and the third in 1668. That, however, used in the late edition of the English Poets, is dated 1661. In 1660, he published a Congratulatory Poem on the miraculous and glorious Return of Charles II. Besides these poems, he published a Translation of Horace, by himself, Fanshaw, Holliday, Hawkins, Cowley, Ben Jonson, &c., and had designed to translate Lucretius. In 1654, he published a comedy, entitled The Cunning Lovers, which was acted in 1651 at the private house in Drury Lane. He was also editor of the plays of Richard Brome, who, however, is not mentioned as being related to him. He died in 1666. (Chalmers.)

BROME, (James,) an English traveller, born in the middle of the seventeenth century, of whose birth, parentage, and education, few particulars are certainly known. He published, Travels in England, Scotland, and Wales, London, 1700; *ib.* 1707, 8vo. The former edition appeared under the name of Rogers. He published also an interesting work, entitled, Travels through Portugal, Spain, and Italy, London, 1712, 8vo.

BROME, (Richard,) who lived also in the reign of Charles I., and was contemporary with Decker, Ford, Shirley, &c. His extraction was low; for he was originally no better than a menial servant of Ben Jonson. He wrote himself, however, into high repute, and is addressed in some lines by his master, on account of his comedy, called The Northern Lass. His genius was entirely turned to comedy, and we have fifteen of his productions in this way remaining. They were acted in their day with great applause; and one of them, called The Jovial Crew, was revived about thirty years ago at Covent-Garden theatre, and was received with great applause; much of which was, no doubt, owing to some sweet music by Arne, with which the play, in itself no very clever piece, had been embellished by that able composer. He died in 1652.

BROMEL, (Magnus de,) a celebrated Swedish physician, born at Stockholm, in 1679. He studied medicine at Leyden and Oxford, took his doctor's degree at Rheims, returned to Stockholm in 1725, and was appointed chief physician to the king, and president of the college of physicians. He died in 1751, having published:—Lithographiæ Suecanæ, Spec. ii. Upsalæ, 1726, 1727, 4to. This was translated into German, and published at Stockholm and Leipzig, 1740, 8vo. Inledning til noedig kundscap om Bargarter, Mineralier, Metaller, samt Fossilier, Stockholm, 1730, 8vo.

BROMEL, (Olaus,) a Swedish physician, father of the preceding, born in 1639, in the province of Nericia. He practised medicine at Stockholm, and was much devoted to botany. Plumier has consecrated a genus of plants (Bromelia) to his memory. He published:—Dissertatio de Pleuritide, Upsalæ, 1667, 4to. De Lumbricis Terrestris, illorumque in Medicinâ Proprietatibus atque recto Usu, Hag. 1673, 4to. Lupulologia, Stockholm, 1687, 1740, 8vo. Chloris Gothica, seu Catalogus Plantarum circâ Gotheburgum nascentium. Goth. 1694, 8vo. Catalogus Generalis, seu Prodromus Indicis Specialioris Rerum Curiosarum, tam artificialium quam naturalium, quæ inveniuntur in Pinacothecâ Olai Bromelii, Stockholm, 1698, 8vo.

BROMFIELD, (William,) a celebrated English surgeon, born in London, in 1712. He studied under Ranby, serjeant-surgeon to George II., and in 1741, delivered lectures on anatomy and surgery with great success, and was appointed surgeon to the princess dowager of Wales. He assisted the Rev. Mr. Madan in establishing the Lock Hospital, and was the first surgeon of that establishment. He was also one of the surgeons of St. George's Hospital, and subsequently surgeon to the king. In 1761 he formed one of the suite sent to bring over the princess of Mecklenburgh, afterwards queen Charlotte, to this country, and he was soon after named surgeon to her majesty's household. His opportunities for practice were consequently great; and he introduced several improvements into the practice of surgery, and was the inventor of that most important instrument, the tenaculum, by which an operator is enabled effectually to separate, extend, and tie, a divided artery. He died Nov. 24, 1792. He was a fellow of the Royal

Society, and contributed to the Philosophical Transactions (vol. xli.), a Case of Fœtus remaining in the Abdomen nine years. He gave an account of a remarkable encysted tumor in the Medical Observations and Inquiries (vol. iv.); and he published:—Syllabus Anatomicus generalem Humani Corporis Partium Ideam comprehendens, Lond. 1743, 4to. Account of the English Nightshades and their Effects; also on Corrosive Sublimate, Sarsaparilla, &c. Lond. 1757, 8vo. Narrative of Facts respecting Mr. Aylett, Lond. 1759, 8vo. On Small Pox Inoculation, Lond. 1767, 8vo; and Chirurgical Observations and Cases, Lond. 1773, 2 vols, 8vo; which was translated into German, Leip. 1774, 8vo.

BROMLEY, (John,) an English clergyman, born in the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Shropshire, but the place of his education is not known. In the beginning of James II.'s reign, he was curate of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, London; but he afterwards turned Roman Catholic, and was employed as a corrector of the press in the king's printing-house. At the Revolution he opened a school for the instruction of the sons of persons of property; and this secured him a comfortable subsistence. This biographer informs us that Pope was one of his pupils. He afterwards travelled with some young gentlemen as tutor, but retired at last to his own country, where he died, Jan. 10, 1717. He published only a translation of the "Catechism of the Council of Trent," Lond. 1687, 8vo. (Chalmers.)

BROMPTON, (John,) a Cistercian monk, and abbot of Jorevall, or Jerevall, in Richmondshire. The "Chronicon" that goes under his name, begins at the year 588, when Augustine the monk came into England, and is carried on to the death of king Richard I., 1198. Selden says, that this chronicle does not belong to the person whose name it bears, and that John Brompton the abbot only procured it for his monastery of Jorevall. But whoever was the author, it is certain he lived after the beginning of the reign of Edward III., as appears by his digressive relation of the contract between Joan, king Edward's sister, and David, afterwards king of Scots. This historian has borrowed pretty freely from Hoveden. His chronicle is printed in the "Decem Script. Hist. Angliæ," Lond. 1652, folio. (Chalmers. Nicholson's Hist. Library.)

BROMPTON, (Richard,) an English portrait painter, a pupil of Benjamin Wilson, from whom he received his first instructions. He afterwards went to Italy, and resided some time at Rome, where he studied under Raphael Mengs. He was introduced to the patronage of the earl of Northampton, and accompanied that nobleman to Venice, when he was appointed ambassador to the republic. On his return to England, in 1782, Brompton did not meet with the encouragement he expected, and he went to Petersburg, where he was well received. He died in that city, about the year 1790.

BRON, or BRONTIUS, (Nicholas de,) a French Latin poet, who flourished at the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was born at Douay, and was designed for the bar; and he is spoken of by Buzelin, in his Gallo-Flandria, as one of the ablest jurists of his time. He published, Libellus, compendariam tum Virtutis adipiscendæ, tum Litterarum parandarum Rationem perdocens, Antwerp, 1541, in 8vo, with wood engravings; and an ingenious little work, entitled, De Utilitate et Harmonia Artium Libellus, *ib.* 1541, in 8vo.

BRONCHORST, (John,) of Nimeguen, where he was born in 1494, and therefore sometimes called Noviomagus. He was an eminent mathematician, and rector of the school of Daventer, and afterwards professor of mathematics at Rostock. Saxius says that he was first of Rostock, then of Cologne, and lastly of Daventer, which appears to be probable from the dates of his writings. He wrote, 1. Scholia in Dialecticam Georgii Trapezuntii, Cologne and Leyden, 1537, 8vo. 2. Arithmetica, *ib.* and Paris, 1539. 3. De Astrolabii compositione, Cologne, 1533, 8vo. 4. Urbis Pictaviensis Tumultus, ejusque Restitutio, an elegiac poem, Pictav. 1562, 4to. 5. Ven. Bedæ de Sex Mundi Ætatibus, with scholia, and a continuation to the 26th of Charles V., Cologne, 1537. He also translated from the Greek, Ptolemy's Geography. He died at Cologne in 1570. (Moreri. Chalmers.)

BRONCHORST, (Everard,) son of the preceding, born at Daventer in 1554, and one of the most celebrated lawyers in the Netherlands. He studied at Cologne, Erfurt, Marpurg, Wittemberg, and Basil, at which last place he took his doctor's degree in 1579. He afterwards taught law at Wittemberg for a year, and at Erfurt for two years, and then returned to his own country, where he was appointed burgomaster of Daventer in 1586,

and the year following, professor at Leyden. His principal works were—1. Centuriæ et Conciliationes earundem Controversiarum Juris, Cent. II., 1621. 2. Methodus Feudorum, Leyden, 8vo. 3. Aphorismi Politici, first collected by Lambert Danæus, and enlarged by Bronchorst. He died in 1627. (Saxii Onomast. Chalmers.)

BRONDSTED, (Peter Olaf,) a Danish traveller, born in 1780, at the parsonage of Fruering, diocese of Aarhuus, where his father, Christian Brönsted, was at that time parish priest. On the removal of his father to Horsens, he was admitted a pupil in the school of that town, then under the rectorship of the celebrated professor Worm. In the year 1796 he entered the university of Copenhagen, where he graduated in 1802. He afterwards became an alumnus of Borchs college, and of the Pedagogical Seminary; he gained in the year 1804 the university gold medal for the Philological Prize Essay; and in July 1806, he took the degree of doctor in philosophy. While still at the university, a similarity of pursuits had united him and his friend, Dr. George Koes, who, with distinguished talent, combined a rare energy of character; and both the young students, who were animated with a keen love for the Greek language, art, and literature, formed the wish of becoming acquainted with Greece by means of personal inspection, and by an examination of the ancient monuments. In 1806 they left Copenhagen together, and spent the years 1807 and 1808 in Paris, in order to make preparations for the further prosecution of their journey, and to profit by the rich treasures of the Imperial Library. The years 1809 and 1810 were spent by them in Italy, and chiefly at Rome, for the purpose of continuing their studies and investigations.

At Rome they obtained as fellow travellers, the architect Haller von Hallerstein, from Nuremberg, Linch, from Wirtemberg, and Von Slackelberg from Esthland; and in the autumn of 1810 the united company arrived at Athens. Possessed of various attainments, tending mutually to assist each other, these gentlemen were enabled materially to advance the study of classical antiquity. Their excavations of the temples in Ægina, and of Bassæ in Phigalia, and those in Carthæa, brought to light some fine monuments of ancient Greek art, and which were found the more interesting from their connexion with old inscriptions. In the autumn of 1813 Bröndsted returned to Copenhagen, and was appointed professor extraordinary in philology, and in 1815 was made knight of the Dannebrog. The government, which since Niebuhr's travels to Arabia, had generally promoted scientific undertakings, had also assisted Bröndsted, partly by an aid of 3,000 rubles, and partly by loan, and in other ways. Being, however, of opinion that by remaining in Denmark he would be less able to proceed with the preparation of the materials collected by him on his travels, and the publication of the work which was to contain the result of his investigations, he repaired again to Rome in the year 1818, having been appointed diplomatic agent to the papal court. He quitted Rome in 1820, and visited the Ionian Isles, Malta, and Sicily, for the purpose of prosecuting additional investigations; and he subsequently went to Paris, to commence the printing of his work, the engravings for which had been prepared at Rome. From Paris, which for some years after became his principal residence, he, during the years 1824 and 1826, made trips to England, and, in 1827, he visited his native country, where he received the honorary title of privy councillor of legation. The first part of his Travels and Researches in Greece, appeared in 1826, at Paris, simultaneously in the French and German languages, and contained a description and explanation of all the newly discovered monuments, and a critical review of all the undertakings of this sort from Pausanias until our time. In the year 1830 the second part appeared, containing an architectural, archæological, and historical description of the Parthenon. These two parts formed the first and second books of the whole work, which was intended to be completed in eight books. Each part is illustrated by finely engraved vignette copper-plates and maps, to which many distinguished artists of Rome, Paris, and London, whose names are mentioned in the preface, contributed their efforts.

In 1832 he returned home from Paris, and was appointed ordinary professor of philology and archæology in the university of Copenhagen; and during the same year he was also appointed director of the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals.

At the festival in commemoration of the Reformation, in the year 1836, he was honoured with the silver cross of the Dannebrog; and in 1840 he was made commander of the same order. In 1841

he became an assessor in the University Consistorium, and in the same year he was made rector of the university, which office he held at his death. He also founded anew the Society for the Promotion of Danish Literature.

Besides his principal work already mentioned, Bröndsted also published in 1817-18, Contributions to Danish History, from Foreign MS. Collections. In 1830, at Naples, in Italian, A Disquisition on a Greek Inscription on an Antique Vase. In 1832, at London, in English, An Account of some Greek Vases found near Vulci. In 1833, at Paris, in German, Remarkable Notices from Greece in the Years 1827, 1828, especially in a Military point of View, from F. Müller's Papers. In 1835, Program on a Copper Coffin found at Preneste. In 1836-7, at London and Copenhagen, in English and in German, On the Bronzes from Siris. Finally, at the beginning of this year, he published, A Metrical Translation of the Agamemnon of Æschylus, as a new-year's gift to the members of the Society for the Promotion of Danish Literature. He has besides furnished a large quantity of smaller contributions to different papers and journals. Among these is an important disquisition (in English), in 1831, On Panathenaic Vases, on their Official Inscriptions, and on the Holy Oil contained in them, which was given as a Prize to the Victors to the Panathenian Games, with particular reference to some Vases of that description now in London, printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, vol. ii. pp. 102—135. He died in 1842.

BRONGNIART, a Parisian architect, who designed the celebrated Bourse, the original destination of which was for a different purpose. This building consists of a parallelogram, about 164 feet wide by 263 feet deep, surrounded by a handsome Corinthian colonnade on all its four sides, raised upon a very lofty stylobate or pedestal. The exterior of the building is anything but satisfactory; for in spite of its well studied details, its proportion approaches too near the square, so that the flanks have not a proper preponderance over the sides; the absence of a pediment deprives the elevation of dignity and altitude; and the very inconvenient and lofty flight of steps betokens any thing but a place adapted for frequent resort on purposes of business. The simple and noble arrangement of the interior commands the greatest praise; for a very grand hall is in the centre, 100 feet long, by 60 wide, surrounded by two stories of spacious arcades, and covered by a vaulted roof, affording ready access to all the subordinate offices: this bespeaks a felicity of adaptation for which the French school are particularly happy. They are in this worthy of imitation, and afford an example which it would well have become the English to follow; that in so public and monumental an edifice they have appropriated the whole building to public purposes connected with the business of the place, and have not, for the sake of a rental, sacrificed the dignity and architectural effect of the edifice, by parcelling it out into small tenements and shops, to be let at so much per annum.

BRONZERIO, (John Jerom,) an Italian physician, was born at Abadia, near Rovigo, in the Venetian territory, in 1577. After making great progress in the study of philosophy, astronomy, and polite literature, he was sent to Padua, where he studied medicine and anatomy, and in 1597 was made doctor. He now went to Venice, where he practised medicine to the time of his death, in 1630. His publications are, De Innato Calido, et Naturali Spiritu, in quo pro Veritate Rei Galeni Doctrina defenditur, 1626, 4to. Disputatio de Principatu Hepatis ex Anatome Lampetræ, Patav. 4to. Though from dissecting the liver of this animal he was satisfied the blood did not acquire its red colour there, yet he did not choose to oppose the doctrine of Galen. His observation, however, was probably not lost, but led the way to a more complete discovery of the fact by subsequent anatomists. He published also, De Principio Effectivo Semino insito. He died in 1630.

BRONZINO, (Agnolo,) an eminent Florentine painter, born in 1511. He was the favourite pupil of Jacopo Carrucci, called Pantermo, and assisted him in some of his greatest undertakings, particularly in the chapel of S. Lorenzo, at Florence, which he was employed to finish after the death of that master. He appears to have studied with attention the noble style of Michael Angelo, as there is something of the grandeur of that great painter discernible in all his productions. His principal works are at Florence and Pisa. He also excelled in portraits, and painted the most celebrated writers, among whom were Dante, Boccaccio, and Petrarch. He died in 1580.

BRONZINO, (Alessandro and Cristofano,) vide ALLORI.

BROOKBANK, (Joseph,) an English divine, born at Halifax, in Yorkshire, in 1612. He was educated at Brazennose college, Oxford, where he took his degree. He was then ordained, and soon afterwards settled in London, kept a school in Fleet-street, and exercised the ministry there. He has written and published, Breviate of our King's whole Latin Grammar, vulgarly called Lilly's; or, a brief Grammatical Table thereof, &c. Lond. 1660. 2. The well-tuned Organ, or an exercitation, wherein this question is fully and largely discussed, Whether or no Instrumental and Organical Music be lawful in Holy Public Assemblies? Affirmatur. Lond. 1660. 3. Rebels Tried and Cast, in three Sermons on Rom. xiii. 2, Lond. 1661, in 4to. The time of his death is not known. (Wood's Athen. Oxon.)

BROOKE, (Henry,) an amiable and ingenious writer, born at Rantavan in Ireland, and educated in the school of Dr. Sheridan, and at Trinity college, Dublin. At the age of seventeen he entered at the Temple; and, from the vivacity of his genius, the excellence of his heart, and the literary powers of his mind, he soon became the friend and favourite of Pope, of Swift, and of other distinguished characters. On his return to Ireland, he was called to attend the dying moments of a favourite aunt, who with her last blessings recommended to his protection and kindness her favourite daughter. This young lady, possessed of great beauty and accomplishments, soon gained the heart of her youthful guardian; the attachment became mutual, a public union at last proclaimed their secret marriage, and Mrs. Brooke, before she had completed her fourteenth year, became a mother. For awhile the thoughts of future prospects were lost in domestic enjoyments; but an increasing family rendered necessary immediate exertion, and Brooke, unsuccessful as a chamber counsel, found in his genius the best hope of his support. By the friendship of lords Lyttleton and Chatham he was introduced to the prince of Wales, and promised himself the fairest harvest of literary labours and poetical exertions. His tragedy of Gustavus Vasa was prepared; but unfortunately the politics of the time, and the influence of government, forbade its introduction on the stage, as it seemed to breathe sentiments too warm and elevated in favour of liberty. This disappointment, however, was succeeded by a rapid sale of the play; and the public, by an unexampled liberality of subscriptions, repaid in a tenfold degree the highest expectations of the author. Brooke, thus patronized by the prince, and flattered by the people, purchased a house at Twickenham, near the residence of his friend Pope; but a dangerous illness rendered it necessary for him to revisit his native air. His gradual recovery promised his speedy return; but, contrary to the general expectation, and to the warm and repeated invitations of his friends, he determined to spend the rest of his life in retirement in Ireland. The political ingratitude of the times, and the violence of party spirit, as well as the influence of a beloved wife, who was attached to the peaceful scenes of privacy, were probably the causes of this determination to lead a secluded life. In his retirement Brooke courted the muses, and though he found Garrick unwilling to support his merit by a representation on the London stage, yet he met with some success in Dublin. But the generosity of his heart was too great for a limited income; he was profuse in his acts of friendship and humanity, and he was at last obliged to sell his favourite residence. The declining health of his wife too tended to lessen his comforts, and the death of that amiable woman, after an union of nearly fifty years of uninterrupted domestic harmony, put an end to his enjoyments. From the severity of this blow his constitution could never recover; he sunk into a state of imbecility, and, though nature sometimes rallied, the powers of his mind never regained their wonted brilliancy. He, however, beguiled his hours of affliction and melancholy by the sweets of literature, and while at lucid intervals he wrote those unequal works which are occasionally tinctured with mysticism, the Fool of Quality, and Juliet Grenville, he thus gained fresh opportunities of displaying the excellence of his moral character, and the warmth of his philanthropy. He died at Dublin, October 10, 1783, aged 77. Besides the works already enumerated, his best known pieces are,—Universal Beauty, a poem, in 6 books; the Earl of Westmoreland, a tragedy; Fables; The Earl of Essex, a tragedy; Redemption, a poem, &c.

BROOKE, (Ralph,) York herald, whose real name was Brookesworth, born about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was bred a painter-stainer, but became an officer-at-arms. Though he possessed great acquirements, the profligacy of his life could not save him from public con-

tempt. He was particularly hostile to Camden, against whom he published, A Discovery of Errors, found in his Britannia. Stung by the cool indifference of the great antiquary, Brooke wrote a Second Discovery of Errors, which he presented to James I., who prohibited its publication; it was published, however, by Anstis, in 1723, in 4to. In it are Camden's supposed errors, with his objections, Camden's reply, and his own answers. In the appendix, in two columns, are placed the objectionable passages in the edition of 1594, and the same as they stood in that of 1600. In 1622 he published a work, dedicated to James I., entitled, A Catalogue and Succession of Kings, Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, and Viscounts of this Realm, since the Norman Conquest, until 1619, &c., small folio. He died in 1625. (Chalmers.)

BROOKE, (Frances,) a poetess, known for her sonnets and translations. Her maiden name was Moore. Her father was a clergyman; and she married the Rev. John Brooke, rector of Colney in Norfolk, of St. Augustine in the city of Norwich, and chaplain to the garrison of Quebec. She wrote The Old Maid, a periodical work, begun November 15, 1755, and continued every Saturday, until about the end of July following. These papers have been collected into one volume, 12mo. In 1756, she published Virginia, a tragedy, with odes, pastorals, and translations, 8vo. In 1763, she published a novel, entitled, The History of Lady Julia Mandeville, concerning the plan of which there were various opinions, though of the execution there seems to have been but one. It was read with much eagerness, and obtained general approbation. In the same year she published Letters from Juliet Lady Catesby to her friend Lady Henrietta Campley, translated from the French, 12mo. She soon afterwards went to Canada with her husband, and there saw those romantic scenes so admirably painted in her next work, entitled, The History of Emily Montagu, 1769, 4 vols, 12mo. The next year she published Memoirs of the Marquis of St. Forlaix, in 4 vols, 12mo. In 1777, she published a novel, entitled, The Excursion, in 2 vols, 12mo. This originated in her resentment against Garrick, for having rejected a tragedy which she had offered to him for representation. In 1778, she translated Elements of the History of England, from the invasion of the Romans to the reign of George II., from the abbé Millot, in 4 vols, 12mo. In January, 1781, the Siege of Sinope, a tragedy, was acted at Covent-garden. This piece added but little to her reputation. Her next and most popular performance was Rosina, acted at Covent-garden, in December, 1782. This she presented to Mr. Harris, and few pieces have been so successful. Her concluding work was Marian, acted (1788) at Covent-garden with some success. Besides learning, genius, and taste, it is right to mention, that Mrs. Brooke possessed gentleness of deportment, amenity of manners, and a strong sense of the importance of morality and religion. She died in 1789.

BROOKE, or BROKE, (Sir Robert,) a profound lawyer, born at Claverley, in Shropshire. By his great application and sound judgment he raised himself to high honour in his profession. In 1553 he was made chief justice of the Common Pleas, and discharged the duties of his office with strict and acknowledged impartiality. He wrote, 1. An Abridgement of the Year Books, fol. 2. Certain Cases abridged. 3. Reading on the Statute of Limitations. He died in 1558. (Wood's Athen. Oxon.)

BROOKES, (Bartholomew Henry,) a German lawyer and poet, born at Lubeck, in 1680. After having studied and taken his degrees in the civil and canon law, he settled and practised at Hamburg, where his merit soon raised him to the senatorial dignity, to which the emperor, without any solicitation, added the rank of aulic counsellor, and count Palatine. These counts Palatine were formerly governors of the imperial palaces, and had considerable powers, being authorized to create public notaries, confer degrees, &c. Brookes published, in five parts, from 1724 to 1736, 8vo, Irdisches Vergnügungen in Gott, &c., or Earthly Contentment in God, consisting of philosophical and moral poems, which were much praised by his countrymen. He also published translations from Marini, and other Italian poets, into German; and had some thoughts of translating Milton, as he had done Pope's Essay on Man; a proof, at least, of his taste for English poetry. His works form a collection of 9 vols, 8vo, and have been often reprinted. He appears to have carefully divided his time between his public duties and private studies. He died in 1747.

BROOKES, (Joshua,) a celebrated English surgeon and anatomist, born Nov. 24, 1761. At the early age of sixteen, he commenced his professional education under Mr. Magnus Falconar, and

afterwards under Dr. Andrew Marshal, Mr. Hewson, Mr. Sheldon, and Dr. William Hunter. Having received his diploma from the corporation of surgeons, he repaired to Paris, where he attended the Hôtel Dieu, following the practice of Portal, and other celebrated men of his time. He then returned to London, commenced teaching anatomy, to which he was ardently devoted, and began to form a museum. He was the most accurate anatomist of his day, and an excellent dissector. Many of the best preparations in his most extensive museum were made by his own hands. Great difficulty existing in procuring subjects sufficient for his lectures and class, he commenced a series of experiments to devise some process by which putrefaction might be retarded. In this he succeeded; and, by injecting into the blood-vessels a fluid in which oxymuriate of mercury, muriate of soda, sub-acetate of lead, and nitrate of potash, were held, he not only effectually preserved the natural and healthy colour of the parts, but also arrested the process of decomposition. He communicated the composition of his antiseptic lotion to the Royal Society, and he was elected a fellow of that learned body.

Mr. Brookes's museum was not confined to preparations of human anatomy, but extended itself to comparative and to illustrative specimens of natural history in all its branches; it was well arranged, by a combined system formed from the methods of Linnæus, Blumenbach, Cuvier, and other eminent naturalists; and a Catalogue Raisonné was printed by him in 1830. The collection cost him not less than 30,000*l.*; and after many vain attempts to dispose of it entire, it was consigned to the auctioneer, separated, and produced a very small sum, upon which his future subsistence depended. In 1826, from ill health, arising in a great measure from his constant residence in a bad atmosphere, he was necessitated to retire from the duties of teaching. A dinner, at which Mr. Pettigrew presided, was given to him by his pupils and friends, and a marble bust of him, executed by Sievier, was presented to him by H. R. H. the duke of Sussex, subscribed for among his pupils, to be placed in his museum. He taught anatomy and physiology, winter and summer, during forty years, and educated upwards of 5000 pupils, many of whom have distinguished themselves in various parts of the world.

In 1827, Mr. Brookes delivered a short course of lectures on the anatomy of the ostrich, at the rooms of the Zoological Society, (see Lancet, vol. xii.); and, in 1828, he published an Address delivered by him at the anniversary meeting of the Zoological Club of the Linnæan Society. He also printed a tract on the Cholera, and a letter, proposing a remedy against the poison of Oxalic Acid. In the Transactions of the Linnæan Society for 1829, he printed a paper on a new genus of the order Rodentia, to which he gives the name of Lagostomus. He died suddenly, Jan. 10, 1833, at his residence in Great Portland-street, in the seventy-third year of his age, and was buried in the church of St. James, Piccadilly, where a tablet is erected to his memory.

BROOKING, an English marine painter, born about the year 1720. He is said to have been bred in some department in the dock-yard at Deptford; and it does not appear that he had the advantage of receiving any regular instruction in the art. As a painter of sea pieces, it must be admitted that he excelled all his countrymen who preceded him. He died of consumption before he had attained his fortieth year, in 1759.

BROOME, (William,) was born in Cheshire, as is said, of very mean parents. Of the place of his birth, or the earlier part of his life, nothing is known. He was educated upon the foundation at Eton, and was captain of the school a whole year, without any vacancy, by which he might have obtained a scholarship at King's college. Being by this delay superannuated, he was sent to St. John's college by the contributions of his friends, where he obtained a small exhibition. At this college he lived for some time in the same chamber with the well-known Ford, by whom Dr. Johnson heard him described as a contracted scholar and a mere versifier, unacquainted with life, and unskilful in conversation. His addiction to metre was then such, that his companions familiarly called him Poet. He appeared early in the world as a translator of the Iliad into prose, in conjunction with Ozell and Oldisworth. How their several parts were distributed is not known. This is the translation of which Ozell boasted as superior, in Toland's opinion, to that of Pope. He was introduced to Mr. Pope, who was then visiting Sir John Cotton, at Madingley, near Cambridge, and gained so much of his esteem that he was employed to make extracts from Eustathius for the

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notes to the translation of the Iliad; and in the volumes of poetry published by Lintot, commonly called Pope's Miscellanies, many of his early pieces were inserted. Pope and Broome were to be yet more closely connected. When the success of the Iliad gave encouragement to a version of the Odyssey, Pope, weary of the toil, called Fenton and Broome to his assistance; and, taking only half the work upon himself, divided the other half between his partners, giving four books to Fenton, and eight to Broome. Fenton's books are enumerated in Dr. Johnson's Life of him. To the lot of Broome fell the second, sixth, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, sixteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-third, together with the burthen of writing all the notes. The price at which Pope purchased this assistance was 300*l.* paid to Fenton, and 500*l.* to Broome, with as many copies as he wanted for his friends, which amounted to 100 more. The payment made to Fenton is known only by hearsay; Broome's is very distinctly told by Pope, in the notes to the Dunciad.

It is evident, that, according to Pope's own estimate, Broome was unfairly treated. If four books could merit three hundred pounds; eight, and all the notes, equivalent at least to four, had certainly a right to more than six. Broome probably considered himself as injured, and there was for some time more than coldness between him and his employer. He always spoke of Pope as too much a lover of money, and Pope pursued him with avowed hostility; for he not only named him disrespectfully in the Dunciad, but quoted him more than once in the Bathos, as a proficient in the Art of Sinking; and in his enumeration of the different kinds of poets distinguished for the profound, he reckons Broome among "the parrots who repeat another's words in such a hoarse odd tone as makes them seem their own." It has been said that they were afterwards reconciled; but it is to be feared their peace was without friendship. Broome afterwards published a Miscellany of Poems, and never rose to very high dignity in the church. He was some time rector of Sturston, in Suffolk; and when the king visited Cambridge, in 1728, became doctor of laws. He was presented, in 1733, by the crown to the rectory of Pulham, in Norfolk, which he held with Oakley Magna, in Suffolk, given him by the lord Cornwallis, to whom he was chaplain, and who added the vicarage of Eye, in Suffolk; he then resigned Pulham, and retained the other two. Towards the close of his life he grew again poetical, and amused himself with translating Odes of Anacreon, which he published in the Gentleman's Magazine, under the name of Chester. He died at Bath, in 1745.

BROSCHI, (Carlo,) a celebrated singer, born at Andria, in the Neapolitan States, and better known by the name of Farinello, which he received from the patronage of three brothers called Farina. After enrapturing the crowded audiences of the theatre of Naples, Rome, Venice, and Vienna, Broschi was invited by lord Essex to London, where, for three years, he displayed the superiority of his powers, and was munificently rewarded. In 1737, he left London, and passing through Paris, in his way to Madrid, he drew the admiration and the applauses of the French king, and of his court. In Spain he was treated with all the distinction which his talents deserved, so that king Philip not only lavished every honour upon him, but regarded him with the confidence and affection of an intimate friend. He held the same distinguished rank of honourable partiality with Philip's successor, Ferdinand, and, till his death, and that of his queen Barbara, in 1759, he continued the favourite of the court, and deservedly respected by the public for the generosity of his heart, the benevolence of his conduct, and the condescension and affability of his manners, not only to his inferiors, but even to his personal enemies. On the succession of Charles to the Spanish throne, Farinello, though honourably received by the monarch, hastened to his native country, where, in the neighbourhood of Bologna, he enjoyed the rest of his life in dignified retirement. Though occasionally haunted by melancholy, yet he continued tranquil, the powers of his voice remained to the last, strong, clear, and melodious; and, for three weeks before his death, like the dying swan, he daily entertained his admiring friends. He died the 16th of September, 1782, in his 78th year, leaving his musical books and lands to his sister. His great readiness to relieve distress, and to sweeten the cup of calamity whenever he found it possible, prevented the accumulation of riches; and Farinello, after sharing the favours of monarchs without feeling his heart biassed by flattery, and after remaining unsullied by the vices and extravagances of a theatrical life, lived and died esteemed as a man of worth.

BROSETTE, (Claude,) a French wri-

ter, born at Lyons in 1671. He was educated for the bar, and edited the works of Boileau and of Regnier, with notes. He published L'Histoire de la Ville de Lyon, 4to. He died in 1746.

BROSSE, (Guy de la,) a French physician, born at Rouen. He first suggested, and by his perseverance effected, the establishment of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, for which he obtained letters patent in 1626, and was appointed the superintendent. He was also physician in ordinary to Louis XIII. Nearly the whole of his time was directed to botanical pursuits, and he collected together plants of all kinds from various parts of the world. He gave a catalogue of 2,000 specimens in 1636, and contemplated publishing figures in folio of the rarest plants of the garden. Upwards of 400 plates were engraved at the time of his death, which occurred in 1641. The plates were disposed of to a brazier, who valued them only for the metal of which they were composed. M. Fagon, a celebrated French surgeon, and nephew of Brosse, some time after saved fifty from destruction; and Vaillant and Jussieu took off twenty-four copies for distribution among their friends. Baron Haller possessed one of these, and there is also one in the Royal Library at Paris. Brosse published:—Traité de la Peste, Paris, 1623, 8vo. Dessin du Jardin Royal pour la Culture des Plantes Médicinales à Paris, avec l'Edit. du Roi, touchant l'Etablissement de ce Jardin en 1626, Paris, 1628, 8vo. De la Nature, Vertu et Utilité des Plantes, et Dessin du Jardin Royal de Médecine, Paris, 1628, 8vo; 1640, folio. Avis pour le Jardin Royal des Plantes, Paris, 1631, 4to. This was published again in 1636 in 4to, as Avis Defensif, &c. Description du Jardin Royal des Plantes Médicinales, Paris, 1636, 1641, 1665, 4to. Eclaircissement contre le Livre de Beaugrand, intitulé Géostatique, Paris, 1637, fol. L'Ouverture du Jardin Royal des Plantes Médicinales, Paris, 1640, 4to.

BROSSE, (Jacques de,) a French architect, who flourished about the beginning of the seventeenth century. His principal work is the Palais du Luxembourg at Paris, which he erected for Marie de Medicis, widow of Henry IV., whose natural predilections for every thing associated with the remembrance of her native country, led her to direct her architect to model his conception in the same spirit as the Florentine palaces, in which she had passed her earliest and happiest years. She entered into the minutest detail; and not satisfied even when she had exhausted her own ideas, and the patience of her architect, she sent the drawings all over Europe to invite remark—perhaps, to extort admiration. Happily all approved the design of De Brosse, who had certainly omitted no pains to make the future palace coincide with her wishes and expectations. And, after all, what has resulted from those anxieties of the queen, and the labours of the architect? Has he transplanted to Paris the grandeur of conception, the frowning majesty, and historical associations, of the Strozzi, the Riccardi, and the Pitti palaces? Far *from it*; the Luxembourg presents a conception essentially French, clothed in an inappropriate Pseudo-Florentine garb; and the traveller who visits Paris, however he may be struck with many of its merits, is surprised at its want of harmony with every other monument in Paris, and wonders, as the wanderer in the present Bavarian capital, what strange event or caprice could have transplanted so inappropriate a model of foreign taste. The plan of the Luxembourg palace consists of a centre and two wings, surrounding three sides of a noble court. The fourth is enclosed by a dwarf skreen enclosure, in the centre of which is the portal, surmounted by a cupolino. The general elevation consists of two stories, of the Tuscan and Doric orders, and a lofty attic with pilasters, surmounted by the usual characteristically French high roof. In this there is nothing Florentine, for the real Tuscan palace presents no orders; their façades consist of a lofty square mass, over which is a gigantic cornice; and the only feature to recall the Florentine character, is, the rustication, which scores up the whole front, and does not spare even the shafts of the orders. Still the Luxembourg is a princely palace, and we could wish that, in our own capital, could be quoted royal residences equalling this in extent and general disposition. De Brosse also erected the front of Saint Gervais, at Paris, an imposing mass, with many beauties, and whose very defects are less the fault of the architect than the result of the difficulty in which he is placed, when called upon to decorate, *alla Romana*, the front of a church having a lofty nave, and two low side aisles, of the Gothic periods. The salle des pas perdus in the Palais de Justice, at Paris, is one of the most meritorious works of our architect. It consists of two grand collateral naves,

built of stone, surmounted by semicircular vaultings, and divided in their whole length by a range of arcades, presenting a length of 144 feet, by 88 feet wide, and about 60 feet high. The piers from which the arches of the great vaultings spring, are decorated with a Doric order of masculine proportions, and extremely well composed in all its details. The light is admitted most judiciously through windows in the vaultings. De Brosse, also, designed the noble aqueduct of Arceuil, near Paris, which is associated in the remembrance of the traveller with those of Cadiz and Caselta. Its length is about 1300 feet, and 75 feet high at its lowest elevation. There are 20 arcades, varying from 25 to 30 feet apart; and whether considered for its size, the appropriateness of its embellishments, or the skill with which it is executed, may be considered as one of the most brilliant productions of the French school of architecture, inferior only in extent and costliness of material to the numerous lines of aqueducts which span the desert waste of the Roman Campagna. De Brosse published in 1643 the Coupe de Spierres of Desarques; and in 1665, a Treatise on Perspective. (Quatremère de Quincy, Dictionnaire d'Architecture. Milizia, Memorie degli Architetti.)

BROSSE, (Louis Gabriel,) a French poet, born at Auxerre, in 1619. He was a Benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur, and one of the very few members of that order who were distinguished for poetical genius or skill. He wrote, Les Tombeaux et Mausolées des Rois inhumés dans l'Eglise de Saint-Denys, &c., Paris, 1656. Vie de Saint-Valeri, en Vers Latins et François, Paris, 1669, and several other pieces. He died in 1685.

BROSSES, (Charles de,) first president of the parliament of Burgundy, born at Dijon, in 1709. As he was destined from his youth for the magistracy, his earlier studies were in the law, but the bent of his mind was towards polite literature, and the arts; and he travelled in Italy with a view to enlarge his knowledge of history, and to refine his taste. On his return to France, he published Lettres sur l'Etat actuel de la Ville souterraine d'Herculaneum, Dijon, 1750, 8vo, a work, the first of its kind; and soon afterwards translated into English and Italian. In 1760, he published a treatise, entitled, Culte des Dieux Fétiches, in which he combats the theories of Jamblichus, and the later Platonists, respecting the religion of the ancient Egyptians. He also undertook, at the request of his early friend Buffon, a work, which appeared in 1756, entitled, Histoire des Navigations aux Terres Australes, 2 vols, 4to. In 1777, he published his Histoire du 7e Siècle de la République Romaine, 3 vols, 4to, with a Life of Sallust prefixed; a translation and improved text of which author he has given. He died in 1777,

BROSSES, (René, Count de,) son of the preceding, born at Dijon, in 1771. After studying at his native place, he was removed to Paris, where he greatly distinguished himself. At the breaking out of the Revolution he sought an asylum in Switzerland, but returned in 1800; and eight years afterwards, was invested with magisterial authority; and, at the return of the Bourbons, became a member of the administration. In 1815, he was appointed prefect of Nantes, and by the influence of his character, and the firmness of determination, succeeded in quieting the serious disturbances that broke out there. He died at Paris in 1834, after his return from Italy, whither he had gone for the purpose of qualifying himself, by an actual inspection of the country, to bring out an improved edition of his father's Lettres sur l'Italie.

BROSSETTE, (Claude,) a French advocate, born at Lyons, in 1671. He was at first a Jesuit; and became a member of the academy of Lyons, and librarian of the public library there. In 1716 he published the works of Boileau, in two volumes, 4to, with historical illustrations; and, after that, he edited the works of Regnier. He purged the text of both these authors from the errors of the preceding editions, and seasoned his notes with many useful and curious anecdotes of men and things. He wrote also, L'Histoire abrégée de la Ville de Lyon; and died there in 1746. He had a friendship and correspondence with many of the literati, and particularly with Rousseau the poet, and Voltaire. The latter used to tell him, that he "resembled Atticus, who kept terms, and even cultivated friendship, at the same time with Cæsar and Pompey." The enmity between Rousseau and Voltaire is well known.

BROSSIER, (Martha,) a woman who, by the great dexterity with which she distorted her countenance, imposed upon the credulous multitude, and the superstitious clergy in France. Her arts were detected by Henry IV., who was appre-

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hensive lest his enemies of the league should take advantage of the imposture to undermine his power; and after a confinement of forty days, she was permitted to return to her native town of Romorantin. The avarice of her father, however, who shared largely in the sums bestowed on the pretended demoniac, hurried her away through France to Rome, where an ample theatre was expected for the display of the imposition; but she was dismissed with disgrace by the pope in 1599, and she sank into the obscurity of an hospital, where she died.

BROTIER, (Gabriel,) was born at Tannay, Sept. 5, 1723, after being the librarian of the college of Louis XIV., continued, after the suppression of the order of Jesuits, to which he belonged, to live for the last twenty-six years of his life in the family of De la Tour, the printer. In 1781 he was elected a member of the Academy of Belles-Lettres, and died Feb. 12, 1789. By devoting from his earliest youth twelve hours daily to study, he acquired a mass of information in nearly every branch of science, with the exception of mathematics, to which he had paid but little attention. Once a year he used to read the books of Solomon and the works of Hippocrates, as the best respectively for the cure of the diseases of the mind and body. Although in his knowledge of Greek he was, like the rest of his countrymen, not very profound, yet of Latin he was esteemed such a master, as to lead him to write, as Freinshemius had done in the case of Livy, a supplement of his favourite Tacitus. One of his earliest publications connected with ancient literature was his Traité des Monnaies Romaines, Grecques et Hébraïques comparées avec les Monnaies de France, Par. 1760, 4to. But his reputation chiefly rests on his editions of Tacitus; the first of which appeared in 1771, Par. 4 vols, 4to; and the second in 1776, in 7 vols, 12mo, both of which contain things peculiar to themselves, that are found incorporated in the English edition by A. J. Valpy, Lond. He published, likewise, in 1779, an edition of Pliny's Natural History, which was only an abridgement of what he intended to do for the correction and enlargement of Hardouin's edition, by giving an account of all discoveries in science that have been made up to the eighteenth century. He moreover assisted Varvilliers in the republication of Amyot's Plutarch, and was engaged in other works mentioned in Chalmers, the Biographie Universelle, and Saxius's Onomasticon. After his death, his nephew published his Paroles Mémorables, Par. 1790, a work of which, says Chalmers, Seward made great use in his Anecdotes. A very pleasing tribute has been paid to the memory of Brotier by L'Abbé de Fontenay, who says that he was so modest as even to blush when the least praise was bestowed upon him; and that to the learning of the scholar he added the mild temper of the philosopher and the artless simplicity of the child. As a critic, his reputation is not perhaps of the highest order, but he has scarcely any equal for the diligence with which he collected whatever could bear upon the matter in hand.

BROTIER, (Andrew Charles,) nephew of the preceding, born at Tannay, in Nevernois, in 1751. He studied at Paris, and entered the priesthood; but his taste inclined him to the study of the mathematics, and of polite literature. At the Revolution, though he kept aloof from the factions of the day, he narrowly escaped from the hands of the rabble. He edited several posthumous publications of his uncle, particularly an improved edition of the writings of Rochefoucault, in which he professes to give a more correct copy of his Maxims and Reflections; a singular avowal, which has perplexed the critics. He published, also, a new edition of a translation of Epictetus, and of Aristophanes. It is said that he left behind him an unpublished version of Plautus. He died in 1798.

BROUAT, (John,) a French physician and chemist of the seventeenth century. From his work, which was not published during his lifetime; but from a MS. which fell into the hands of John Balsedens, of the French Academy, it appears that he had travelled in the Low Countries, and made many experiments in medicine and chemistry. His work is entitled, Traité de l'Eau de Vie, ou Anatomie Théorique et Pratique du Vin, Paris, 1646, 4to. It contains an account of the qualities of the eau de vie, the processes by which it should be made, and the mode of combining it with various substances to form liqueurs. It is very curious in its details upon the subject. He alludes to other writings, L'Esprit du Monde, L'Esprit de Vie, &c. which are now entirely unknown.

BROUCKHORST, (Peter van,) a Dutch painter, born at Delft, in 1588. He excelled in painting the interior of churches and temples, in which he intro-

duced small figures, representing historical subjects. In the town-house at Delft are two large pictures by him; one a splendid interior, with Solomon pronouncing his judgment, and the other, our Saviour driving the money-changers out of the temple. He died in 1661.

BROUCKHORST, (John van.) This artist was born at Utrecht, in 1603. He was brought up under John Verburg, a painter on glass, and executed the fine window in the new church at Amsterdam. At the age of thirty-six he became acquainted with Cornelius Poelemburg, and abandoned painting on glass to imitate the style of that master. He painted several pictures, which were much admired, and etched some landscapes from Poelemburg, and other subjects from his own designs.

BROUE, (Peter de la,) bishop of Mirepoix, born at Toulouse, in 1643. He cooperated earnestly with Bossuet in his efforts for the reclaiming of the protestants; and opposed himself very resolutely against the famous bull Unigenitus. He published several devotional and controversial works, and died in 1720.

BROUERIUS, (Daniel,) a Dutch divine, who flourished in the seventeenth century, and was pastor of a congregation at Helvoetsluys. He translated, for the benefit of the Dutch East Indian dependencies, the Book of Genesis, and the New Testament, into the Malay tongue; the best edition of which is that of Batavia, 1758.

BROUGHTON, (Samuel Daniel,) an English surgeon, born at Bristol, in July, 1787, son of the Rev. M. S. Broughton, rector of Tiverton and Corston, in Somersetshire, and of St. Peter's, in the city of Bristol, translator of the Orations of Demosthenes, author of the Dictionary of all Religions, the friend and companion of the immortal Handel, whom he assisted in making the selection of the words from the inspired writers for the oratorio of the Messiah, and great grandson of the Rev. Dr. Broughton, chaplain to the great duke of Marlborough. Mr. Samuel Broughton was educated at the grammar-school in Bristol, under the care of the Rev. Samuel Seyer, a distinguished scholar. His professional education was principally obtained at St. George's hospital, and he entered the army, and was appointed assistant of the 2d Life Guards, under the surgeoncy of Mr. James Carrick Moore, brother of the celebrated general Sir John Moore, upon whose death he received a pension of 1000*l.* per annum, and resigned the Guards, whereupon he was succeeded by Mr. Broughton. He accompanied his regiment to Portugal during the great events of those days, and he published a very amusing book, entitled, Letters from Portugal, Spain, and France, written during the Campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814, giving an account of all that came under his notice from Lisbon to the south of France. He was present at the great battle at Waterloo, and received a medal. At the peace he returned to England with the household brigade. Residing principally in London after the war, he devoted himself to scientific pursuits. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Geological Society. As a physiologist he stood high; and his labours in that interesting and important department were much estimated, and also in another wide field, that of medical jurisprudence. In this department he joined Mr. Wilcox, the barrister; he laboured hard, and, in conjunction with his learned coadjutor, produced and delivered some valuable lectures. His experiments upon the effects of poisons and the mode of ascertaining their influence upon certain organs, were highly interesting. He made many experiments upon the nervous system, which are detailed in the journal of the Royal Institution, and he assisted Sir Benjamin Brodie in his experiments upon poisons, an account of which is given in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1836 he sustained a fall, by which a serious injury was done to his leg; and amputation of the limb, in 1837, was deemed necessary. He displayed great fortitude under these trying circumstances, immediately yielding to the suggestions of his medical advisers. He drove to the gate of the Kensal Green Cemetery, looked in attentively for a few minutes, spoke not a word to his servant, returned home, made a short will, and expressed a desire that, should he die, he might be buried in the cemetery, near to his brother, colonel Broughton. On the 20th August, 1837, the tenth day after the operation, he suddenly sunk, and expired at the barracks, in the Regent's Park. He was buried with military honours, colonel Reid commanding, and an officer of each rank attending the body to the grave. He was highly esteemed by his regiment, by his profession, and by a large circle of friends.

BROUGHTON, (Hugh,) a learned divine, descended from an ancient family,

and born at Oldbury, in Shropshire, in 1549. According to the writers of the life of Bernard Gilpin, he was brought up in the school founded by him at Houghton, and was sent thence to Cambridge. Gilpin is said to have become acquainted with him by accident, when he was a poor boy travelling on the Oxford road, and finding him a good scholar, took the charge of his farther education. At Cambridge, Broughton became one of the fellows of Christ's college, and there laid the foundation of his knowledge of Hebrew, in which he afterwards made such remarkable proficiency. His application and learning soon rendered him very conspicuous at the university, and also attracted the notice of the earl of Huntingdon, who became a liberal patron to him, and greatly encouraged him in his studies. From the university he repaired to London, where he distinguished himself as a preacher, and increased the number of his friends, some of whom were of high rank. He still, however, continued to prosecute his studies with the most unremitting assiduity; insomuch that he is said frequently to have spent sixteen hours out of the four-and-twenty at his books. In 1588, he published a piece, entitled The Consent of Scriptures. This was a work in which he was employed several years, and which, therefore, he used to call his "little book of great pains." It is a kind of scripture chronology and scripture genealogies. It was dedicated to queen Elizabeth, to whom it was presented by himself, on her inauguration day, November 17, 1589. He appears to have had some assistance in it from Speed, who overlooked the press, and compiled those genealogies which are prefixed to the old Bibles. The work excited much attention at its first publication, and was strongly opposed by Dr. Reynolds at Oxford. This gave great offence to Broughton, who had a very earnest and absurd desire to have the dispute between him and Dr. Reynolds, concerning the scripture chronology, settled by public authority. He addressed on this subject queen Elizabeth, Dr. Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, and Dr. Aylmer, bishop of London. His work was opposed not only at Oxford, but at Cambridge. He was, therefore, induced to read lectures in defence of his performance, which he did first in St. Paul's, and afterwards in a large room in Cheapside, and in Mark-lane.

He continued several years in London, where he procured many friends. One of these was Mr. William Cotton, whose son Rowland, who was afterwards knighted, he instructed in the Hebrew tongue. In 1589 he went to Germany, and staid some time at Frankfort, where he had a long dispute in the Jewish synagogue with rabbi Elias, on the truth of the christian religion. He appears to have been very solicitous for the conversion of the Jews; and his taste for rabbinical and Hebrew studies naturally led him to take pleasure in the conversation of those learned Jews whom he occasionally met with. In the course of his travels, he had also disputes with the papists, but in his contests both with them and with the Jews, he was not very attentive to the rules either of prudence or politeness. In 1591 he returned again to England, and met at London with his antagonist, Dr. Reynolds; and they referred the decision of the controversy between them, occasioned by his Consent of Scripture, to Dr. Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, and Dr. Aylmer, bishop of London. Another piece which he published, entitled, An Explication of the Article of Christ's Descent into Hell, was a source of much controversy, though his opinion on this subject is now generally received. Two of his opponents in this controversy were archbishop Whitgift and bishop Bilson. He addressed on this subject An Oration to the Genevans, which was first published in Greek, at Mentz, by Albinus. In this piece he treats the celebrated Beza with much severity. In 1592 he was in Germany again, and published a piece called The Sinai Sight, which he dedicated to the earl of Essex. He appears to have continued abroad till the death of queen Elizabeth; and during his residence in foreign countries, cultivated an acquaintance with Scaliger, Raphelengius, Junius, Pistorius, Serrarius, and other eminent and learned men. He was treated with particular favour by the archbishop of Mentz, to whom he dedicated his translation of the prophets into Greek; and it is said that he was also offered a cardinal's hat, on condition of his embracing the Roman-catholic religion. He returned to England soon after the accession of king James I. In 1607 the new translation of the Bible was begun; and Broughton's friends expressed much surprise that he was not employed in that work. He soon afterwards returned to the continent, and during his stay there, he was for some time preacher to the

English at Middleburgh. But finding his health decline, he returned to England in November, 1611. He lodged in London during the winter, at a friend's house in Cannon-street; but in the spring he was removed, for the benefit of the air, to the house of another friend, at Tottenham High-cross, where he died on the 4th of August, 1612. He translated the prophetical writings into Greek, and the Apocalypse into Hebrew. He was desirous of translating the whole New Testament into Hebrew, which he thought would have contributed much to the conversion of the Jews, if he had met with proper encouragement. And he relates that a learned Jew with whom he conversed, once said to him, "O that you would set over all your New Testament into such Hebrew as you speak to me, you should turn all our nation."

Most of his works were collected together, and printed at London in 1662, under the following title,—The Works of the great Albionean Divine, renowned in many Nations for rare Skill in Salem's and Athens' Tongues, and familiar Acquaintance with all Rabbinical Learning, Mr. Hugh Broughton. This edition of his works, though bound in one large volume, folio, is divided into four tomes. Many of his theological MSS. are preserved in the British Museum, of which a list is given in Ayscough's catalogue.

BROUGHTON, (Richard,) a Roman-catholic ecclesiastical historian, born at Great Stukely, in Huntingdonshire. He studied for some time at Oxford, but it does not appear that he entered any college, and only seems to have resided there for the purpose of consulting the public library. He received his regular education at the English college at Rheims, and took priest's orders in 1593. He was afterwards sent into England as a missionary, and promoted the popish interest as far as lay in his power, without giving public offence. He died in 1634. His principal works were, An Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain, from the Nativity to the Conversion of the Saxons, Douay, 1633, fol. A True Memorial of the Ancient, most Holy, and Religious State of Great Britain, &c., in the Time of the Britons, and Primitive Church of the Saxons, 1650, 8vo; and Monasticon Britannicum, 1655, 8vo.

BROUGHTON, (Thomas,) a learned divine, and one of the original writers of the Biographia Britannica, was born at London, July 5, 1704, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, of which parish his father was minister. At an early age he was sent to Eton, where he soon distinguished himself by the acuteness of his genius and his studious habits. Being superannuated on this foundation, he removed, about 1722, to the university of Cambridge; and, for the sake of a scholarship, entered himself of Gonville and Caius college. Here two of the principal objects of his attention were, the acquisition of the knowledge of the modern languages, and the study of the mathematics under the famous professor Sanderson. Broughton, after taking the degree of bachelor of arts, was admitted to deacon's orders, in 1727. In the succeeding year he was ordained priest, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. He then removed from the university to the curacy of Offley, in Hertfordshire. In 1739, he was instituted to the rectory of Stepington, or Stibington, in the county of Huntingdon, on the presentation of John duke of Bedford. Soon after he was chosen reader to the Temple, by which means he became known to bishop Sherlock, then master, who conceived so high an opinion of our author's merit, that in 1744 he presented him to the valuable vicarage of Bedminster, near Bristol, together with the chapels of St. Mary Redcliff, St. Thomas, and Abbot's Leigh annexed. Some short time after he was collated by the same patron to the prebend of Bedminster and Redcliff, in the cathedral of Salisbury. Upon receiving this preferment, he removed from London to Bristol, where he died, December 21, 1774. Broughton was a great admirer of ancient music, which introduced him to the acquaintance of Handel, whom he furnished with the words for many of his compositions. In 1778, a posthumous volume of Sermons on Select Subjects, was published by his son, the Rev. Thos. Broughton, M.A., of Wadham college, Oxford, and rector of Tiverton, near Bath. The following is a list of his publications:—1. Christianity distinct from the Religion of Nature, in three parts, in answer to Christianity as Old as the Creation. 2. Translation of Voltaire's Temple of Taste. 3. Preface to his Father's Letter to a Roman Catholic. 4. Alteration of Dorrel on the Epistles and Gospels from a Popish to a Protestant Book, 2 vols, 8vo. 5. Part of the new edition of Bayle's Dictionary, in English, corrected, with a Translation of the Latin and other Quotations. 6. Jarvis's Don Quixote, the language thoroughly altered and corrected, and the poetical parts new trans-

lated. 7. Translation of the Mottoes of the Spectator, Guardian; and Freeholder. 8. Original Poems and Translations, by John Dryden, esq., now first collected and published together, 2 vols. 9. Translation of the Quotations in Addison's Travels, by him left untranslated. 10. The First and Third Olynthiacs, and the Four Philippics of Demosthenes (by several hands), revised and corrected; with a new Translation of the Second Olynthiac, the Oration de Pace, and that De Chersoneso; to which are added, all the Arguments of Libanius, and Select Notes from Ulpian, 8vo. Lives in the Biographia Britannica. 11. The Bishops of London and Winchester on the Sacrament, compared. 12. Hercules, a musical drama. 13. Bibliotheca Historico-Sacra, an Historical Dictionary of all Religions, from the Creation of the World to the present Times, 1756, 2 vols, folio. 14. A Defence of the commonly received Doctrine of the Human Soul. 15. A Prospect of Futurity, in four Dissertations, with a Preliminary Discourse on the Natural and Moral Evidence of a Future State.

BROUKHUSIUS, or BROEKHUIZEN, (John,) a distinguished Dutch scholar, born in 1649, at Amsterdam, where his father was a clerk in the Admiralty. He learned the Latin tongue under Hadrian Junius, and made extraordinary progress in polite literature; but his father dying when he was very young, he was taken from literary pursuits, and placed with an apothecary at Amsterdam, with whom he lived some years. Not liking this, he went into the army, where his behaviour raised him to the rank of lieutenant-captain; and, in 1674, was sent with his regiment to America, in the fleet under admiral de Ruyter, but returned to Holland the same year. In 1678, he was sent to the garrison at Utrecht, where he contracted a friendship with the celebrated Grævius; and here, though a person of an excellent temper, he had the misfortune to be so deeply engaged in a duel, that, according to the laws of Holland, his life was forfeited; but Grævius wrote immediately to Nicholas Heinsius, who obtained his pardon from the Stadtholder. Not long after, he became a captain of one of the companies then at Amsterdam, which post placed him in an easy situation, and gave him leisure to pursue his studies. His company being disbanded in 1697, a pension was granted to him, upon which he retired to a country house, near Amsterdam. He died in 1707. His works are:—1. His Carmina, Utrecht, 1684, 12mo, and afterwards more splendidly by Hoogstraatten, at Amst., 1711, 4to, under the title of Jani Broukhusii Poematum Libri sedecim. 2. Acti Sincerii Sannazarii, &c. Opera Latina; accedunt notæ, &c., Amst. 1680, 12mo, without his name, which was added to the best edition, Amst. 1727. 3. Aonii Palearii Verulani Opera, *ib.* 1696, 8vo, without his name, and, by some, mistaken for one of Grævius's editions. 4. S. Aurelii Propertii Elegiarum Libri IV., *ib.* 1702, 4to; *ib.* 1727, 4to. 5. Albii Tibulli quæ extant, &c.; *ib.* 1708, 4to. His Dutch Poems were published by Hoogstraaten, Amst. 1712, 8vo, with the author's life.

BROUNCKER, (William, Viscount,) of Castle Lyons, in Ireland, son of Sir William Brouncker, afterwards made viscount in 1645, born about 1620; and, having received an excellent education, discovered an early genius for mathematics, in which he afterwards became very eminent. He was created doctor of physic, at Oxford, June 23, 1646. In 1657 and 1658, he was engaged in a correspondence of letters on mathematical subjects with Dr. John Wallis, who published them in his Commercium Epistolicum, printed 1658, at Oxford, in 4to. His own as well as his father's loyalty to the royal family having been constant and steady, he, with others of the nobility and gentry who had adhered to king Charles I. in and about London, signed the remarkable declaration published in April 1660. After the Restoration, he was made chancellor to the queen consort, and a commissioner of the navy. He was one of those who formed the Royal Society, and, by the charter of July 15, 1662, and that of April 22, 1663, was appointed the first president of it; which office he held till the anniversary election, Nov. 30, 1677. Besides the offices mentioned already, he was master of St. Katherine's, near the Tower of London; his right to which post, after a long contest between him and Sir Robert Atkyns, one of the judges, was determined in his favour, Nov. 1681. He died in 1684. He published some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, of which the chief is his Series for the Quadrature of the Hyperbola, which was the first series of the kind upon that subject.

BROUSSAIS, (Francis Joseph Victor,) a celebrated French physician, born at St. Malo, December 17, 1772. Under the superintendence of his father, who was

of the medical profession, he received but an imperfect education, and he entered the public service as an assistant-surgeon, in 1792. He served in the marines during ten years, then resorted to Paris, where he diligently pursued his studies, and took the degree of M.D. in 1803. In 1805 he again joined the army, and served in the campaigns of Germany, Holland, Italy, and Spain. At the peace, in 1814, he returned to Paris, entered into practice, was appointed chief physician and professor at the Military Hospital of Val-de-Grace, where he first promulgated those doctrines which have rendered him justly celebrated in the annals of medicine. He was attended by a large class of pupils, and in 1831 was raised to the situation of professor of general pathology in the Academy of Medicine. In this office he continued to labour with great assiduity until the time of his death, although suffering from a malignant disease, which destroyed him, in 1838. He was interred at the Père-la-Chaise, with great pomp and ceremony, on the 21st of November, the students of medicine themselves dragging along the hearse to the grave, as a mark of their respect and devotion to the deceased.

As the doctrines of Broussais exercised, and still continue to exercise, much influence in the practice of physic, it is essential to notice their nature somewhat in detail, and to mark the steps by which the professor arrived at his conclusions. Prior to the time of Broussais, when, in cases where no sensible organic alterations could be perceived, but that the progressive decay of a patient affected with chronic malady was observed, it was attributed to a mere feebleness of system, a kind of cachexy; an expression extremely vague and indistinct, and leading, often, to erroneous and mischievous treatment. In the History of Chronic Phlegmasiæ, Broussais attempted to correct this error, and endeavoured to show that inflammation is the chief agent in the production of those diseased growths and changes which are met with in the centre of the viscera, and also in the texture of their lining membranes; and that these are the real causes of that invisible exhaustion and decay which had, hitherto, been always referred to debility of the solids, and depravation of the fluids of the body. The practice suggested by this knowledge has proved that many of these affections are by no means to be regarded as incurable; hence an important step has been attained in the science of the healing art. It would occupy a much more extended space than the arrangement of our pages will admit of, to trace the influence of the researches of Broussais in the nature and treatment of various diseases, particularly fevers, on which much controversy has been excited; it is sufficient here to remark that, although the doctrines of Broussais are not universally admitted, nor perhaps tenable to the extent to which he has advanced them, yet it is unquestionable that they have done much towards establishing a more rational and correct system of treatment, and thrown great light on many hitherto obscure points in pathological science. In his Examination of Medical Doctrines, he pointed out the absurdity of expecting to advance the science of medicine merely by forming groups of symptoms into particular diseases. The symptoms, he contended, were nothing but the external and obvious evidences of the malady involving the organs in abnormal changes. He proposed to view fevers as we do inflammations, to localize them in certain parts, or organs, and to show that the morbid changes of structure which are going on, are the real existing causes of fevers; and not, as had hitherto been supposed, the effects of them. At the same time, he strongly inculcated the propriety of extreme caution in our reasoning on those cases where the *mobile* of the fever is not apparent.

The researches of Broussais, in the History of the Phlegmasiæ, have occasioned the subject of inflammation to be studied, discussed, and specialized, much more than it was formerly; and where inflammation cannot be proved to exist, irritation is supposed to be present, and is now deemed to be the agent in producing a host of organic diseases, which were before merely enumerated in detail. The relations between the changes and vitiations of the fluids, and the different sorts of inflammatory and irritative actions, are now attentively and most zealously examined. His Treatise on Physiology applied to Pathology, brought out in parts, during four successive years, and devoted to the examination of the etiology of diseases, and to the tracing of those functional aberrations from the healthy to the diseased state, which are caused by the influence of the external agencies continually operating on the living body, has deservedly excited the greatest attention, and been translated into various languages. He contends, in accordance with

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what he calls the physiological school of medicine, that no disease is ever primarily and essentially general; that is, affecting equally, and at once, every part of the system. Disease begins always in one individual organ, even when the disease depends upon a cause which induces an alteration in the humours or fluids of the body, such as the exciting cause of small-pox, typhus, &c. The great aim of the practitioner ought, therefore, to be, to discover the primitive seat of the disorder, as he may thereby be often enabled to check, and even strangle the nascent evil.

The publications of Broussais are,—Thèse sur la Fièvre Hectique, Paris, 1805, 8vo. Histoire des Phlegmasies Chroniques, Paris, 1808, 2 vols, 8vo. Lettre sur la Service de Santé Interieur, Paris, 1811, 8vo. Examen de la Doctrine Médicale généralement adoptée, Paris, 1816, 8vo. Examen des Systèmes de Nosologie, précedé de Propositions renfermant la Substance de la Médicine Physiologique, Paris, 1821, 8vo. Traité de Physiologie appliquée à la Pathologie, Paris, 1824, 8vo. Catéchisme de la Médecine Physiologique, Paris, 1824, 8vo. De la Théorie Médicale, dite Pathologique, Paris, 1826, 8vo. De l'Irritation et de la Folie, Paris, 1828, 8vo. Commentaires des Propositions de Pathologie consignées dans l'Examen, Paris, 1829, 2 vols, 8vo. Réponse aux Critiques de l'Ouvrage sur l'Irritation et la Folie, Paris, 1829, 8vo. Mémoires sur la Philosophie de la Médecine et sur l'Influence de la Médecine Physiologique, Paris, 1832, 8vo. De Cholera-Morbus epidemique, Paris, 1832, 8vo. Cours de Pathologie et de Thérapeutiques Générales, Paris, 1835, 5 tom. 8vo. Cours de Phrénologie, Paris, 1836, 8vo. He also published several papers in the Mémoires de l'Academie, in the Annales de la Médecine Physiologique, and in the Journal de Phrénologie.

BROUSSON, (Claude,) a French protestant, was born at Nismes, in 1647. He was an advocate, and distinguished by his pleadings at Castres and Toulouse; and it was at his house that the deputies of the protestant churches assembled in 1683; where they took a resolution to continue to assemble, although their churches were demolished. The execution of this project occasioned violent conflicts, seditions, executions and massacres, which ended by an amnesty on the part of Louis XIV. Brousson then retired to Nismes; but, fearing to be apprehended with the principal authors of this project, who do not seem to have been comprised within the amnesty, he became a refugee at Geneva first, and thence at Lausanne. He shifted afterwards from town to town, and kingdom to kingdom, to solicit the compassion of protestant princes towards his suffering brethren in France. Returning to his own country, he traversed several provinces, exercised some time the ministry in the Cevennes, appeared at Orange, and passed to Berne, in order to escape his pursuers. He was at length taken at Oleron in 1698, and removed to Montpellier; where, being convicted of having formerly held secret correspondence with the enemies of the state, and of having preached in defiance of the edicts, he was broken upon the wheel. He was a man of great eloquence as well as zeal, highly esteemed among strangers, and regarded as a martyr by those of his own persuasion. Brousson was the author of many works in favour of the Calvinists;—The State of the Reformed in France; Letters to the Clergy of France; Letters of the Protestants in France to all other Protestants. These were printed at the expense of the elector of Brandenburg, and dispersed in all the protestant courts of Europe. Remarks upon Amelotte's Translation of the New Testament; in which other controversial matters were treated of.

BROUSSONET, (Peter Augustus Maria,) an eminent French naturalist and physician, born at Montpellier in 1761. At the age of eighteen he was appointed by the university of his native place to fill a professor's chair, having written an admirable paper, entitled, Variæ Positiones circa Respirationem. Six years after, he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences by a unanimous vote, a case which had not occurred from the foundation of that learned body; but their choice appeared amply justified by the several dissertations on natural history, botany, and medicine, which he published. It was his earnest wish to establish the system of Linnæus more extensively in France. With this view, as well as for his own improvement, he went to Paris, and examined the collections and museums, but not finding sufficient materials for his purpose, he determined to visit the most celebrated foreign collections, and came first to England, where he was admitted an honorary member of the Royal Society, and where he began his labours on his celebrated work on fishes.

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On his return to Paris, he was appointed perpetual secretary of the Society of Agriculture, which the intendant Berthier de Sauvigny resigned for him. In 1789, he was appointed a member of the electoral college of Paris, and like the other electors, was to supply such vacancies as were occasioned by any interruptions in the exercise of the office of magistracy; and the day it was his turn to go to the Hôtel de Ville, he saw his friend and protector, Berthier, barbarously murdered by the populace. Broussonet was then ordered to superintend the provisions of the capital, and was frequently in danger of his life at that turbulent period. In 1791, he had a seat in the legislative assembly, but quitted Paris the year following for his native city, from which he was soon obliged to make his escape; and after many dangers, arrived at Madrid, where he was gladly received, and liberally assisted by the literati of that city. There, however, the French emigrants were so enraged at his having filled any office under the revolutionary government, that they obliged him to leave Madrid, and soon after, Lisbon, to which he had removed. At last he had an opportunity of going out as physician to an embassy which the United States sent to the emperor of Morocco; and, on this occasion, his friend Sir Joseph Banks, hearing of his distresses, remitted him a thousand pounds. After his arrival at Morocco, he employed all his leisure hours in extending his botanical knowledge; and learning that his native country was recovering from its late anarchy, he solicited and obtained permission to return, when the directory appointed him consul at Teneriffe, where he resided for two years. In 1796, on his return, he was admitted a member of the Institute, and again became professor of botany at Montpellier, with the direction of the botanical garden. He was afterwards chosen a member of the legislative body, but died July 27, 1807, at Montpellier, of an apoplectic stroke. He published, besides his thesis on Respiration already mentioned, Ichthyologia, sistens Piscium Descriptiones et Icones, London, 1782, containing descriptions of the most rare fishes; Essai sur l'Histoire Naturelle de quelques Espèces de Moines, décrites à la Manière de Linnée, 1784, 8vo. This is the translation of a Latin satire on the monks, which appeared in Germany in 1783. Année Rurale, ou Calendrier à l'Usage des Cultivateurs, Paris, 1787-8, 2 vols, 12mo; Notes pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Ecole de Médecine de Montpellier pendant l'An VI., Montpellier, 1795, 8vo; La Feuille du Cultivateur, 1788, and following years, 8 vols, 4to. He also contributed many interesting papers to the Academy of Sciences, among which are, Description des Chiens de Mer; Mémoires sur le Loup de Mer; sur le Silure Trembleur; sur les Vaisseaux Spermatiques des Poissons; Description d'une Espèce de Sainfoin, dont les Feuilles sont dans un Mouvement continuel; Mémoire sur la Respiration des Poissons; Mémoire sur les Dents; Mémoire sur la Réproduction des Nageoires des Poissons; sur l'Art de Faire la Toile avec les Tiges du Genêt d'Espagne. (Biog. Univ. Chalmers.)

BROUWER, or BRAUWER, (Adrian,) a celebrated painter. According to some, he was born at Oudenarde, in Flanders; others say, at Haerlem, in Holland, in 1608. His parents were extremely poor, and his mother supported her family by selling to the country people little works of embroidery, made from patterns designed by her son. Francis Hals, an eminent artist of Haerlem, passing by her house, perceived the young Brouwer thus employed, and drawing with facility and taste; this induced him to ask the boy whether he was desirous of becoming a painter? To which he gladly consented; and his mother agreed that he should become the pupil of Hals. The genius of Brouwer was not long in developing itself; and he so far surpassed his fellow pupils, that Hals separated him from his companions, and kept him closely employed in painting small pictures, which were much admired. These were readily sold for large prices by his instructor, who, being of a sordid disposition, treated the young painter with severity, secluding him from society, lest he should discover the value of his talents. Adrian van Ostade, who was also a fellow pupil of Brouwer's, found an opportunity of advising him to escape from the tyranny and injustice of his master, which he soon after effected, and took refuge at Amsterdam. In a few days he painted a picture of some Boors fighting, which he gave to the master of the house where he lodged, requesting him to endeavour to dispose of it for him. His landlord, who happened to be a picture dealer, returned in a short time, and presented the painter with a hundred ducats, which he had received for the picture. This sudden stroke of good fortune, instead of producing the effect that might have been expected, of

stimulating him to industrious exertion, unfortunately furnished him with the means of indulging his natural propensity for prodigality and intemperance, and he spent the whole in a tavern in the course of ten days. On his return, pennyless, to his lodgings, he was questioned as to what he had done with his money; he replied, "It was a burden to me while I had it; thank Heaven, now am I free." This oscillation between labour and idle extravagance marked the whole of his future life. Being desirous of visiting Antwerp, where his works were already known and admired, particularly by Rubens, he set out for that city at a period when the States General were at war with Spain; and having neglected to provide himself with a passport, he was taken into custody as a spy, and sent a prisoner to the citadel, where the duke d'Arenberg, a great patron of the arts, was there confined. It was in vain that Brouwer assured the governor that he was only a painter: at length the duke interfered in his behalf, and caused him to be furnished with materials for painting, that he might convince them of the truth of his assertion. Brouwer chose for his subject a group of soldiers, playing at cards, in a corner of the court-yard of the prison. When the picture was finished, the duke himself was astonished; and on its being shown to Rubens, he instantly exclaimed, "It is the work of Brouwer!" and offered for it the sum of 600 guilders. The duke, however, retained the picture, for which he gave the painter a much larger sum. Upon this Rubens procured his liberation, invited him to his house, and treated him with the greatest kindness; but the good order and arrangement that presided there, were in no way suited to the disposition of Brouwer, who soon withdrew himself from the society of Rubens, and returned to his accustomed habits of low debauchery and excess, to which he at length fell a victim, in his thirty-second year. He died in 1640, in the public hospital, and was buried in an obscure manner; but Rubens caused his remains to be reinterred, with respectful solemnity, in the church of the Carmelites; and so great was his admiration of his genius, that he proposed further to honour his memory by placing an epitaph on his tomb; but he himself died before this object could be effected. The works of Brouwer are extremely scarce, and are justly valued for their peculiar excellence. Although the persons he represented were of the lowest grade, and the frolics of his drunken associates were the subjects of his pictures, still the vivacity of his genius has delineated them with such exquisite truth, life, and character, and their passions and movements are so admirably expressed, that the vulgarity of the scene is neutralized by the fascination of his pencil, and the brilliancy and clearness of his colouring. There are a few etchings by Brouwer, executed with great spirit, and full of character.

BROUZET, (M.) a distinguished French physician, born at Beziers, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. He took his doctor's degree in 1736, and was appointed physician to the king, and to the royal infirmary and hospitals of Fontainebleau, where he died about 1778. He was a correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris, and is known as the author of an excellent work entitled, Essai sur l'Education Médicinale des Enfans, et sur leurs Maladies, Paris, 1754, 2 vols, 12mo. It was translated into English, Lond. 1755, 8vo. He is also the author of Analyse des Anciennes Eaux Minérales de Passy, inserted in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, tom. ii.

BROWALLIUS, (John,) bishop of Abo, in Finland, vice-chancellor of the university of that city, and member of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm, born 1707. From his twelfth year he evinced a decided inclination for the study of the natural sciences; but as he advanced in age, he also devoted himself to theology, and the duties of the ecclesiastical office. He was consecrated a bishop with universal approbation in 1749. His death took place in 1755. He published forty-eight dissertations on various subjects, many of which combine natural history and theology; amongst these may be mentioned—De Duratione Mentis, de introducenda in Scholis et Gymnasiis Historiæ Naturalis Lectione, de Irâ, de Coercitione Hæreticorum, de Sudore Lapidum, de Fundamento Telluris ex Occasione Job 26, de Causis Frigoris Hiemalis, de Tenebris Egyptiacis, Harmonia Fructificationis Plantarum cum Generatione Animalium, de Pugnis Literatorum ridiculis, de docta Ignorantia, de Usu Scientiæ Naturalis in Theologia revelata. Decas Aphorismorum de Providentia Divina. He warmly espoused the cause of Linnæus against his adversaries, and received the honour of having a genus of plants named after him, *Browallia*.

BROWELL, (William,) lieutenant-

governor of Greenwich hospital. He was born in 1759, and entered the naval service in the year 1771, as a midshipman, on board the *Merlin* sloop, commanded by captain (afterwards Sir Samuel) Marshall. He followed his captain into the *Princess Amelia*, then fitting for the flag-ship of Sir George Bridges Rodney, and sailed in her to Jamaica. The *Princess Amelia* being ordered home, young Browell accompanied the admiral into the *Portland*, and remained in her on the West Indian station until the admiral returned to England. Soon after he was entered on board the *Levant*, of 28 guns, captain the honourable George Murray, Mr. Gower (afterwards Sir Erasmus), with whom he served in the West Indies, being first lieutenant of her. The *Levant* sailed for the Mediterranean to join that station; and, on the breaking out of war with America, was ordered to cruise in the Bay of Biscay, when Mr. Browell, in consequence of his steadiness and good conduct, although very young, was sent in a prize into Lisbon, where he was detained for three months waiting for his ship, until his friend captain Marshall, in the *Arethusa*, putting into the Tagus, gladly received him on board, and kept him in his ship, on active service, till he was appointed master's mate into the *Victory*, of 100 guns, then bearing the flag of admiral Keppel, under whom his father also had served. He was in the *Victory* during the action off Ushant, when he so distinguished himself that the admiral, on the 10th of November, 1778, promoted him to lieutenant, into the *Bienfaisant*, of 64 guns, captain M'Bride, which was particularly distinguished in the action with the squadron under Don Juan de Langara, in 1780. From the *Bienfaisant* lieutenant Browell followed captain M'Bride into the *Artois*; and in the action off the Dogger Bank, between the fleets commanded by Sir Hugh Parker and admiral Zoutman, on captain M'Cartney being killed, he volunteered to go on board the *Princess Amelia*, and (the first lieutenant being wounded) took charge of her; and in a short time, from the greatest confusion, produced perfect order and regularity; for which he received the thanks of the admiral. He remained in the *Artois* until the peace, in 1782. He was then appointed to the *Princess Royal*, captain Faulkner, guard-ship at Portsmouth, and removed with him into the *Triumph*. In the armament in 1790 he was appointed first lieutenant of the *Canada* (74), captain the hon. Hugh Seymour Conway, who was forced to leave her for a short time, having accidentally received a violent blow on the head by a hand lead, which a seaman was throwing. In the interim, Mr. Browell had the pleasure of serving under his friend Sir Erasmus Gower, who became the acting captain. In 1791 he was appointed first lieutenant of the *Alcide* (74), captain Sir Andrew Douglas. In 1793 he was appointed first lieutenant of the *Leviathan* (74), captain the hon. Hugh Seymour Conway; and sailed to the Mediterranean in the fleet commanded by lord Hood. On our taking possession of Toulon, August 28, 1793, his captain was sent home with despatches, leaving him in command of the ship in his absence, during which period he was actively employed, and, among other services, in conveying Sardinian troops from Oneglia. In 1794 he was promoted to the rank of commander, into the *Prince Edward*, armed ship, which attended lord Moira's army to Ostend, until the evacuation of that place. In 1795 he was appointed captain of the *Sanspareil*, bearing the flag of rear-admiral lord Hugh Seymour, an 80-gun ship, captured from the French in lord Howe's action of the 1st of June, 1794, and afterwards taken into our service. This beautiful ship had all the fine qualities of a man-of-war. She was noted also for her strict discipline and excellent interior arrangements; but she was still more remarkable for the number of young officers who served in her at that period, and who afterwards distinguished themselves during the war; many of whom are now high in the service, and by all of whom captain Browell was most highly esteemed, their friendship for him terminating only with his life.

In lord Bridport's action, on the 23d June, 1795, the *Sanspareil* bore a conspicuous part. On the breaking out of the mutiny at Portsmouth, the *Sanspareil*, being uninfected by the evil feeling which had spread itself through the fleet, was ordered to reinforce the North Sea squadron. She shortly after returned and joined the Channel fleet. Up to this period captain Browell had been constantly employed a-float, had seen much and arduous service, and by his skill, courage, and activity, had acquired numerous friends. Every senior officer under whom he had served, had been desirous, on changing his ship, of taking him with him. He had been highly valued as a first lieutenant. He was at this time flag-captain to rear-admiral lord Hugh

NAVAL BIOGRAPHY

Seymour, an officer of high rank and influence, strongly attached to him, and was in command of one of the finest ships in his majesty's service. A war, of unprecedented length had begun, and every circumstance appeared to combine to ensure him a brilliant course, which might have enrolled his name among those whose exploits have immortalized them. But one of those untoward accidents that no human prudence could have foreseen, or caution have prevented, put a stop to his active career. Returning to his boat from his house at Gosport, he passed by a warehouse, and under a package of wool which the warehousemen were in the act of lowering by a crane from an upper story. At the moment, the iron hook gave way, and captain Browell must inevitably have been crushed to death, had he not made a spring, which bore him clear from under it, but did not carry him far enough to escape from the rebound; he was struck in the back, and received an injury in the spine, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, and which quite unfitted him for sea duty. He in consequence resigned his command of the *Sanspareil.* He was afterwards appointed to a royal yacht at Deptford. In 1805, he was nominated a captain of Greenwich hospital; and in 1809, on the death of captain Boucher, he was made lieutenant-governor, in which situation he continued until his death, which took place in 1831. (Ann. Obituary.)

BROWER, (Christopher,) a learned Jesuit, born at Arnheim, in 1559. He became a member of the college at Cologne, in 1580, where he was distinguished for his talents. He taught philosophy at Treves, was afterwards rector of the college of Fulde, and chiefly employed at his leisure hours in composing his works, which procured him the esteem of many men of learning, especially cardinal Baronius, who often mentions him in his Annals of the Church in terms of high commendation. He died in 1617. He published an edition of Venantius Fortunatus, with notes and additions, Cologne, 1624, 4to; Scholia on the Poems of Rabanus Maurus, in vol. vi. of the works of Maurus; Antiquitates Fuldenses, 1612, 4to; Sidera Illustrium et S. S. Virorum qui Germaniam Rebus Gestis ornarunt, Mentz, 1616, 4to; Historia Episcoporum Trevirensium, &c. Cologne, 1626. He had also a principal hand in the Antiquities and Annals of Treves, 1626, 2 vols, folio, and reprinted 1670; but some antiquaries are of opinion that in his anxiety to give correct copies of certain ancient documents, he took liberties with the originals which tend to lessen the authority of his transcripts. (Moreri. Chalmers.)

BROWN, (William,) an English poet, born at Tavistock, in Devonshire, in 1590. After receiving the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of his native place, he was removed to Exeter college, Oxford; and soon afterwards became tutor to Robert Dormer, earl of Carnarvon. When he left the university, he was taken into the family of the earl of Pembroke; and he improved his fortune so much, that he purchased an estate. His poetical publications procured him a very great reputation; they are entitled, Britannia's Pastorals; The Shepherd's Pipe; An Elegy on the Death of Prince Henry, eldest son of James I. (Wood's Athen. Oxon.)

BROWN, (Thomas,) a facetious but immoral writer, born at Shiffnal, in Shropshire, and educated at Newport school in that county, from whence he removed to Christchurch, Oxford, whence he was soon obliged to abscond, on account of the scandalous irregularity of his life. He then became schoolmaster of Kingston-upon-Thames; but he soon quitted a situation for which he was but ill fitted by the profligacy of his manners. Thence he proceeded to London, where the booksellers were his chief patrons; though it is said that the earl of Dorset was his friend, and once presented him at dinner with a bank note of fifty pounds, while Dryden, who was at table, received one of a hundred. Though so lost to serious reflection, and often to every virtuous resolution, it is said that he contemplated his approaching dissolution with horror and dismay, and expressed strong feelings of remorse. Brown published a number of satirical pieces in a strain of low coarse humour, but evincing, at the same time, much genius and learning. He died in 1704. His works were published in 1707, in 4 vols, 12mo.

BROWN, (Moses,) a man who, from a pen-cutter, acquired some eminence as a poet and writer. By the advice of Hervey he took orders, and was promoted to the vicarage of Olney, Bucks, and the chaplainship of Morden college. He published two dramatic pieces, Polidus, or Distressed Love, a tragedy; and, Allbedevilled, a farce. Besides Percy Lodge, a poem; Sunday Thoughts, in blank verse; an edition of Walton's Angler,

and Piscatory Eclogues; and some poems in the Gentleman's Magazine, when first undertaken by Cave. He died Sept. 13, 1787, aged 84.

BROWN, (Ulysses Maximilian de,) a general of eminence in the imperial armies, a son of Ulysses, baron Brown, in the Austrian service, and born at Basle, in 1705. His intrepidity and coolness were displayed in the various encounters at Belgrade, in Corsica, Parma, Guastalla, Banjaluca, Veletri, Placentia, Genoa, and Lobositz. In 1744 he went into Italy, where he signalized his gallantry in several engagements. He contributed principally to the victory of Placentia in 1746; and captured Genoa, whence he effected a masterly retreat. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Potshernitz on the 6th of May, 1757, and died at Prague, on the 26th of June following, aged 52; leaving behind him the character of a most consummate general, and an able and skilful negotiator. His life was published in two separate volumes in German and French, 1757.

BROWN, (James, D.D.) an English divine, born at Rothbury, in Northumberland, November 5, 1715, and educated at St. John's, Cambridge. During the rebellion in 1745 he behaved with great spirit as a volunteer at the siege of Carlisle, and distinguished himself as a popular preacher and as an elegant writer, so that he gained the patronage of Osbaldiston, bishop of Carlisle, who obtained for him the living of Moreland, in Westmoreland, and afterwards Great Horkesley, in Essex, and on the resignation of it, St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The consequence and authority which he had acquired in the republic of letters, introduced him to the company of great men, and even procured him an invitation from the empress of Russia, to come to Petersburg, to assist and direct the establishments which she wished to form for the education and improvement of her subjects. This proposal, which had been made by means of Dr. Dumaresque, the chaplain of the English factory of Petersburg, and which was so honourable to the empress, was cheerfully accepted by Dr. Brown; but while preparing for his journey, a sudden attack of the gout and rheumatism so unfeebled his delicate constitution, and diminished the powers of his mind, that, in a fatal moment of dejection and melancholy, he cut his throat with a razor, September 23, 1766, in his fifty-first year. The most popular works of this ingenious but unfortunate man, were, An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times, of which seven editions were printed in little more than a year, 1757; a second volume of the Estimate; Honour, a poem; Essay on Satire; Essays on Shaftesbury's Characteristics; Barbarossa, a tragedy, 1755, and next year Athelstan, a tragedy, both acted with great popularity under Garrick; A Dialogue of the Dead between Aristides and Pericles; A Political Performance to defend Mr. Pitt's Character; History of the Use and Progress of Poetry and Music; A Letter to Dr. Lowth, who, in a pamphlet on the divine legation of Moses, had accused him of being a flatterer of Warburton; and Sermons; besides Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness, and Faction; and some anonymous tracts, &c. (Biog. Brit.)

BROWN, (John,) a Scotch divine, born at Kerpoo, in the county of Perth, in 1722. He was entirely self-taught, yet became master of the learned, and of some of the modern tongues. He was chosen pastor of a congregation of seceders at Haddington, where also he conducted a seminary for youth. He died in 1787. His works are:—1. The Self-Interpreting Bible, 2 vols, 4to. 2. A Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols, 8vo. 3. Explication of Scripture Metaphors, 12mo. 4. History of the Seceders, 12mo. 5. The Christian Student and Pastor, 12mo. 6. Letters on the Government of the Christian Church, 8vo. 7. General History of the Church, 2 vols, 12mo. 8. Select Remains, with his Life prefixed.

BROWN, (John,) a celebrated English physician, born in 1735, at the village of Lintlaws, or Preston, Berwickshire. Educated at the grammar-school at Dunse, he soon attained the head of the school, manifesting great aptitude for classical learning. The necessitous circumstances of his family doomed him to the occupation of a weaver; but his teacher (Mr. Cruikshank), a man of great erudition, lamenting his devotion to a mechanical employment, gratuitously undertook his farther education, and the views of the pupil were then directed towards preaching, and supporting a sect of seceders to which both his parents belonged. Brown, however, soon quitted the sect, and attached himself to the established church. He acted as usher at Mr. Cruikshank's school, and had opportunities of making himself acquainted with the best Latin classics, and he was no less familiar with Greek literature. Having made up his mind to devote himself to medicine

as the most eligible course he could pursue, he went to Edinburgh, where he supported himself by teaching his fellow-pupils in the learned languages, and in writing their theses upon their taking degrees in medicine. He was a man of great vivacity and wit, possessed much conversational power, and consequently became a great favourite with the pupils, and unfortunately contracted habits unfavourable to his success in life. He displayed great oratorical powers at the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, of which, in 1776, and also in 1780, he was elected the president; and he attracted the notice of the celebrated Cullen, whose children he was engaged to instruct, and to whom he was otherwise useful by his knowledge of the Latin language. Brown determined upon qualifying himself to fill a chair at one of the colleges in America, but Cullen could not spare him, and promised to obtain for him the first vacant professorship in Edinburgh. This, however, he failed to do, and Brown separated his interests from those of his patron and preceptor. He now commenced as a lecturer, and put forth those opinions, afterwards published in his Elements of Medicine, which occasioned such fierce war among medical men, both at home and abroad. A perfect *furor* appears to have prevailed in the maintenance of, or in the opposition to, those doctrines. The arena on which (Mr. Pettigrew tells us) discussion chiefly occurred, was at the Royal Medical Society, where the combatants on each side waged furious war. The debates were remarkable for the vehemence and intemperance of the speeches; and to such an extent was this violence carried, that duels were not unfrequently the result. A law was consequently enacted, ordaining that any member challenging another, for what had passed in the debates, should be expelled the society. Abroad, the excitement was equally great. The spread of his doctrines, on the continent, produced the most lively sensations. His name became celebrated in France, Spain, Italy, even in Poland, and Russia; but in Germany, especially, his opinions had great supporters, and he was looked upon as the medical Luther. At the university of Göttingen, the pupils were excited to rebellion by the intensity of the discussions, and the military were called in to quell the disturbance. And all this commotion had arisen before he took his degree in medicine, which he abstained from doing at Edinburgh, in consequence of his disputes with Cullen, but took it at St. Andrew's, September 21, 1799, remarking to Dr. Flint, upon the occasion, that although he did not enjoy the title of M.D. himself, he had yet obtained that honour for not a few. Although thus celebrated for his learning and by his doctrines, his pecuniary means were scanty. He had formed a matrimonial union with Miss Lamont, the daughter of a respectable citizen of Edinburgh, and he was encumbered with a family. He was so much distressed as to be under the necessity of delivering his lectures in a place of confinement, and compelled to subsist upon the casual bounty of friends and admirers. The influence of Cullen in Edinburgh, and the rigorous interdiction of all allusion to the "Brunonian doctrine," compelled him to withdraw from Scotland and try his fortune in London. Mr. Pettigrew has given, in his Memoir of Dr. Brown, in the Medical Portrait Gallery, a singular and amusing account of his journey to the metropolis, which exhibits his love of society and the enjoyment of those pleasures which are incompatible with the full exercise of professional duties. In London he was well received, and he commenced lecturing at his house in Golden-square, and also at the Devil Tavern in Fleet-street. He however derived but small emolument, and his practice was very confined. His literary engagements contributed somewhat to his comfort, but they were inadequate to the support of his family; embarrassments pressed heavily upon him, he was arrested and thrown into the King's Bench prison. Released from confinement by the generosity of a few friends, he contemplated various publications, but an attack of apoplexy terminated his existence October 7, 1788, in the fifty-third year of his age. His death was much lamented, and a public subscription was entered into for his family. His character has been attacked, and he has been charged with irreligion. Mr. Pettigrew has fully disproved this accusation, and has shown that in private life no man was less exceptionable or more strict in the performance of his domestic duties. The Elementa Medicinæ has gone through many editions, and has been translated into many languages. It first appeared in 1780. His doctrine, which exercised such remarkable influence in medicine, is to be found detailed in every systematic work on medicine; and although it is now maintained but by few, it has unquestionably gone far

towards abolishing the humoral pathology, and to introduce a more rational and philosophical spirit of inquiry. An Inquiry into the State of Medicine on the Principles of the Inductive Philosophy, by Robert Jones, M.D., was published at London in 1781, and is the work of Dr. Brown. In 1787 he published, Observations on the Principles of the Old System of Physic, exhibiting a compend of the new doctrine, by a gentleman conversant in the subject, which is a violent and intemperate attack upon Dr. Cullen's doctrine of spasm.

BROWN, (Thomas,) a distinguished metaphysician, born at Kirkmabreck, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in 1778. He was the youngest son of the minister of the parish, who survived his birth only a short time; and he accordingly received the rudiments of his education from his mother. In the first lesson he learnt all the letters of the alphabet, and his subsequent progress was equally remarkable. When he was seven years old he was sent to London, and placed under the care of a maternal uncle, who had him educated in some of the schools in the vicinity, where he made rapid progress in classical literature until he was fourteen years of age. In 1792 he returned to Edinburgh, and became a student of the university. To Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, to whom he was introduced in 1793, he owes his first introduction to that science in which he afterwards made such remarkable progress. That gentleman put into the young student's hands the first volume of Mr. Dugald Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind, with the perusal of which he was exceedingly captivated; and the next week he attended the professor's class. At the close of one of the lectures, he went up to Mr. Stewart, though personally a stranger to the philosopher, and submitted to him, with becoming modesty, some difficulties which the statement of one of Mr. Stewart's theories had occasioned in his mind. His objections were listened to with patience by the professor, who then candidly informed our young philosopher, that he had just received a letter from M. Prevost of Geneva, in which that distinguished man had stated a similar objection. This little incident, which reflects much honour on both parties, proved the commencement of a friendship between them which ceased only with the death of Mr. Stewart. In 1798, Brown published, Observations on the Zoonomia of Dr. Darwin; a work which, viewing it as the production of a youth of only eighteen, may be considered as a specimen rarely equalled of precocity of talents. In 1803 he took his degree of doctor of medicine; and published the first edition of his poems, in two volumes, a collection which exhibits unquestionable marks of fertility of invention and refinement of taste. Soon afterwards he published the first edition of his well-known Inquiry into the Relation of Cause and Effect; an examination of the principles put forward by Mr. Hume respecting causation. Of this work a second edition appeared in 1806; and a third, greatly enlarged and improved, in 1818. Up to 1810, Dr. Brown continued to practise as a physician; but he still cherished a yearning for his favourite pursuit, and in that year he was appointed joint lecturer in moral philosophy with professor Stewart; in whose stead he had previously addressed the students from that chair. This appointment left him but little leisure for other occupations; but after a while he became familiarized with its duties; and in 1814 he completed his Paradise of Coquettes, which, though published anonymously, was very favourably received. He died in 1820.

BROWN, (Robert,) the founder of a religious sect, at first called Brownists, and afterwards Independents, was descended from an ancient family in Rutlandshire, nearly allied to that of the lord treasurer Burleigh. Francis Brown, who was privileged by royal charter and act of parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. to remain uncovered in the presence of the court, was his grandfather. His father, Anthony Brown, resided at Tolthorp, although he himself appears to have been born at Northampton. He studied at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he soon showed a disposition for innovation in matters of religion, having imbibed puritanical notions from Thomas Cartwright, then lady Margaret's professor of divinity in that university. Being of an impetuous temper, Brown soon outstripped his guide, and wandered into new paths. Cartwright had manifested no desire to secede from the communion of the church of England, in which he held a lucrative and exalted station; rejecting diocesan episcopacy, his aim was to effect a reformation after the presbyterian model. Whereas Brown, although he received its doctrines generally in matters of faith, denounced the established church as being, in point of discipline and ceremony, altogether antichristian. His mistaken zeal carried him

even further than this; for he maintained that salvation was to be obtained no where except in the particular churches which he himself had founded. The professor had promulgated his sentiments on church government in the six following propositions; viz. 1. The names and functions of archbishops and archdeacons ought to be abolished. 2. The offices of the lawful ministers of the church, viz. bishops and deacons, ought to be reduced to the apostolical institution; bishops to preach the word of God and pray, and deacons to be employed in taking care of the poor. 3. The government of the church ought not to be entrusted to bishops' chancellors, or the officials of archdeacons; but every church should be governed by its own ministers and presbyters. 4. Ministers should not be at large, but every one should have the charge of a certain flock. 5. No man should solicit or stand as a candidate for the ministry. 6. Bishops should not be created by civil authority, but ought to be openly and fairly chosen by the church. These propositions Brown unceremoniously rescinded by one to the following effect,—That every congregation of christian men constitutes a church, of which all the members are equal, and are competent, *jure divino*, to instruct and govern themselves. Thus he altogether rejected the jurisdiction of bishops, and also that of synods, which the puritans regarded as the supreme visible source of ecclesiastical authority; neither did he allow any distinctive or indelible character to ministers of religion. Every member of the church had a vote in all matters of religion; and it was thus that ministers were made and unmade, as expediency or caprice might require. As a single congregation constituted a church, so the power of their officers was defined by its limits; they had no authority to administer the sacraments to any but those of their own society. Moreover, all being equal, a lay brother might officiate as pastor; and it was usual for some of them, after sermon, to ask questions, and to reason upon the doctrines of the preacher. What more especially distinguished the Brownists from the Independents, was their extreme intolerance, and their not keeping up a regular ministry. Brown made a first and successful essay (1581) on a Dutch congregation at Norwich, many of the members of which being anabaptists, were predisposed to receive his notions of independency; and afterwards, having gained for himself a character for zeal and sanctity, he began to attract his own countrymen. His attacks upon the established church being extremely virulent, he was convened before Dr. Freake, bishop of Norwich, and other ecclesiastical commissioners; and on his defending his schism with great insolence, he was committed to the custody of the sheriff of Norwich. His relation, lord Burleigh, however, interceded with the bishop for him, on the ground that his excesses proceeded from mistaken zeal rather than confirmed malice; and having procured his enlargement, sent him to Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, for admonition and counsel. But Brown was not to be reclaimed. Accordingly he and his adherents retired into the Netherlands, and founded churches at Middleburgh, in Zealand, and at Amsterdam and Leyden, in the province of Holland. Here they quarrelled with all other sects, and finally among themselves. Brown returned to England in 1585, and was a second time admonished by the archbishop, and with somewhat better effect than before; but he relapsed into his former errors, and was now disowned by his father. He again preached at Norwich; and on refusing to appear to the citation of Lindsell, bishop of Peterborough, was excommunicated. The solemnities of this censure proved the means of his reformation; and on his moving for absolution, he gained readmission into the church (1590.) Shortly afterwards he was presented to the rectory of Achurch, near Thrapston, in Nortamptonshire. In his new preferment, Brown forgot not only the rigour of his principles, but the gravity of his former morals, for he led a very idle and dissolute life. He was finally cast into prison when eighty years of age, on the charge of striking a constable. Here he died, in the year 1630, after boasting "that he had been committed to thirty-two prisons, in some of which he could not see his hand at noonday."

The sect of the Brownists continued to increase after Brown's defection; so that, according to a speech of Sir W. Raleigh in the House of Commons, in 1592, they amounted in England at that time to upwards of 20,000 members. In the civil wars, a mob of 2,000 Brownists entered St. Paul's cathedral, where the high commission court was sitting, and made a great tumult, crying out, "No bishops, no high commission, &c." And in 1624, Charles I. in a speech which he made at the head

of his forces, says, "You shall meet with no enemies but traitors, most of them Brownists, anabaptists, and atheists, such who desire to destroy both church and state." And in the next year, Charles made it an article in his proposition to parliament, "that a good bill might be made for the better preserving the Book of Common-Prayer from the scorn and violence of Brownists, anabaptists, and other sectaries." Many of the Brownists had under Robinson rejected their peculiar notions; and after awhile they became generally known by the name of independents, which they retain to this day.

The chief of Brown's writings are contained in a thin quarto volume, in three pieces, printed at Middleburgh in 1582. The first is entitled, A Treatise of Reformation, without tarrying for any Man, &c. The second is, A Treatise on the Twenty-third Chapter of St. Matthew, &c. The third, A Book which showeth the Life and Manners of all True Christians, &c. A controversy, in 1599, between Francis Johnson, a Brownist, and H. Jacob, throws great light upon the peculiar doctrines of the Brownists. In Johnson's writings, the officers and ministers of the established church, from the archbishop to the organ-blower, are denounced as anti-christian and a "viperous generation." The evil life of the minister of religion takes away the efficacy of the sacraments. All forms of prayer are unlawful; and the Lord's Prayer is only a model for extempore prayer. Matrimony is merely a civil contract; with other tenets equally opposed to God's word and the well-being of society. Many of these pernicious doctrines were effectually exposed in a masterly treatise by Dr. Hall, bishop of Norwich, entitled, A Common Apology of the Church of England, &c.

BROWN, (John,) a Scotch artist, born at Edinburgh, in 1752. He went to Italy in 1771; and, during a residence there of ten years, devoted himself to the study of the productions of Raphael and Michael Angelo. He was much respected by lord Monboddo. Brown was not only an excellent draughtsman, but a sound scholar, endued with a just and refined taste in all liberal and polite arts, and a man of great moral worth and integrity. He died 5th September, 1787.

BROWN, (James,) an enlightened Scotch traveller, born at Kelso, in 1709. He was educated at Westminster, where he made considerable proficiency in classical literature. In 1722 he accompanied his father to Constantinople, and, having a great natural inclination for the study of language, he speedily acquired a competent knowledge of the Turkish, modern Greek, and Italian; and, on his return home, in 1725, he soon made himself master of Spanish. In 1732 he originated that useful mercantile publication, The Directory, or List of Principal Trades in London; and having taken some pains to lay the foundation of it, he consigned it to Kent, the printer, in Finch-lane, Cornhill, who made a fortune by regularly continuing its publication. In 1741 Mr. Brown entered into an agreement with several London merchants, members of the Russia Company, with a view to the establishment of a mercantile intercourse with Persia, to be carried on through Russia. Pursuant to this arrangement, he sailed for Riga, at the latter end of that year; thence he passed through Russia, down the Wolga, to Astracan, and coasted the Caspian Sea to Reshd, in Persia, where he established a factory, and continued to reside for four years. In the course of this period he travelled in state to the camp of Nadir Shah, commonly known by the name of Kouli Khan, to whom he was charged with a letter from George II. While he resided in that country, he applied himself very assiduously to the study of the language, in which he made so great a proficiency, that, on his return to England, he compiled a very copious Persian Dictionary and Grammar, with many curious specimens of Persian manuscript; but the work has never been published. He returned to London about five years after the commencement of his connexion with this mercantile association, being dissatisfied with some of its proceedings, and died in 1787. (Gent. Mag. Chalmers.)

BROWN, (Charles Brockden,) the first eminent American novelist, born at Philadelphia, in 1771. From childhood he manifested an ardent passion for reading. He chose the law for his profession, but took a distaste to it, and was never called to the bar. Thenceforward he devoted himself to metaphysics, general literature and politics. His first work was Alcuin, a wild series of speculations on the fancied evils of marriage. Wieland, his first novel, appeared in 1798. It was followed by Ormond, Arthur Mervyn, Edgar Huntley, and Clara Howard, before 1801; and by Jane Talbot, in 1804. Carwin, and some other unfinished

pieces, were published after his death, in 1822. He established two literary journals, The Monthly Magazine, and American Review, commenced in April 1799, and continued to the end of 1800; and the Literary Magazine and American Register, commenced in October 1803, and continued five years. In 1806, he commenced a half-yearly work, The American Register, of which he lived to complete 5 vols. He published also some political pamphlets. An over-studious and sedentary life, acting on a delicate constitution, brought on consumption, of which he died, February 22, 1810.

Brown's novels, after being long forgotten, acquired a sudden popularity in England. In style, they bear some resemblance to those of Godwin, whom Brown greatly admired. Their leading traits are rich and correct diction, variety of incident, vivid scenes of joy and sorrow; a minute development, and strong display of emotion; and a powerful use of wonderful phenomena in the physical faculties and habits of man. Almost all is new and strange in his machinery and situations, but he deals too much in the horrible and criminal. Extravagant and consummate depravity actuates too many of his characters. His scenes may rivet attention, and his plots excite the keenest curiosity, yet they pain the heart beyond the privilege of fiction, and leave in the imagination only a crowd of terrific phantoms. Arthur Mervyn deserves notice in an historical light, as presenting a fearfully true picture of the ravages formerly made by the yellow fever in the American cities. The scene is laid at Philadelphia, in the pestilence of 1793. Brown's novels were reprinted at Boston, in 6 vols, 8vo, 1828. (Dunlap's Life of C. B. Brown, 1822. Encycl. Americana. Allen's Amer. Biog.)

BROWNE, (Patrick, M.D.) was born about the year 1720, at Woodstock, in the county of Mayo, Ireland; he was the fourth son of Edward Browne, Esq., a gentleman of a respectable and wealthy family. In 1737 he went to reside with a relative in Antigua; but in consequence of an impaired state of health from the effects of the climate, he returned to Europe, and spent five years at Paris, in pursuing his medical studies. After a residence of two years at Leyden, he graduated at the university of that city. Here he formed an intimacy with Gronovius and Muschenbroek, and opened a correspondence with Linnæus. He proceeded thence to London, where he remained about two years, improving his medical knowledge by a diligent attendance at St. Thomas's Hospital. He then proceeded to Jamaica, where he devoted himself to the examination of the natural productions of that island, with a zeal scarcely less ardent than that displayed by Sir Hans Sloane in the same field. In 1755 he published, in London, an improved map of Jamaica, which produced a profit of 400 guineas; and in 1756 appeared the following work, on which his reputation entirely rests, The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica, in one volume, folio, with 49 engravings of subjects of natural history, maps, &c. Of this work there were but 250 copies printed by subscription. Unfortunately all the copperplates, as well as the original drawings by the celebrated G. D. Ehret, were consumed by the great fire in Cornhill, Nov. 7, 1765. Besides the above work, which is both rare and valuable, he sent to Sir Joseph Banks a catalogue of the plants growing in the Sugar Islands, and maintained a correspondence with Linnæus up to the time of his death. Having returned to the county of Mayo, he published, in Exshaw's Magazine, 1774, a catalogue of the birds, and, subsequently, a catalogue of the fishes, of Ireland; and in 1788 he prepared for the press a catalogue of the plants of the north west counties of Ireland, containing above 700 plants, mostly observed by himself. This has never been published, nor does it appear to have been examined by subsequent writers on Irish botany. When in Antigua, he married a native of that island, but had no issue. He spent the last years of his life in his native county; and, being in easy circumstances, indulged his liberal disposition by relieving the wants of the poor in his neighbourhood, and by assisting them with his professional advice. He died in 1790, much regretted, and was interred in the family burying-place at Crosboyne. (Ann. Reg. 1795.)

BROWNE, (John,) born at Oxford, in 1719. One of the most distinguished of English engravers of landscapes; his plates are etched and engraved in a masterly style.

BROWNE, (Sir Anthony,) an English judge, the son of Sir Weston Browne, of Abbess-Roding, in Essex, was born in that county, and educated at Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, in 1553, where he became eminent for his legal ability. In 1554 he was made sergeant-at-law, and soon after

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was appointed sergeant to the king and queen (Philip and Mary). In 1558 he was made lord chief justice of the Common Pleas; but was removed upon queen Mary's decease, to make way for Sir James Dyer. Queen Elizabeth, however, had so high an opinion of his talents, that, on her accession, she permitted him to retain the situation of puisne judge on the bench as long as he lived. It is even said that he refused the place of lord keeper, which was offered to him when the queen thought of removing Sir Nicholas Bacon, for being concerned in Hales's Book, written against the Scottish line, in favour of the house of Suffolk. Sir Anthony Browne died at his house in Essex, 6th May, 1567. Plowden says of him, that "he was a judge of profound genius, and great eloquence."

BROWNE, (Sir William,) an eminent English physician, a native of Norfolk, born in 1692. He was entered of Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1707, and took the degree of M.D. in 1721. He practised at Lynn, and afterwards in London, where he died, March 10, 1774. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, filled various offices in the Royal College of Physicians, was president in the years 1767 and 1768, and for several years father of the college. He warmly maintained their privileges against Dr. Schomberg, and the licentiates, which caused him to fall under the satirical lash of Foote, in his "Devil upon Two Sticks." Foote gave an exact representation of him upon the stage, with his identical wig and coat, and odd figure, and glass stiffly applied to his eye, according with the description given of him by bishop Warburton to bishop Hurd. Browne sent him a card complimenting him upon having so happily represented him; but as he had forgot the muff, he sent him his own. He was a man of considerable learning, and much esteemed as a physician, but his manners were very eccentric, and many whimsical things are related of him. He, on one occasion, nailed a pamphlet that had been written against him upon the door of his house in Queen-square, that it might be generally seen. When eighty years of age, he went to Batson's coffeehouse in his laced coat, and laced and fringed white gloves, to show himself to Mr. Crosby, then lord mayor. A gentleman present observing how well he looked, he replied, that he had "neither wife nor debts." He was physician to George II. by whom he was knighted, principally through the interest of the duke of Montagu. At an early period of his life, he selected three books—the Greek New Testament, by Bleau, the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, and the Elzevir edition of Horace; expecting from the first to draw divinity, from the second physic, and from the last good sense and vivacity. In his will he says, "On my coffin, when in the grave, I desire may be deposited, in its leather case, or coffin, my pocket Elzevir Horace, Comes Viæ, Vitæque dulcis et utilis, worn out with and by me." His will was written in Greek, Latin, and English. It is singularly demonstrative of his character and his oddities; but it is not deficient in philanthropy. In addition to various bequests, he leaves three gold medals to be given yearly to three undergraduates of Cambridge, on the commencement-day, for the best Greek ode in imitation of Sappho, the best ode in imitation of Horace, and the best Greek and Latin epigrams, the former after the manner of the Anthologia, the latter after the model of Martial. He also founded a scholarship, tenable for seven years. His publications are numerous, but unimportant. They are curious and witty, and dreadfully burthened with quotations in the learned languages. It is sufficient to notice, a Translation of Gregory's Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics, to which he added some papers on the Foci of Specula, &c. Ode in Imitation of Horace, Ode 3, lib. iii., addressed to Sir Robert Walpole, Lond. 1765, 4to. Opuscula varia utriusque Linguæ Medicinam, &c. *ib.* 4to. Appendix altera ad Opuscula, &c. Lond. 1768, 4to. A Farewell Oration at the College of Physicians, *ib.* 4to. Fragment, J. H. Browne, sive Anti-Bolingbrokius Lib. I. *ib.* 1768, 4to. Fragment, J. H. B., completum, Lond. 1769, 4to. Appendix ad Opuscula, Lond. 1770, 4to. Three more odes, English and Latin, Lond. 1771, 4to. Opuscula omnia, Lond. 1772, 4to. A New Year's Gift; a Problem and Demonstration on the Thirty-nine Articles, Lond. 1772, 4to. A reprint of the Pill Plot: to Dr. Ward, a Quack of Merry Memory, Lond. 1734—1772, 4to. Corrections, in verse, from the Father of the College to his Son Cadogan, &c. Lond. 1772, 4to Speech to the Royal Society, Lond. 1772, 4to. Elegy and Address, Lond. 1773, 4to. A Proposal on our Coin, Lond. 1774, 4to. A Latin version of Job, unfinished, 4to.

BROWNE, (Andrew,) a Scotch physician of the seventeenth century, known

only by his works:—A Vindicatory Schedula, containing the New Cure of Fevers, Edinb. 1691, 8vo. De Febribus Tentamen Theoretico-practicum, &c. Edinb. 1695, 8vo. Bellum Medicinale, Edinb. 1699, 3vo. A Vindication of Sydenham's Method of curing Continual Fevers, Lond. 1700, 8vo. Motive of Cold Baths, Lond. 1707. 8vo.

BROWNE, (Joseph,) an English physician of the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries. He is the author of—Lecture of Anatomy against the Circulation of the Blood, Lond. 1698, 1701, 4to. The Modern Practice of Physic vindicated, Lond. 1703, 1704, 1705, 12mo. An Essay towards the forming a True Idea of Fundamentals in Physick, upon the Mechanism and Structure of the Blood, Lond. 1709, 12mo. Institutions of Physick, Lond. 1714, 8vo. Practical Treatise on the Plague, Lond. 1720, 8vo. Antidotaria, or a Collection of Antidotes against the Plague, and other malignant Diseases, Lond. 1721, 8vo.

BROWNE, (Sir Thomas,) an eminent English physician, born in London, Oct. 19, 1605. He was the son of a merchant, of an ancient family, at Upton, in Cheshire, and lost his father early. Placed at Winchester school, he afterwards repaired to Pembroke college, Oxford, and took his degree of A.M. in January 1626-7. He then commenced practice in Oxfordshire, but shortly abandoned it, and repaired with his father-in-law, Sir Thomas Dutton, to make a visitation of the forts and castles of Ireland. From thence he passed into France and Italy, remaining some time at Montpellier and Padua cultivating physic, and he returned home by way of Holland, where he graduated, about 1633, at the university of Leyden. He returned to London in 1634, and in the following year is supposed to have written the work by which he became most known, the Religio Medici, a MS. copy of which was shown by him to several friends, and a copy of which, without his consent, was printed in 1642. The novelty of this paradoxical work, its great subtlety, and the unquestionable ability it displays, soon brought its author into great notice. It was much read and criticised. Recommended by the earl of Dorset to the perusal of Sir Kenelm Digby, that singular man recorded his judgment in a volume in which there is much judicious remark and sensible criticism. The opinion thus expressed caused the work to be put forth by the author, in which he says, that besides the dialects of different provinces, he understood six languages, that he was no stranger to astronomy, and that he had seen several countries; and he adds, that his life has been "a miracle of thirty years, which, to relate, were not history, but a piece of poetry, and would sound like a fable." Browne practised at Shipden hall, near Halifax, and afterwards, in 1637, settled at Norwich, and was extensively engaged in his profession. In July 1637, he was incorporated M.D. at Oxford, and in 1641, he married Dorothy Mileham, of a good family in Norfolk, which afterwards gave rise to much sarcasm and jocularity, as Browne had expressed in his book a wish that we might "procreate like trees, without conjunction." They lived together happily during forty-one years, and had issue ten children. In 1650, Browne addressed some inquiries to Theodore Jonas, minister of Hitterdale, in Ireland, respecting the natural history, geography, &c., of that island, and the diseases to which the natives were liable. From the answers received, a paper was drawn up and delivered to the Royal Society, giving a brief sketch of that singular spot, which paper is printed in his Posthumous Works. In 1664 he was chosen an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; and in 1671 he was knighted by Charles II. at Norwich. In 1678 he subscribed towards building a new library in Trinity college, Cambridge, and to the new school in the college near Winchester. He also contributed 130*l.* to the repairs of Christ church, Oxford. He died at Norwich, on his birthday, October 19, 1682. "It is not on the praises of others, (says Dr. Johnson,) but on his own writings, that he is to depend for the esteem of posterity; of which he will not easily be deprived while learning shall have any reverence among men; for there is no science in which he does not discover some skill; and scarce any kind of knowledge, profane or sacred, abstruse or elegant, which he does not appear to have cultivated with success. His exuberance of knowledge, and plenitude of ideas, sometimes obstruct the tendency of his reasoning and the clearness of his decisions; on whatever subject he employed his mind, there started up immediately so many images before him, that he lost one by grasping another. His memory supplied him with so many illustrations, parallel or dependent notions, that he

was always starting into collateral considerations: but the spirit and vigour of his pursuit always gives delight; and the reader follows him, without reluctance, through his mazes, in themselves flowery and pleasing, and ending at the point originally in view." His style is thus described:—"It is vigorous, but rugged; it is learned, but pedantic; it is deep, but obscure; it strikes, but does not please; it commands, but does not allure; his tropes and his combinations uncouth. He fell into an age in which our language began to lose the stability which it had obtained in the time of Elizabeth; and was considered by every writer as a subject on which he might try his plastic skill, by moulding it according to his own fancy. His style is, indeed, a tissue of many languages; a mixture of heterogeneous words, brought together from distant regions, with terms originally appropriated to one art, and drawn by violence into the service of another. He must, however, be confessed to have augmented our philosophical diction; and in defence of his uncommon words and expressions, we must consider that he had uncommon sentiments, and was not content to express in many words that idea for which any language could supply a single term. But his innovations are sometimes pleasing, and his temerities happy; he has many *verba ardentia*, forcible expressions, which he would never have found but by venturing to the utmost verge of propriety; and flights which would never have been reached, but by one who had very little fear of the shame of falling." Coleridge has ably characterised Browne as "rich in various knowledge, exuberant in conceptions and conceits, contemplative, imaginative; often truly great and magnificent in his style and diction, though doubtless too often big, stiff, and hyperlatinistic." He adds, that "he is a quiet and sublime enthusiast, with a strong tinge of the fantastical, the humourist constantly mingling with, and flashing across, the philosopher, as the darting colours in shot silk play upon the main dye."

The opinions entertained of the religion of Browne have been exceedingly diversified: by some he was denounced as a Roman Catholic, by others as a Protestant; he was claimed as a Quaker, and many (the Germans) deemed him an atheist. The holy see consigned his book to the Index Expurgatorius. He left a vast mass of MSS. These, consisting of various papers, letters and correspondence with Evelyn, Dugdale, and other eminent men, are principally in the library of the British Museum, and are contained in about 100 vols. They came to the Museum through Sir Hans Sloane, who purchased them upon the death of Sir Thomas Browne, and his son Dr. Edward. There are also MSS. in the Bodleian, where are the MSS. of the celebrated Dr. Dee, which belonged to Browne. Some account of these is given by Mr. Wilkins, in his edition of the entire works of Browne, published, Lond. 1836, in 4 vols, 8vo. His works, separately published, are:—Religio Medici, Lond. 1642, 12mo. This is the spurious edition. The genuine was printed the same year, and in many succeeding years; in Latin, by J. Merryweather, Lugd. Bat. 1644; reprinted at Paris in the same year, and also by Levinus Nicolaus Moltfarius. In Italian, by Moltke, 1652; in German and in French. The English edition of 1643 has the annotations on the obscure passages by Sir K. Digby, and those in all editions from 1644 are by Mr. Thomas Keek of the Temple. The work was answered by Alexander Ross, under the title of Medicus Medicatus, 1645. Pseudodoxia Epidemica, or Enquiries into very many received Tenets and commonly presumed Truths, Lond. 1646. This was also frequently reprinted, the sixth edition appearing in 1673. It was translated into German, Dutch, and French; the latter at Paris, 1733, in 2 vols, 12mo. The work was replied to by Alexander Ross, as Arcana Microcosmi; and by Robinson, in his Eudoxa, or a Calm Ventilation, &c. Hydriotaphia, or Urn Burial; Garden of Cyrus, or the Quincuncial, Lozenge, or Network Plantations of the Ancients, Lond. 1658, 8vo. Certain Miscellany Tracts in Scripture of Gardens, Lond. 1684, 8vo. Miscellanies:—Two Collections, one by Archbishop Tenison, the other by John Hase, 1684, 8vo. Opera omnia, Lond. 1682, fol.; and in English, fol. 1686. Christian Morals, Camb. 1716, 8vo, published by Dr. John Jeffery. The same with Notes and a Life, by Dr. S. Johnson, Lond. 1756, 4to. Posthumous works; viz.—Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Norfolk. Account of some Urns, &c. at Brompton, Norfolk, anno 1667. Letters between Sir W. Dugdale and Sir T. B.; Miscellanies, &c.; to which is prefixed his Life, Lond. 1712, 1715, 8vo, edited by Owen Brigstock, Esq. in 1722.

BROWNE, (Edward,) a celebrated English physician, eldest son of Sir

Thomas Browne, born at Norwich, in 1644. He was educated at the free school of Norwich, and in 1657 sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.M. in 1663, and in 1667 he was admitted M.D. at Oxford. In the same year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He travelled much in various countries, particularly in the East, from 1664 to 1669. In 1673 he paid a short visit to the continent, and in 1675 he was received as a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and appointed to lecture at Chirurgeon's Hall in that and many succeeding years. He married Henrietta Susan, daughter of Dr. Christopher Terne, a physician of eminence, and also a lecturer at Chirurgeon's Hall. Settling in the capital, he was appointed physician to Charles II., whom he attended in his last illness to the time of his decease; and who is reported to have said of him, that he was "as learned as any of the college, and as well bred as any at court." He also attended the earl of Rochester in 1680, in his fatal illness at Woodstock-park. In 1682 he was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital. While abroad he received a communication from Dr. Oldenburg, the secretary of the Royal Society, requesting information from him in the course of an Hungarian excursion, and his replies to the inquiries of the Society are printed in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 58, p. 1159, and vol. i. p. 171. He was chosen censor of the College of Physicians in 1678, 1685, and 1686; and in 1705 he was elected president, which honourable office he held until his decease, August 8, 1708, at Northfleet, near Greenhithe, in the county of Kent. His estate at this place was left by him in reversion between the College of Physicians and St. Bartholomew's hospital. He was a highly educated and excellent physician, his remarks are distinguished by their accuracy, and have stood the test of time. He published:—A Translation of a Discourse of the Original Countrey, Manners, Government, and Religion of the Cossacks, with another of the Precopian Tartars; and the History of the Wars of the Cossacks against Poland, Lond. 1672, 12mo. A Brief Account of some Travels in Hungaria, Servia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Thessaly, Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Friuli, Lond. 1673, 4to. To an edition published in 1677, he added, An Account of several Travels through a great Part of Germany; and in 1685 it was reprinted in folio, as A Brief Account of some Travels in divers Parts of Europe, viz., Hungaria, &c., through a great part of Germany and the Low Countries, through Marca Trevisana and Lombardy, on both sides the Po, &c. This was translated into French, and recommended by Du Fresnoy; also into Dutch, by Jacob Leeuwe Dirkx, Amst. 1696, 4to. The plates of this edition are superior to the English ones. Browne also translated the Life of Themistocles, in 1683, and that of Sertorius, in 1684, for the edition of Plutarch's Lives, published in 5 vols, 8vo.

BROWNE, (John,) an English surgeon, born in 1642. He was nephew and pupil of Mr. William Cross, a distinguished surgeon at Norwich; and from a letter of approval to his Discourse on Wounds, it appears that Thomas Hollier, surgeon to his Majesty's hospitals, had also been his master. Browne practised at Norwich, and afterwards in London; and was appointed surgeon to St. Thomas's hospital, and also to Charles II., and subsequently to William III. He published, A Compleat Treatise of Præternatural Tumours, Lond. 1678, 8vo. A Compleat Discourse of Wounds, both in General and Particular, Lond. 1678, 8vo. Myographia Nova:—A Compleat Treatise of the Muscles as they appear in Humane Bodies, and arise in Dissection, Lond. 1681, 1684, 1697, 1698, fol.; Lugd. Bat. 1687, 1697, fol.; Amst. 1694, fol. Adenochoiradelogia, or an Anatomick Chirurgical Treatise of Glandules and Strumals, or King's Evill Swellings; together with the Royal Gift of Healing, or Cure thereof by Contact or Imposition of Hands, performed for above 640 years by our Kings of England, &c. Lond. 1684, 8vo. In this work, Browne asserts that no fewer than 92,107 persons were touched by the king from 1660 to 1683.

BROWNE, (Matthew,) an American painter, born about 1760. He came to England when very young, and had for his instructor Sir Benjamin West, of whose works he was a most enthusiastic admirer. Brown was much patronized in London. He had the honour of painting the portraits of George III., and several members of the royal family, and assisted in the production of Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery. It is to be regretted that Browne did not write the life of West, a task for which he was fully competent; no one knew that master better, or studied his works more closely. He died June 1, 1831.

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BROWNE, (Robert,) a painter. According to Lord Oxford, he was a pupil of Sir James Thornhill, and worked under him on the cupola of St. Paul's. On leaving that master, he was employed in decorating several churches in the city of London. He painted the altar-piece of St. Andrew Undershaft, and the spaces between the gothic arches in chiaroscuro. For the church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, he painted the Transfiguration; and for the altar in St. Andrew's Holborn, the figures of St. Andrew and St. John.

BROWNE, (Isaac Hawkins,) an ingenious English poet, born at Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, in 1705. He received his earlier education at the grammar-school of Lichfield, and afterwards at Westminster, whence, at sixteen years of age, he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which his father, who was the minister of his native place, had been fellow. During his academical course, he applied himself no less assiduously to mathematical than to his favourite classical pursuits. After he had taken his master's degree, he removed to Lincoln's-inn, where, although his private fortune rendered him independent, he applied himself closely to the study of the law. Not long after he had commenced his professional studies, he wrote a poem on Design and Beauty, which he addressed to his friend Highmore, the painter. Here also he wrote his very popular poem, The Pipe of Tobacco, in which he has given imitations of his contemporaries, Cibber, Thomson, Young, Pope, and Swift. In this collection, is an imitation of Ambrose Phillips, written by Dr. John Hoadly, but greatly improved by Browne. In 1744, and 1748, he was elected representative in parliament for the borough of Wenlock, in Shropshire, near which place he had a considerable estate left to him by his maternal grandfather. He was no public speaker. "Browne," said Dr. Johnson, "one of the first wits of this country, got into parliament, and never opened his mouth." In 1754, he published, in two books, his poem De Animi Immortalitate, of which, among other translations, an excellent one is given by Soame Jenyns, esq., in his Miscellanies. This piece is imperfect; but its popularity was extensive, and it is allowed to exhibit many happy imitations of the style and excellences of Lucretius and Virgil. It was the author's intention to have added a third book, but of this he has only left a fragment. This amiable and gifted writer published several minor poems. He died in 1760. In 1768, an elegant edition of his works was published by his son, to which is prefixed a fine likeness of the author, engraved by Revenet, from a painting by Highmore.

BROWNE, (Joseph, D.D.) provost of Queen's college, Oxford, born at Watermillock, Cumberland, in 1700. He received his earlier education at Barton school, whence he was removed in 1716 to Queen's college. Here his good behaviour and rapid progress in knowledge, procured him many friends. In due time he was elected taberdar upon the foundation; and having gone through that office with honour, he took the degree of M.A., Nov. 4th, 1724, and was chosen one of the chaplains of the college. In 1726, he published, from the university press, a beautiful edition of cardinal Barberini's (Urban VIII.) Latin poems, with notes, and a life of the author; and a dedication to Edward Hassel, esq., of Dalemain, his friend and patron. In April 1731, he was elected fellow, and became an eminent tutor, having several young noblemen of the first rank intrusted to his care. In this station he continued for many years, exercising strict discipline, and assiduously studying to promote the prosperity of the college. He took the degree of D.D. July 9, 1743, and was presented by the provost and society to the rectory of Bramshot, in Hampshire, May 1, 1746. The university also conferred upon him the professorship of natural philosophy in 1747, which he held till his death. At his living at Bramshot he resided more than ten years, during which time he was collated to the chancellorship of Hereford, and was made a canon-residentiary by the bishop of that diocese, who had formerly been his pupil. Upon the death of Dr. Smith, provost of Queen's, Nov. 23, 1756, Dr. Browne offered himself a candidate for the headship, and had for his competitor Dr. George Fothergill, principal of Edmund hall, who had likewise been fellow of the college, an eminent tutor, and a person universally esteemed. The election lasted three days, and each candidate having, upon every day's scrutiny, an equality of votes, both among the senior and junior fellows, Dr. Browne being the senior candidate, was, as the statute directs, declared duly elected. In 1759, he was appointed vice-chancellor. In 1765, a paralytic seizure rendered him utterly incapable of business. Under this cala-

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mity he languished till 1767, when he died. (Chalmers.)

BROWNE, (Peter,) a native of Ireland, was at first provost of Trinity college in Dublin, and afterwards bishop of Cork. He wrote, 1. A Refutation of Toland's Christianity not Mysterious. This was the foundation of his preferment; which occasioned him to say to Toland himself, that he was indebted to him for his mitre. 2. The Progress, Extent, and Limits, of the Human Understanding, 1728, 8vo. This was meant as a supplemental work, displaying more at large the principles on which he had confuted Toland. 3. Sermons, levelled principally against the Socinians, written in a manly and easy style, and much admired. He published also, 4. A little volume in 12mo, against the Custom of Drinking to the Memory of the Dead. It was a fashion among the whigs of his time to drink to the glorious and immortal memory of king William III., which greatly disgusted our bishop, and is supposed to have given rise to the piece in question. His notion was, that drinking to the dead is tantamount to praying for the dead, and not, as is really meant, an approbation of certain conduct or principles. The only effect, however, was that the whigs added to their toast, "in spite of the bishop of Cork." He died in 1735. (Chalmers.)

BROWNE, (Simon,) a learned dissenting minister, was born at Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, in 1680. He was instructed in grammar by Mr. Cumming, who was pastor of a congregation in his native town, from whence he was removed to Bridgewater. As he possessed uncommon talents, improved by the most assiduous application, he was thought qualified for the ministry before he was twenty years of age. His abilities soon rendered him so conspicuous, that he was chosen minister of a considerable congregation at Portsmouth, in which situation he continued some years. In 1706 he published a small treatise, entitled A Caveat against Evil Company. In 1709 he published, in one volume, 8vo, The True Character of the real Christian. In 1716 he accepted the pastoral charge of the congregation of protestant dissenters in the Old Jewry, London, which was one of the most considerable in the kingdom. In 1720, he published, in one volume, 12mo, Hymns and Spiritual Songs, in three books. In 1722 he published a volume of Sermons, and about the same time a Letter to the Rev. Thomas Reynolds, in which he censures that gentleman and other dissenters for requiring of their brethren explicit declarations of their belief in the doctrine of the Trinity. He continued at the Old Jewry for about seven years; but, in 1723, the death of his wife and of an only son so deeply affected him, that his reason lost its equipoise, and his derangement at length settled into a melancholy of a very extraordinary nature. He imagined "that Almighty God, by a singular instance of divine power, had, in a gradual manner, annihilated in him the thinking substance, and utterly divested him of consciousness: that though he retained the human shape, and the faculty of speaking, in a manner that appeared to others rational, he had all the while no more notion of what he said than a parrot; and, very consistently with this, he looked upon himself as no longer a moral agent, a subject of reward or punishment." And in this persuasion he continued to the end of his life. He relinquished his ministerial functions, and upon this account, for a long while, he was unwilling that any prayer should be made for him; which, he would say, could be warranted by nothing but a faith in miracles; and even refused to say grace at table, or if urged to it, appeared in the greatest distress. At the beginning of his disorder, he was so unhappy in himself as to feel a strong impulse for self-destruction; but he afterwards became more tranquil, and appeared to have little or no terror upon his mind. He considered himself as one who, though he had little to hope, had no more to fear, and was, therefore, for the most part, calm and composed; and when the conversation did not turn upon himself, it was generally rational and serious. But his opinion concerning himself occasionally led him into inconsistencies; and when these were pointed out to him, he sometimes appeared much perplexed. Whilst he was under the influence of this strange phrenzy, it was extremely remarkable that his faculties appeared to be in every other respect in their full vigour. He continued to apply himself to his studies, and discovered the same force of understanding which had formerly distinguished him, both in his conversation and in his writings. Having, however, quitted the ministry, he retired into the country, to his native town of Shepton Mallet. Here for some time he amused himself with translating various portions of the ancient Greek and Latin

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poets into English verse. He afterwards composed several little pieces for the use of children, an English grammar and spelling-book, an abstract of the scripture history, and a collection of fables; the two last in metre. He also collected, in a short compass, all the roots of the Greek and Latin tongues, and compiled likewise a dictionary to each of these works, in order to render the acquisition of both those languages more facile and agreeable. But neither of these pieces was ever printed. During the last two years of his life, he employed himself in the composition of works in defence of Christianity against some of the attacks which were then made against it. In 1732, he published, in 8vo, A Sober and Charitable Disquisition concerning the Importance of the Doctrine of the Trinity, particularly with regard to Worship, and the Doctrine of Satisfaction; endeavouring to show that those in the different schemes should bear with each other in their different sentiments, nor separate communions, and cast one another out of christian fellowship on this account. The same year he published, A fit Rebuke to a Ludicrous Infidel, in some Remarks on Mr. Woolston's Fifth Discourse on the Miracles of our Saviour. With a preface concerning the prosecution of such writers by the civil powers. The same year he also published his Defence of the Religion of Nature, and the Christian Revelation, against the defective account of the one, and the exceptions against the other, in a book entitled, Christianity as Old as the Creation. To the last of these pieces he prefixed a very singular dedication to queen Caroline, expressive of the unhappy delusion under which he laboured; but this his friends prudently suppressed. After his retirement into the country he could not be prevailed upon to use any kind of exercise; so that a complication of disorders, contracted by his sedentary mode of living, at length brought on a mortification in his leg, which put a period to his life in 1732.

BROWNE, (Thomas,) a learned divine of the church of England, born in the county of Middlesex, in 1604. In 1620 he was elected student of Christ church, and took his master's degree in 1627. In 1636 he served the office of proctor, and the year after was made domestic chaplain to archbishop Laud, and bachelor of divinity. Soon after he became rector of St. Mary Aldermary, London, canon of Windsor in 1639, and rector of Oddington, in Oxfordshire. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was ejected from his church in London by the ruling party, and joined Charles I., to whom he was chaplain, in Oxford; and in 1642 was created D.D., having then only the profits of Oddington to maintain him. He appears afterwards to have been stripped even of this, and went to the continent, where he was for some time chaplain to Mary, princess of Orange. After the Restoration, he was admitted again to his former preferments, but does not appear to have had any other reward for his losses and sufferings. He died at Windsor, in 1673, and was buried on the outside of St. George's chapel, where Dr. Isaac Vossius, his executor, erected a monument to his memory, with an inscription celebrating his learning, eloquence, critical talents, and knowledge of antiquities. Besides a sermon preached before the university in 1633, he published A Key to the King's Cabinet; or Animadversions upon the three printed Speeches of Mr. L'Isle, Mr. Tate, and Mr. Browne, Members of the House of Commons, spoken at a Common Hall in London, July, 1645, detecting the Malice and Falsehood of their Blasphemous Observations upon the King and Queen's Letters, Oxford, 1645, 4to. His next publication was a treatise in defence of Grotius against an epistle of Salmasius, De Posthumo Grotii; this he printed at the Hague, 1646, 8vo, under the name of Simplicius Virinus, and it was not known to be his until after his death, when the discovery was made by Vossius. He wrote also, Dissertatio de Therapeutis Philonis adversus Henricum Valesium, Lond. 1687, 8vo, at the end of Colomesius' edition of St. Clement's epistles; and he translated part of Camden's Annals of queen Elizabeth, under the title, Tomus alter et idem; or the History of the Life and Reign of that famous Princess Elizabeth, &c. Lond. 1629, 4to. In the Republic of Letters, vol. vi. 1730, we find published for the first time, a Concio ad Clerum, delivered for his divinity bachelor's degree, in 1637; the subject, "the revenues of the clergy," which even at that period were threatened. (Wood's Athen. Oxon. Chalmers.)

BROWNE, (William George,) an English traveller, was born on Great Tower-hill, London, in 1768. His father, a respectable wine-merchant, sent him to Oriel college, Oxford. After leaving the university he kept a few terms in the Temple, and attended the courts of law; but he had no inclination for that pro-

fession; and when, by the death of his father, he came into possession of a competence, he devoted himself altogether to the study of polite literature, and of modern languages, as well as to the general principles of chemistry, botany, and mineralogy.

Like many of his contemporaries, whom an excessive or ill-regulated passion for political liberty had drawn into an admiration of the earlier stages of the French Revolution, he was led to hail that event with a degree of satisfaction, which the subsequent proceedings would have materially qualified; and he accordingly republished, at his own expense, several of the political tracts to which that period gave birth.

His ruling passion, however, from early life, had been a love of travelling, and an ardent desire of distinguishing himself as an explorer of remote and unknown countries. The publication of Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia, and of the first volume of the Proceedings of the African Association, had the effect of determining him to attempt a passage into the interior of Africa. Accordingly he left England towards the close of 1791, and arrived at Alexandria, in Egypt, in January, 1792. After visiting the Oasis of Siwah (the ancient Ammonium), he returned to Alexandria in the month of April. In May he went to Cairo, where he diligently studied the Arabic language and customs, with which he made himself familiar.

In September, 1792, he started for Abyssinia, but a Mamlûk war, which had broken out in Upper Egypt, prevented him from getting farther than Assoûan (Syene) and the first rapids of the Nile. On his return down that river he turned off at Kenné, and visited the immense quarries near Cosseir, on the Red Sea. In the month of May, 1793, he set out from Egypt with the great Soudân Caravan, whose destination was Dar-Fûr, a Mohammedan country west of Abyssinia, and north of the great western branch of the Nile—the Bahr-el-abiad, sometimes called the White River. He hoped to penetrate in this direction into Abyssinia; and the novelty of this route into the interior of Africa, and the circumstance that Dar-Fûr had never yet been visited by a European traveller, were in themselves very strong inducements. After many hardships he reached Dar-Fûr at the end of July; but soon after his arrival he fell ill, and after being plundered of almost every thing, found himself a complete prisoner in the hands of the bigoted, fierce black sultan of the country, who detained him nearly three years. During this time he lived in a clay-built hovel at Cobbé, the capital of Dar-Fûr, his principal amusement being the taming of two lions. He did not reach Cairo till the autumn of 1796. In January, 1797, he embarked at Damietta for Syria, and in the course of that year he visited Acre, Tripoli, Aleppo, Damascus, Balbec, &c., and then, proceeding through the interior of Asia Minor, arrived at Constantinople on the 9th of December. He returned to London in September, 1798, having been absent nearly seven years. In the spring of the year 1800 he published his Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Syria, from the year 1792 to 1798. In the summer of 1800 he went by way of Berlin and Vienna to Trieste, where he embarked for the Levant. After seeing a great portion of Greece and Turkey, he proceeded by land from Constantinople to Antioch, whence he went to Cyprus and Egypt. In 1802 he visited Salonika, Mount Athos, Albania, the Ionian Islands, and then went to Venice. In 1803 he carefully examined Sicily and the Lipari islands, and then returned reluctantly to England. Of this extensive and interesting tour he himself never published any account; but seven years after his death some curious extracts from his journal were included in Mr. Walpole's Memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey. After a long interval of repose Mr. Browne resolved to penetrate to the Tartar city of Samarcand, and the central regions of Asia. He left London for Constantinople in the summer of 1812: at the end of that year he went from the Turkish capital to Smyrna, which city he left in the spring of 1813 to proceed through Asia Minor and Armenia. On the 1st of June he arrived at Tabriz, just within the frontiers of Persia, where he stayed till the end of summer. In pursuance of his plan of penetrating into Tartary, he took his departure for Tehrân, the present capital of Persia, accompanied by only two servants. Some days after their departure from Tabriz, his two attendants returned to that city, where they reported that at a place about 120 miles from Tabriz, Mr. Browne had been attacked and murdered by robbers. They brought back with them a double-barrelled gun, and a few other effects of Mr. Browne's, but no papers. At the instance of Sir Gore Ouseley, who was then on a diplomatic mission in the country, the

Persian government despatched soldiers to the spot described by the two servants, with orders to bring back Mr. Browne's remains, and hunt out the assassins. According to their own report, the soldiers failed in both these measures, but fully ascertained the fact of Mr. Browne's death, by finding torn fragments of his clothes, which being in the Turkish fashion, and made at Constantinople, were very distinguishable from Persian. They said they believed the body must have been torn to pieces and devoured by beasts of prey.

BROWNE, (Samuel,) an English divine, born at Shrewsbury, in 1575. He was educated at Oxford, where he took his degree, and was ordained. He was the appointed preacher at St. Mary's, in his native town, and was greatly distinguished for his eloquence in the pulpit. He published, The Sum of the Christian Religion, by way of Catechism, London, 1630. He died in 1632. (Wood's Athen. Oxon.)

BROWNE, (George,) archbishop of Dublin in the reign of Edward VI. Wood says that he was originally "an Augustine friar of the convent of that order in London, and was educated in academicals among those of his order at Oxford. Afterwards growing eminent among them, he was made provincial of the order in England; and about the same time supplicated the regents of the university of Oxford that he might be admitted to the reading of the Sentences in 1523." He then visited the continent, and took his degree of divinity at some university there. On the 19th of March, 1535, he was consecrated archbishop of Dublin; and in 1551 he obtained leave from Edward VI. that he and all his successors for ever in that see, might be primates of all Ireland. He was recalled by queen Mary in 1554, and deprived of his archbishopric, for being married. The time of his death is not known. (Wood's Athen. Oxon.)

BROWNE, (James,) distinguished by his writings and conduct during the period of the Commonwealth, was born at Mangersfield, in Gloucestershire, in 1616, and was educated at Oriel college, Oxford. Wood says of him that "he took one degree in arts in 1638; but before he took that of master, he left the university, became a great rambler in the time of the Rebellion, as well in mind as in body, was a chaplain in the parliament army, and took all occasions to disturb orthodox men with his disputes. But after the return of Charles II. he changed his mind, and became orthodox, and so continued to the time of his death." He wrote, 1. Antichrist in Spirit; a work that was animadverted upon by George Fox, in his book entitled, The great Mystery of the great Whore Unfolded, &c. Lond. 1659, fol. pp. 259, 260. 2. Scripture Redemption freed from Men's Restrictions. The Substance of several Conferences and Disputes had in England, Wales, and Scotland, about the Death of our Redeemer, &c. This is printed with Scripture Redemption, &c. In the title of which he says, that he was "now (1673) a preacher of the faith, which once he destroyed." (Wood's Athen. Oxon.)

BROWNE, (Thomas,) a satirical writer, born at Newport, in 1663. He was educated at Oxford, but left the university without a degree. He then went to London, and at length became master of the free-school at Kingston-upon-Thames. He printed:—1. The Reason of Mr. Bayes' changing his Religion considered, in a Dialogue between Crites, Eugenius, and Mr. Bayes, Lond. 1688. 2. Reflections on the Hind and Panther, Lond. 1689, which Hind and Panther is a poem written by Joh. Dryden, Esq. 3. The late Converts exposed; or. the Reasons of Mr. Bayes' (Dryden) Changing his Religion, considered in a Dialogue, part ii. Lond. 1690. The first part are the Reasons of Mr. Bayes. 4. Reflections on the Life of St. Xavier. 5. Reflections on the Life of Sebastian, King of Portugal. 6. Reflections on the Fable of the Bat and Birds; which Reflections are printed with The late Converts exposed, &c. 7. The Weesils; a satirical fable, giving an account of some argumental passages happening in the Lyon Court about Weeselin's taking the Oaths, Lond. 1691. This poem, which was published about the beginning of December 1690, was satirically written against Dr. W. Sherlock, who scrupling to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to king William III. and queen Mary for some time, took them at length. In the beginning of the December following came out, A Whip for the Weesil; or, a Scourge for a Satirical Fop, Lond. 1690; written in prose, in vindication of the said Dr. Sherlock. Also, The Weesil Trapped, printed about the same time. 8. The Moralist; or, a Satire against Sects, Lond. 1691. 9. Novus Reformator vapulans; or, the Welsh Levite tossed in a Blanket. 10. The Lacedemonian Mercury. This was

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a continuation, as was said, of the London Mercury, and began to come out in half sheets, in folio, on Mondays and Fridays, 1691. 11. The Salamanca Wedding; or, a true Account of a Swearing Doctor's Marriage with a Muggletonian Widow in Bread-street; in a Letter to a Gentleman in the Country, Lond. 1693. 12. The Life of King William III., King of England, from his Birth to his Landing in England, Lond. 1693, 8vo. This is at the end of a translation from French into English made by Browne, of The Lives of all the Princes of Orange, from William the Great, Founder of the Commonwealth of the United Provinces, written by baron Maurier, 1682, and published at Paris by order of the French king. (Wood's Athen. Oxon.)

BROWNE, (William Laurence,) doctor and professor of the law of nature and of nations, at the university of Utrecht, was born at that city in 1755. His father was minister of the English church there; but, on being appointed, in 1757, to the professorship of ecclesiastical history in the university of St. Andrew's, he returned with his family to Scotland in that year. The son was educated partly under the parental roof, and partly at the grammar-school of the place. At the early age of twelve he was admitted a student of the university; but his uncommon talents, cultivated by assiduous domestic superintendence, enabled him to profit very much by his academical instruction. His attention was chiefly directed to classical literature, ethics, and dialectics; and such was the closeness of his application, that he obtained more of the prizes awarded by the chancellor, the earl of Kinnoull, than any other competitor. In 1772 he became a student of divinity; and two years afterwards he removed to the university of Utrecht, where he joined to the study of theology that of the civil law, a science from which he acknowledged that he had derived many great advantages. In 1777 his uncle, who had succeeded his father as minister of the English church at Utrecht, died; and the magistrates of the city, complying with the expressed wishes of the congregation, offered to young Browne the vacant charge. This he accepted, and, after returning to Scotland for ordination, he entered upon the discharge of his new functions in 1778. Such leisure as his duties left him he devoted to the domestic instruction of several young men of rank and fortune. He soon afterwards travelled for his improvement, in France, Germany, and Switzerland; and in 1786 he married his cousin, the daughter of his predecessor. He had, three years before, greatly distinguished himself by a prize essay on the Origin of Evil, a subject that had been proposed by the curators of the Stolpian Legacy at Leyden, appropriated to the encouragement of theological study. This essay obtained the second honour—that of being published at the expense of the trust; and it was accordingly printed among the Memoirs of the Society, under the title of, Disputatio de Fabricâ Mundi in quo Mala insunt, Naturæ Dei perfectessimæ haud repugnante. In 1793 he published, An Essay on the Natural Equality of Men, the Rights that result from it, and the Duties which it imposes; an able and successful treatise. He was soon after appointed professor of moral philosophy, and of ecclesiastical history, in the university of Utrecht; of which, in 1790, he had been nominated rector. Not long after he was appointed professor of the law of nature and of nations. In 1795 he escaped from the political dangers that menaced his native place, and took refuge in England with his family. In the same year he succeeded Dr. Campbell as professor of divinity at Aberdeen; and soon after was appointed, by the crown, to the office of principal of Marischal college. He died in 1830. He published, besides the forementioned treatises:—1. Oratio de Religionis et Philosophiæ Societate et Concordiâ maxime salutari, 1788, 4to. 2. Oratio de Imaginatione, in Vitæ Institutione, regendâ, 1790. 3. Substance of a Speech delivered in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on the 28th of May, 1800, on the case of Dr. Arnott. 4. An Essay on the Existence of a Supreme Creator, 1816. This obtained Burnet's first prize, of 1,250*l*. The second prize was awarded to Dr. Sumner, the present bishop of Chester. 5. A Comparative View of Christianity, and of the other Forms of Religion which have existed, and still exist, in the World, particularly with regard to their Moral Tendency, 1826, 2 vols, 8vo. 6. An Essay on Sensibility. 7. Philemon, or the Progress of Virtue, a poem, 1809.

BROWNRIG, or BROUNRIG, (Ralph,) bishop of Exeter, was son of a merchant at Ipswich, and born 1592. At fourteen he was sent to Pembroke hall, Cambridge, of which he successively became scholar and fellow. He was appointed prevaricator, when James I.

visited the university. He was first collated by Dr. Felton, bishop of Ely, to the rectory of Barley, in Herefordshire, and in 1621 to a prebend in the church of Ely. He took the degree of doctor in divinity at Oxford in 1628; and the following year was collated to a prebend in the church of Lichfield, which he quitted on being made archdeacon of Coventry in 1631. He was likewise master of Catharine hall, Cambridge; and in the years 1637, 1638, 1643, and 1644, discharged the office of vice-chancellor. In 1641 he was presented to a prebend in the church of Durham, by Dr. Moreton, bishop of that see; and the same year nominated to succeed Dr. Hall, translated to the bishopric of Norwich, in the see of Exeter, to the liking of all good men, says Wood. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, his relation, Mr. John Pym, and others of the presbyterian party, by whom he had formerly been much esteemed, forsook him, and suffered him to be deprived of the revenues of his see; and about 1645, the parliament party, taking offence at some passages in a sermon preached by him before the university, on the king's inauguration, removed him from the mastership of Catharine-hall. After this he spent several years at the house of Thomas Rich, of Sunning, esq., in Berkshire, and at London, at Highgate, and St. Edmundsbury. It is said, he had the courage to advise Oliver Cromwell to restore Charles II. to his just rights. About a year before his decease, he was chosen preacher at the Temple in London. A violent fit of the stone, his old distemper, attended with the dropsy, and the infirmities of age, put an end to his life in 1659. He was once married, but never had a child. Dr. Gauden, who had known him above thirty years, declares that he never heard of any thing said or done by him, which a wise and good man would have wished unsaid or undone. Forty of his sermons, being such as had been perused and approved of by Dr. Gauden, were published at London in 1662, fol. by William Martyn, M.A. preacher at the Rolls. These were reprinted, with the addition of twenty-five more, in 1674, fol. in three volumes. The preface to the first volume is a letter from bishop Gauden to the publisher, dated June 12, 1661, wherein he gives both the author and the sermons a very high character.

BROWNRIGG, (William,) a celebrated physician, born at High-close Hall, in the county of Cumberland, March 24, 1711, studied medicine in London, and afterwards at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree in 1737, and published a Thesis de Praxi Medicâ ineundâ, which shows the direction of his mind thus early to subjects which afterwards engaged his attention, and upon which he has contributed much valuable information. He settled in practice at Whitehaven, instituted inquiries into the nature of damps, exhalations from mines, &c.; and endeavoured to connect them with the appearance of certain epidemical diseases. He communicated to the Royal Society (of which he was afterwards elected a fellow) several papers on this subject; but they were not printed in the Philosophical Transactions, at his own request, as he intended them to appear in a complete work. The only work, however, he published on this subject was, an Extract of an Essay on the Uses of a Knowledge of Mineral Exhalations, when applied to discover the Principles and Properties of Mineral Waters, the Nature of Burning Fountains, and those poisonous Lakes called Averni. In 1748, Dr. Brownrigg published, The Art of making Common Salt, as now practised in most parts of the World; with several Improvements in that Art, for the Use of the British Dominions. This is a work of much ingenuity and value. The Royal Society directed an abridgement of it to be made by Mr. W. Watson; and it is inserted in the 46th vol. of the Phil. Trans. Dr. Campbell, in his Political Survey of Great Britain, calls this work "a very learned, ingenious, and solid performance; than which," he adds, "there is not, perhaps, anything more concise, or more correct in any language."

The first specimen of platina, or white gold, as it was called, was brought to this country in 1741, from Carthagena, by Mr. Charles Wood, a relation of Dr. Brownrigg, to whom it was presented, and by whom it was communicated to the Royal Society, together with an interesting paper on the nature and properties of the metal, which is printed in the 46th vol. Phil. Trans. In 1756, Dr. B. communicated to the Royal Society, Thoughts on the Rev. Dr. Hales' New Method of Distillation, by the united force of air and fire, printed in the 49th vol. Phil. Trans. These contain some ingenious suggestions, which tended to the improvement of the construction of the steam engine. In 1765, Dr. B. resided for some time at Spa, in Germany,

and transmitted to the Royal Society a paper, printed in the 55th vol. Phil. Trans., entitled, An Experimental Inquiry concerning the Mineral Elastic Spirit, or Air, contained in the Waters of Spa, in Germany, as well as into the Mephitic Qualities of that Spirit. This essay obtained the Copley gold medal, and the subject was continued in the 64th vol. Phil. Trans., in which his opinions will be found to coincide with those of Mr. Cavendish. Dr. B. appears to have been the first acquainted with the acid nature of fixed air, now called carbonic acid gas.

In 1771, the appearance of the plague in some distant parts of Europe excited general apprehension; and Dr. B. put forth Considerations on the Means of preventing the Communication of Pestilential Contagion, and of eradicating it in Infected Places, in which he has collected together many well-attested facts concerning the origin, progress, and nature of pestilential contagion, and the methods by which it is conveyed from place to place, and from one person to another. In 1772, he associated with Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and Sir John Pringle, bart., who were then upon a visit to him; and he tested the accuracy of the experiment of subduing a violent commotion of the water on Derwent Lake, near Keswick, by pouring upon the surface a small quantity of oil, which perfectly succeeded. The results are given in the 64th vol. of the Phil. Trans. Franklin originally suggested the experiment, though the effects of oil in allaying agitation of water had been noticed by Aristotle, Plutarch, and Pliny. In the Phil. Trans. of 1774, Dr. B. has described twenty specimens of native salts found in the coal-mines, near Whitehaven.

In private life Dr. B. was much esteemed; he was well acquainted with the Greek and Roman classics, and he wrote Latin with much elegance and purity. He was also a good mathematician, and an experienced physician. He rejected many invitations to settle in London; and, a few years before his death, which took place Jan. 6, 1800, at the age of 88 years, he retired to Ormanthwaite, and from the exercise of professional duties.

BROWNSWERD, (John,) a learned Latin poet, who flourished at the close of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Cheshire, and was educated partly at Oxford, and partly at Cambridge, where he took his degrees. He then removed to the grammar-school of Macclesfield, where he discovered such abilities as a Latin poet, that he was reputed to be the ablest writer in that department in the reign of Elizabeth. He published, Progymnasmata aliquot Poemata, and other minor works. He died in 1589. (Wood's Athen. Oxon.)

BRU, (Mosen Vincente,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia, in 1682. At the age of fifteen he was in the school of a clever artist called Juan Couchillos, and quickly surpassed all his fellow pupils. When it was decided to decorate the church of St. Juan del Mercado, of Valencia, with pictures, Bru was, notwithstanding his youth, chosen to execute three of them. Palomino Velasco says of Bru, in his Vidas Pintores y Staturios eminentes Españoles, that "his works show the hand of a great master, and a wonderful force of genius." It is a source of regret that a painter who made such a splendid beginning should meet with a premature end: he died before he was twenty-one, in the year 1703.

BRU, (M.) a French surgeon of the eighteenth century, who practised at Montauban, and was surgeon-in-chief to the Marine and Director of the Establishments for Health at the Royal Arsenals and Ports. He is known as the author of the following works:—Avis aux Mères qui se proposent de nourrir leurs Enfans, Toulouse et Montauban, 1780, 12mo. Instruction sur le Traitement des Maladies Vénériennes par le Gâteaux Toniques Mercuriels, Mont. 1785, 8vo. Méthode Nouvelle de traiter les Maladies Vénériennes, Paris, 1789, 8vo, 2 vols.

BRUAND, (Peter Francis,) a French physician, born at Besançon, in 1716. He died in 1786, having devoted himself to the service of the poor, and published, Moyens de rappeler les Noyés à la Vie, Besançon, 1763, 8vo. Mémoires sur les Maladies Contagieuses et Epidémiques des Bêtes-à-Cornes, Besançon, 1766, 2 vols, 12mo. A second edition, with additions, under a different title: Traité des Maladies Epizootiques, &c., *ib.* 1782, 2 vols, 12mo. Bruand contributed to the Journal de Médecine for 1773, a paper on the Use of Corrosive Sublimate in Cases of Worms; and also Memoirs to the Transactions of the Societies of Medicine of Paris and Montpellier, of which he was a member.

BRUAND, (Anne Joseph,) a learned French antiquarian, born at Besançon, in 1787. Owing to the death of his father in his infancy, his education was much neglected; but a natural inclination for

study, and a vigorous intellect, soon enabled him to overcome the difficulties he had to contend with, and he applied himself successfully to the profession of an advocate. This pursuit proving prejudicial to his health, he relinquished it for the study of polite literature and of antiquities, to which his energetic mind soon added that of botany and mineralogy. He wrote:—1. Annuaire Statistique et Archéologique du Jura. 2. Mélanges Littéraires, 1814. 3. Dissertation sur une Mosaïque découverte près de la Ville de Poligny, 1815. 4. Essai sur les Effets réels de la Musique chez les Anciens et les Modernes, 1815. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRUANT, (Liberal,) a French architect, who lived about the middle of the seventeenth century, and was architect to the king and the Academy of Arts. The life of an artist seldom presents incidents of striking historical interest. Immersed in the occupations of his study, his sphere of action is rarely connected with the stirring political or warlike events of the day, but is passed in the quiet repose of pursuits more allied to the calm contemplative retirement of private life. Hence we frequently find a blank in the records of the domestic scenes, the studies and the feelings of the artist, and know him only in the silent yet eloquent testimony of the productions of his intellect. We know nothing of the personal history of Liberal Bruant, and the Hôtel des Invalides is the only incontestable monument of his talents; but it must be allowed to be a noble evidence of the patriotism and gratitude of the founder, and of the ability of the architect. The central court is above 300 feet long, and 180 feet wide, surrounded by two rows of arcades, one over the other, extremely simple in design, but certainly presenting a very noble and imposing effect, to which we have nothing to compare in this country. The general arrangement of the plan is well conceived, and the various communications from one part to another ably managed. The elevation, however, of the principal front is wanting in dignity, although of vast extent. The cupola over the chapel, which is the most splendid feature of the whole composition, is due to the genius of Mansard. As a whole, our Greenwich Hospital presents more richness, and our Chelsea Hospital more skill, in the general arrangement; and, did space allow, a parallel might be usefully instituted between them and the Invalides, as they have all the same destination.

BRUCÆUS, (Henry,) a Dutch physician, born at Alost in 1531, studied at the college of Ghent, and afterwards at Paris, Bruges, and in Italy. He taught medicine at Rome, whence he departed to Bologna, where he was received as a doctor of medicine. Here he resided for seven years; and upon his return to his native place, he was made physician to, and magistrate of, the city. He was, however, soon compelled to quit Holland, having embraced the principles of the Reformation; and he occupied a chair of mathematics at Rostoch, offered to him by the duke of Mecklenburgh. He performed the duties of his professorship for twenty-five years, when he died, Jan. 4, 1593, having published, Propositiones de Morbo Gallico, Rostoch, 1569, 8vo; De Scorbuto, *ib.* 1589, 1591, 8vo; Epistolæ de Variis Rebus et Argumentis Medicis, Francof. 1611, 8vo, edited by H. Smet.

BRUCCIOLI, or BRUCIOLI, (Antonio,) a celebrated Florentine writer, who flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century. Having from his infancy shown a great inclination for study, he was soon admitted to the Literary Society of Rucellai, but having taken a part in the conspiracy against cardinal Giulio de Medici, who then governed Florence, he was, in 1522, obliged to seek an asylum in France, where he continued to obtain the protection of Maximilian Sforzæ, duke of Milan, then a prisoner in that kingdom; and was by him sent to Germany on some important mission. At the death of Adrian VII., cardinal Medici having been elected pope under the name of Clement VII., and being besieged in the castle of S. Angelo by the army of Charles V., the Florentines expelled the De Medici, and Bruccioli, in 1523, with the rest of the exiles, returned to Florence. But the new opinions which he had imbibed in Germany and France, and the freedom with which he spoke of the clergy, the monks, and indeed of the whole Roman church, soon exposed him to the suspicion of being well affected to the doctrines of Luther. He was arrested, and would have met with an ignominious death, had it not been for the influence of his friends, who succeeded in having the punishment commuted to an exile of two years. He then settled at Venice, with his brothers, who were printers, by whom, as well as by Gabriel Ferrari, most of his works have been printed.

The time of his death is not known; he was still alive in Venice in 1554, when he wrote the oration for the creation of the doge Francesco Vemero; and it is also certain that notwithstanding the persecution to which he was exposed on the part of the clergy, he was not in very bad odour at Rome; for it is on record that he was sent there by the Venetians to invite Michelangelo Buonarotti to come and reside at Venice, with a stipend of 600 scudi, solely that they might have the honour of possessing amongst them so illustrious a professor of painting, sculpture, and architecture. The works of Bruccioli are numerous. Mazzuchelli gives a most minute catalogue of them, and of their several editions. The greatest part of them consist in translations of the separate parts of the Sacred Scriptures, the New Testament, the Acts of the Apostles, of the Psalms, the Ecclesiastes, with Commentaries and Annotations. The most celebrated, however, is the Biblia tradotta in Lingua Toscana, first published at Venice in 1532, and dedicated to Francis I. king of France, who took no notice of it. It passed afterwards through several editions, with the addition of the books of Esdras, Daniel, Esther, and the third book of Maccabees, in 3 vols, fol. in 1540, with a Commentary. It is the most esteemed, and the most scarce; but like the preceding, and even those that succeeded it, equally full of errors. Bruccioli says that he has made all his translations from the original Hebrew; but the fact is, that he knew very little of the language, and made use of the Latin translation of Sante Pagnini, whose style is very confused and obscure, and he has therefore often misunderstood many of his phrases and expressions, without mentioning the still greater errors of his Commentaries, which he published separately, in 7 vols, upon every part of the Old and New Testament. The other works of Bruccioli are also Italian translations of Pliny's Natural History; the Rhetoric, the Republic, and the Physic of Aristotle; the works of Cicero; an edition of Petrarca and Boccaccio; besides two books of Dialogues, one facetious, another philosophical, Letters, &c.

BRUCE, BRUIS, or BRUS, (Robert le,) a knight of Normandy, greatly valued by William the Conqueror for his important services, and rewarded by him with no fewer than forty-three lordships in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and fifty-one in the North Riding, where the castle of Skelton was the capital of the barony. He was commissioned by William to reduce to the subjection of the crown the northern parts of this realm.—His son, *Robert le Bruce*, the second lord of Skelton, was for some time in the confidence of David I., king of Scotland, from whom he obtained the lordship of Annandale; but in the famous Battle of the Standard, in 1138, he fought on the English side, and took his own son, Robert le Brus, a youth of fourteen years of age, prisoner. He was distinguished for his piety, and built the monastery of Gysburne, or Gisborough, in Cleveland.

BRUCE, (Robert,) a descendant in the ninth degree from the preceding. His grandfather, Robert de Brus, the seventh lord of Annandale, was constituted sheriff of Cumberland, and constable of the castle of Carlisle; and in 1264, with Comyn and Baliol, he led the Scottish auxiliaries to the assistance of Henry III., at the battle of Lewes. His father, also, was a great favourite of Edward I., whom he accompanied to Palestine in 1269; and in 1271 he married Margaret, countess of Carrick, in whose right he became earl of Carrick, and by whom he had twelve children, of whom Robert was the eldest. On the death of Alexander III., king of Scotland, when his grandfather disputed with John Baliol the title to the vacant throne, Edward I. being appointed umpire, gave his decision in favour of the latter. Whereupon the father and grandfather of Robert resigned their titles to him. In the subsequent designs of Edward against the Scottish independence, Bruce affected unshaken loyalty to the English crown; but believing at a later period that his hopes of the throne were likely to be accomplished, he formed a coalition with his great rival, Comyn, who revealed his designs to Edward. Bruce, on discovering the treachery of Comyn, hastened from London to Dumfries, and slew him in the convent of the Minorite friars: he then repaired with all possible expedition to Scone, and was there crowned king of the Scots, on the 27th of March, 1306. Edward, on hearing of these proceedings, prepared to avenge the insult, and Bruce withdrew with a few followers to the island of Rathlin, on the north coast of Ireland. He soon returned, and after exhibiting prodigies of valour in his contests with the earl of Pembroke, and with Monthermur, in which he was successful, he advanced into England, and having routed the forces of Edward, returned to

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Scotland for the purpose of recapturing the fortresses that were still in the hands of the English. In his efforts to recover the important castle of Stirling he fought the far-famed battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, when he gained a signal victory. In 1328 his right to the crown was formally recognised by the English parliament, peace was made between the two kingdoms, and a marriage was brought about between Johanna, the sister of the king of England, and David, the son and heir of the Scottish king. Bruce died shortly after, on the 7th of June, 1329, at a castle at Cardross, on the northern shore of the Firth of Clyde, and was buried in the abbey of Dunfermline.

BRUCE, (Michael,) an ingenious Scotch poet, the plaintive elegance of whose compositions is well known, born at Kinnesswood, in the county of Kinross, in 1746. His parents were in narrow circumstances, but designed him for the ministry, and struggled with much earnestness to secure for him the advantages of a good education. On his coming to Edinburgh, he made the acquaintance of the Rev. John Logan, whose friendship lasted during life. He soon, however, became the victim of a morbid melancholy, which, preying upon a constitution naturally delicate, brought on such ill health as unfitted him for the duty of a schoolmaster; an occupation by which he endeavoured to maintain himself at Forrest Mill, near Alloas. In 1766, while suffering under much mental depression, he wrote his well-known Elegy; and his death occurred not long after. His poems were published in 1767, by Mr. Logan; and at a later period by Drs. Anderson and Baird.

BRUCE, (Sir Edward, Lord,) descended from the ancient and royal family of that name in Scotland, was born in 1551. He was constantly employed in the service of James VI., king of Scotland, and was mainly instrumental in effecting the unobstructed elevation of that monarch to the English throne. He died in 1613.

BRUCE, (Peter Henry,) a distinguished officer, descended from a Scotch family, which, at the time of the Commonwealth, was attached to the service of the elector of Brandenburg, was born in Westphalia, in 1692. He served in the Flemish campaign under prince Eugene, in 1706. In 1711 he passed into the Russian service, and acted in a diplomatic capacity at Constantinople. In 1722 he quitted the Russian service and returned to Scotland; and in 1740 he was commissioned to superintend the repairs and enlargement of the various fortifications in the American colonies. He died on his return to Scotland, in 1757. After his death were published, Memoirs of P. H. Bruce, containing an Account of his Travels in Germany, Russia, Tartary, Turkey, and the New Indies, London, 1782, 4to. This interesting work was translated into German, and published at Leipsic, 1784.

BRUCE, (Edward,) the editor of a beautiful edition of such Latin authors as have written upon the chase, entitled, Poetæ Latini Rei Venaticæ Scriptores et Bucolici Antiqui, videlicet Gratii Falisci, atque Aur. Olymp. Nemesiani Cynegeticon, Haleuticon, et de Aucupio, cum Notis integris Casp. Barthii, Jani Vlitii, Th. Johnson, Ed. Brucei, &c., Leyden, 1728, 4to. This edition has been erroneously ascribed to Kempfer. (Biog. Univ.)

BRUCE, (James,) an enlightened and enterprising traveller, descended, on the female side, from the royal house of Bruce, was born at the family residence of Kinnaird, in the county of Stirling, Dec. 14, 1730. He was sent, when eight years of age, to London, to reside with William Hamilton, esq., his uncle, a barrister, with whom he remained till 1742, when he was placed at Harrow, where he made great proficiency in classical learning. He left Harrow in May, 1746, and lived about a year in the academy of a Mr. Gordon, where he studied the classics, French, arithmetic, and geometry. He then returned to Scotland, in order to commence a course of study at the university of Edinburgh, with a view to the profession of the law; but it does not appear that he made much progress, or, indeed, had much inclination for this pursuit; and the precarious state of his health at this time rendered close application prejudicial. But while he resided in the country, he followed with ardour the sports of the field, for which he had always a keen relish, and in which he greatly excelled. In 1753, being then considerably above the age at which persons are enrolled as writers in the service of the East India company, a destination to which he now looked forward, his friends advised him to petition the court of Directors for the liberty of settling as a free trader under its patronage; and, accordingly, he left Scotland in July, 1753, with a view to prosecute this design; but he was prevented from carrying it into execution by forming a connexion with an amiable young lady, Miss Allan,

daughter of the widow of a wine-merchant in London, whom he married in the beginning of the following year. He now entered into partnership in the wine-business, which, as well as his marriage, was approved of by his father; but his prospects in this new situation were soon clouded. A few months after their marriage, Mrs. Bruce exhibited evident symptoms of consumption, and being recommended by her physicians to try the effects of a milder climate, she died at Paris, in October, on her way to the south of France. During the three years that followed the death of his wife, he sought in vain to soothe his affliction by the study of the languages, especially of Arabic and Ethiopic, and by an earnest cultivation of a taste for drawing and design. Availing himself, therefore, of the opportunity which his connexion with the wine-trade afforded him, he, in 1757, made a journey through Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands. He landed on the 5th of July at Corunna, whence he proceeded to Ferrol, Oporto, and Lisbon. After travelling in Portugal for nearly four months, he re-entered Spain, passed through Toledo, and made an excursion over the mountains into the province of New Castile. Having advanced beyond the Sierra-Morena, he traversed the districts of Cordova and Seville, and about the middle of November reached Madrid. In this rapid journey, he seems to have considerably improved his knowledge of the Spanish language, and to have made several attentive and judicious observations. His character, which had hitherto been concealed by various untoward circumstances, now began to appear in its real colours. The traces of oriental manners visible in the south of Spain, the ruined palaces of the khalifs, and the tales of romantic chivalry interwoven with the Moorish wars, suggested to him the idea that an inquiry into the history of Spain during the eight centuries in which it was possessed by the Arabs, would elucidate many of the obscure causes which had obstructed the prosperity of that country. Two large and unexplored collections of Arabic manuscripts belonging to the Spanish crown, were lying buried in the monastery of St. Lawrence, and in the library of the Escurial; and though Bruce was as yet but little acquainted with the Arabic language, he felt a strong ambition to trace, through this tedious labyrinth, the Moorish history of the country. On reaching Madrid, he procured an introduction to Don Ricardo Wall, minister to his catholic majesty, a gentleman of British extraction and superior abilities, and from him he earnestly solicited assistance in the researches which he desired to make in Arabic literature. Mr. Wall frankly told Bruce, that the jealousy with which the Spaniards concealed their records and history from every intelligent foreigner, obstructed all access to the library of the Escurial. After having made many observations on the several places in Spain which he visited, on Christmas-day, 1757, he arrived at Pampeluna, on his way to France.

Having crossed the Pyrenees, he went to Bordeaux, where, delighted with the cheerful vivacity of French society, he remained several months among friends and some relations who were residing there. From Bordeaux he travelled through France to Strasburg; then, following the course of the Rhine, to its confluence with the Maine, he visited Frankfort. Returning to the valley of the Rhine, he travelled to Cologne, from whence he proceeded to Brussels. On the second day after his arrival, he happened to be in the company of a young man, a perfect stranger to him, who was rudely insulted. Bruce foolishly remonstrated with the aggressor, who sent him a challenge, which he accepted. They met; Bruce wounded his antagonist twice, and, in consequence, left Brussels immediately for Holland, whence, proceeding towards Hanover, he arrived in time to see the battle of Crevelt. This was the first military operation which Bruce had ever witnessed.

In 1758, his father died, and Bruce returned to England, to succeed to the family estate, with an income now considerably increased by the establishment of the Carron iron-works in its neighbourhood, his property partly consisting of coal-mines, which were required by that company for the smelting of their iron. In 1761, he dissolved his partnership in the wine-trade.

A circumstance now happened, which forms the leading feature in the singular history of Bruce's life. During the few days which he had spent at Ferrol, a report was circulated that the court of Spain was about to engage in war with Great Britain. On considering the means of defence which the place possessed, it had appeared to Bruce that an attack upon it by a British squadron could not fail to be successful; and that in case of a war with Spain, it was the point at

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which that country ought to be invaded. On his return to England, Bruce boldly resolved to submit his project to Mr. Pitt, afterwards lord Chatham. He accordingly fully explained to his friend, Mr. Wood, then under-secretary of state, the circumstances on which he had formed his opinion; he concluded by saying, that in case a war with Spain should be resolved on by the ministry, if the king would entrust him in a single boat with a pair of colours, he would plant them with his own hand on the beach at Ferrol. Bruce was sent for by Mr. Pitt, with whom he had the honour of conversing on the subject; and, at his suggestion, he drew up a memorandum of his project. In a few weeks afterwards, however, the minister resigned.

This disappointment was sensibly felt. Shortly after, however, Bruce was informed by Mr. Wood that the memorandum he had addressed to Mr. Pitt had been laid before the king, and had been strongly recommended by lord Halifax. The earl of Egremont and Mr. Grenville had several meetings with Bruce to concert an expedition against Ferrol, the execution of which was to be entrusted to lord Howe; but, at the earnest request of the Portuguese ambassador, the project was suddenly abandoned, and, on the death of lord Egremont, Bruce's expectations again vanished.

Disappointed in his offer of public service, he retired to his estate in Scotland; but he was shortly again called to London by lord Halifax, who, appreciating Bruce's character, observed to him, that being in the vigour of life, health, and activity, it would be ignoble to bury himself in obscurity, while the coast of Barbary had been but partially explored by Dr. Shaw, who had not pretended to give to the public any details of the magnificent remains of ruined architecture which he, as well as Sanson, had professed to have seen all over the country. Lord Halifax, therefore, expressed a wish that Bruce should be the first, in the reign just beginning, to set an example of making large additions to the royal collection; he pledged himself to be Bruce's supporter and patron, and to make good to him the promises which he had received from former ministers. The discovery of the source of the Nile was also a subject of their conversation; and although it was merely mentioned as a feat to be performed only by a more experienced traveller, yet Bruce always declared that it was at that instant of his life that his heart suggested to him, "that this great discovery should either," as he says, "be achieved by me, or remain, as it had done for the last two thousand years, a defiance to all travellers, and an opprobrium to geography."

Fortune seemed to favour his scheme. The consulship of Algiers had just become vacant; and lord Halifax pressed Bruce to accept it, as being convenient for making the proposed expedition. "This favourable event," says Bruce, "finally determined me. I had all my life applied unweariedly, perhaps with more love than talent, to drawing, the practice of mathematics, and especially that part necessary to astronomy. The transit of Venus was at hand. It was certainly known that it would be visible once at Algiers, and there was great reason to expect that it might be twice. I had furnished myself with a large apparatus of instruments, the completest of their kind, for the observation. In the choice of these I had been assisted by my friend admiral Campbell, and Mr. Russell, secretary to the Turkish Company. Every other necessary had been provided in proportion. It was a pleasure now to know, that it was not from a rock or a wood, but from my own house at Algiers, I could deliberately take measures to place myself in the list of men of science of all nations, who were then preparing for the same scientific attempt."

Delighted with prospects so congenial to his disposition, at the age of thirty-two, Bruce sailed from England in June, 1762, and proceeded through France to Italy, where he spent several months improving himself in the study of drawing and of antiquities. At Rome he made the acquaintance of Mr. Lumisden, the author of Roman Antiquities. While at Naples he went to Pæstum, and made sketches of the temples, which he caused to be engraved, and intended to publish with illustrations; but we find him afterwards complaining to his friend, Mr. Strange, that some one had obtained access to the engravings at Paris, had copied them, and published them in London by subscription. In March, 1763, he finally left Italy for Algiers, where he remained about two years; during which period he seems to have supported with spirit and firmness the interests and the dignity of his country, though in so doing he was not always countenanced as he expected by the ministry at home. During his stay at Algiers he learned

the rudiments of surgery from the consulate surgeon. Bruce's consulship was intended, from the beginning, as a temporary appointment to facilitate his views of discovery; and he had been promised several months' leave of absence to travel in the interior, which, however, he never obtained; but in May, 1765, a successor was appointed, on whose arrival Bruce left Algiers for Tunis. Having obtained leave of the bey to travel through his dominions with an escort, he visited the country along the banks of the Bagradas, and the ruins of Thugga, Keff, and Hydrah, and thence went to Tipasa, in the province of Constantina, the capital of which, the ancient Cirta, he also visited, though he did not discover its remains, as is stated in his life, for Shaw and Sanson had visited them before him. He next went to Sitife, Medrashem, where, he says, is the sepulchre of Syphax; and thence to the Jebel Auress, and the ruins of Tezzoute, supposed to be the ancient Lambæsa; from whence he re-entered the Tunis territory by way of Kazareen and Sbeitlah; he then visited the S.E. part of that state, the island of Jerbe, and proceeded to Tripoli across the desert. His description of these places, in the introduction to his Travels, is very hasty and meagre; and at the same time he speaks rather slightingly of his able predecessor Shaw. These journeys in Barbary were performed between September, 1765, and February, 1766. From Tripoli he sailed to Bengazi, whence he was driven away by famine and war; and having embarked in a crazy Greek vessel for Candia, was shipwrecked, and swam on shore at Tolometa, from whence he returned to Bengazi in October, 1766. He there remained two months in great distress, and at last escaped from that miserable country in a French vessel for Candia, where he was seized by an intermittent fever, which returned occasionally during his subsequent travels. From Candia he went to Syria, visited Baalbec and Palmyra, and resided for some time at Aleppo with Dr. Patrick Russel, physician to the factory, from whom he received further instruction in the medical art. After spending about one year in Syria, he proceeded to Alexandria, in June, 1768. At Cairo he was introduced to Ali Bey, the Mameluke chief, whose Coptic minister, Maalem Risk, had conceived a high opinion of Bruce, whom he fancied to be a great astrologer. Bruce had now fixed his plan of going to Abyssinia. He met at Cairo Father Christopher, a Greek whom he had known at Algiers, and who was now archimandrite under Mark, patriarch of Alexandria. He also obtained letters from the patriarch for several Greeks who were in high stations in Abyssinia, and from Ali Bey, for the shereef of Mecca, the nayib of Masowa, and the king of Sennaar. Thus provided, he set off for Upper Egypt, a country which was then far from being accurately known. From the Nile he crossed the desert to Cosseir, from whence he sailed for Jidda, in April, 1769. At Jidda Bruce received every encouragement for his Abyssinian journey. The English at Jidda, and especially captain Price, of the *Lion* East Indiaman, kindly exerted their influence with the authorities of that place. Metical Aga, the minister of the shereef of Mecca, originally an Abyssinian slave, was well acquainted with Ras Michael, the governor of Tigré, and at that time the most powerful chief in Abyssinia. At captain Price's suggestion Metical Aga agreed to send one of his confidential servants, Mahomet Gibberti, a native of Abyssinia, to accompany Bruce in his journey; and he wrote to Ras Michael, recommending the traveller as an English physician to his protection against the nayib of Masowa, a kind of independent chief, whose cruelty and avarice were the dread of strangers. This precaution of Metical Aga proved very useful to Bruce. He sailed with Gibberti for Masowa in September, 1769. On arriving at Masowa, Gibberti went on shore first, and despatched the letters to Ras Michael; after which Bruce was detained several weeks, annoyed and threatened by the nayib, and in some danger of his life. Bruce exhibited his usual firmness and courage, and was countenanced in secret by Ahmed, the nayib's nephew. At last messengers came to Masowa from the interior, bearing letters from Ras Michael, and from Janni, his deputy at Adowa, requesting the nayib immediately to forward the foreign physician. On the 15th of November Bruce left Arkeeko with the caravan, and after crossing the Taranta mountains, arrived at Dixan, the frontier town of Tigré. On the 6th of December he arrived at Adowa, the residence of Ras Michael, who was then absent on a campaign in Amhara. Bruce was kindly received by the deputy Janni, with whom he remained till the middle of January, 1770. He visited Axum, and other places in the neighbourhood; and continuing his journey through Siré, and

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across the Tacazze, he passed over the Lamalmon, a part of the Samen range, and arrived at Gondar about the middle of February.

Bruce remained nearly two years in Abyssinia, which he spent entirely in that division of the empire called Amhara, and in that part of it which borders on the lake Dembea. In November, 1770, Bruce succeeded in reaching the sources of the Abawi, which was then considered as the main stream of the Nile; thus accomplishing what he had from the beginning fixed in his mind as the great object of his ambition.

The campaign of 1771 having turned against Ras Michael, and that chief being deserted by his followers, and taken prisoner, the opposite faction got possession of the king's person. Bruce was now tired of this distracted country, and anxious to return home. Having obtained the king's leave, after much difficulty, he set off from Koscam in December, 1771, attended by three Greeks and a few common servants. He arrived at Tcherkin in January, 1772, where he found Ozoro Esther, Ayto Confu, and several of his Gondar friends. Taking leave of them, he proceeded by Ras el Feel, Teawa, and Beylah, to Sennaar, where he arrived in May. Here he was detained till the month of September, and it was with much difficulty he found means to leave that barbarous country. He proceeded northwards by Herbagi, Halfay, Shendi, and across the Atbara, or Tacazze, to Gooz, in the Barabra country, and then plunged into the desert, which he was a fortnight in crossing, to Assouan, and in which he was near losing his life through thirst and fatigue. He left Assouan in December; and after resting some time at Cairo, proceeded to Alexandria, where he embarked, in March 1773, for Marseilles. In France he was received with marked attention by the count de Buffon, and other distinguished men. He thence went to Italy, and at last returned to England in June, 1774, after an absence of twelve years.

He was received at court by George III. in a very flattering manner; but he obtained no other substantial reward than a gratuity for the drawings which he made for the king's collection. His narratives respecting the habits and customs of the Abyssinians were listened to with surprise, not unmixed with credulity, and were severely handled in some of the periodical publications of the day. But, after making large deductions on the ground of numerous demonstrable inaccuracies, Bruce's account of his discoveries and adventures must be allowed to contain a valuable mass of information, which the inquiries and researches of later travellers, Salt, Pierce, Coffin, Gobat, and Rüppel, have substantially confirmed. It must be confessed, however, that besides the pride of ancestry, which Bruce took little pains to conceal, he was possessed of a temper that was at once impetuous, haughty, and resentful, and that he treated the hesitation of incredulity, and the objections of criticism, with no very philosophical equanimity. From London, where he spent a few months, the state of his family affairs called him to Scotland; and he had the mortification to find that, during his long absence, they had become greatly disordered. To these he accordingly devoted his earnest attention; and in 1776 he married Miss Dundas, by whom he had three children. She died in 1785. In order to abstract his mind as much as possible from the contemplation of his bereavement, he, in compliance with the advice of his friends, particularly Daines Barrington, applied himself assiduously to the preparation of his Travels for the press. The work appeared in 1790, in five volumes, 4to, entitled, Travels to Discover the Sources of the Nile, in the Years 1768-73. He was preparing a second edition, when death prevented the execution of his design. On Saturday, April 26, 1794, having entertained some company at Kinnaird, as he was going down stairs, about eight o'clock in the evening, to hand a lady into a carriage, his foot slipped, and he fell from a considerable height. He was taken up in a state of insensibility, and expired early next morning.

BRUCE, (Archibald,) an American physician, born at New York, in Feb. 1777, whose father was at the head of the medical department of the British army, then stationed at that place. He was admitted a student of the arts in Columbia college in 1791, and he studied under Dr. Romayne and Dr. Bard, and quitted the United States for Europe in 1798. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1800, defending a thesis, De Variola Vaccina. He then travelled during two years in France, Switzerland, and Italy, and collected many specimens of minerals, to the study of which he was much attached. He returned to England, married at London, and in 1803 settled at his native

place as a physician. Here he assisted to establish the state and county medical societies, under the sanction of the state legislature, which may fairly be regarded as among the first efforts made in this country to reduce medicine to a regular science, by investing the privileges of medical men in the body of the members of the profession. By his exertions principally, a charter was obtained for the organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the state of New York, and he was appointed professor of materia medica and mineralogy. His mineralogical cabinet was very extensive and valuable, and it was to this branch that he devoted particular attention; and he excited a lively interest in the pursuit of this science. He was acquainted with the count Bournon, the abbé Häuy, and many other eminent mineralogists; and he commenced, in 1810, to publish a journal on American mineralogy; but it only sustained existence for one volume, and may here be cited in the history of American science as the earliest purely scientific journal of America. His health gave way under the pressure of his avocations, and he died of an attack of apoplexy, February 22, 1818, in the forty-first year of his age.

BRUCE, (William,) an eminent Scotch architect, who flourished in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He built Hopetoun house, in his native country, which ranks among the most important mansions of our nobility, and is illustrated in the Vitruvius Britannicus. (Cresy's Milizia, vol. ii. p. 290.)

BRUCKER, (John Jacob,) was born at Augsburg, January 22, 1696, and after studying at Jena, returned to his native town in 1720. Through the jealousy of his rivals his merits failed to be duly appreciated, and he therefore quitted Augsburg, and settled as a pastor in Kanfbeuern, but was subsequently invited to return, and received with every honour; and after being first the pastor, and subsequently senior minister of St. Ulric's, died in 1770. Devoting nearly the whole of his life to the history of philosophy and metaphysics, he gave at various times the fruits of his researches in different publications from 1719 to 1737, which formed the groundwork of his Historia Critica Philosophiæ a Mundi Incunabulis ad nostram usque ætatem, in 5 vols, 4to, Leips. 1741, of which a second edition, considerably enlarged, appeared at Leips. in 1767, in 6 vols. Of this stupendous work, the counterpart of those from the pens of Fabricius, Meursius, and Mosheim, and to which all who are desirous of obtaining the fullest information on the matters of which it treats must repair, Brucker himself gave a kind of abridgement at Leips. 1747, and again in 1756, which Bom considerably enlarged in his reprint of it at Leips. 1790, under the title of Institutiones Historiæ Philosophiæ; while in 1791, Enfield published, in 2 vols, 4to, an abridged English translation of the History of Philosophy, but without, it would seem, making use of some details relating to the literary portion of the History, which Brucker introduced into his Neue Zusätze Verschiedner Vermehrungen, &c., zu den Kurzen Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie, Ulm. 1737, 8vo, 7 vols. Brucker was moreover employed in Teller's edition of the Old and New Testaments, which contained Luther's translation and commentaries drawn from the writings of English divines, whose works were but little known, and not easily procured on the continent. The fullest list of his publications is given in the Encyclopædia Britannica, seventh edit., where it is said that "the glaring errors which occasionally occur in his expositions of Greek philosophy, are inconsistent with a very critical knowledge of the language of the original writers, and would make us suspect that he was in the habit of relying on the treacherous aid of translations;" a sneer that would have been spared, had the writer known that in the case of the Greek commentators on Aristotle, from whom not a little of our knowledge of ancient metaphysics is derived, copies of the original are not easily procured; and hence Brucker was compelled occasionally to make use of the Latin translations made by Italian scholars at the revival of learning, from MSS., more or less faulty, of Simplicius, Johannes Philoponus, and others. The writer, however, who could detect the mistranslations of Brucker, might have corrected the mistake into which he has fallen, by copying the error of Rees, who gives the title of a brochure by Brucker, De Vita et Scriptis Cl. Etingeri, instead of Eliæ Ehingeri, and he might have stated that it contains matter relating to the history of Augsburg; and had it been written in German instead of Latin, would have formed perhaps a part of the Pinucotheca Scriptorum nostra ætate Literis Illustrium, &c. fol. Angust. Vindel. 1741, and contains the lives from the pen of

Brucker, and the portraits from the burin of Haid.

BRUCKER, (John Henry,) was born at Basle in 1725, and after being there the professor of history and librarian, died in 1754, having previously published, Observationes Philologicæ, &c. Basil. 1744, 4to, and Scriptores Rerum Basiliensium Minores lib. i. Basil. 1752.

BRUCKNER, (Isaac,) an ingenious Swiss geometer and mechanician, born at Basle, in 1686. He passed some time at Paris, where his talents made him distinguished, and obtained for him considerable encouragement. In 1723 he was appointed mechanician to the academy of Petersburg. After a residence in that capital of sixteen years he travelled in Holland, England, and Prussia, and remained for some time at Berlin. In 1750 he returned to Paris, and devoted himself to investigations respecting the determination of the longitude. In 1752 he returned to his native city, and delivered a course of lectures on geography. He published, in 1722, a treatise, in German, On the Division and Use of the Terrestrial Globe. 2. A Description of a Universal Sun-Dial, Petersburg, 1735, 4to. 3. A New Naval Atlas, Berlin, 1749. 4. Tables of the Longitude of Principal Places. 5. A Map of the Terrestrial Globe, highly valued by Bernoulli, Basle, 1755, fol. He died in 1762.

BRUCKNER, (David,) nephew of the preceding, wrote an extensive and circumstantial account of the history and statistics of Basle. (Biog. Univ.)

BRUCKNER, (John,) a Lutheran divine, born in the small island of Cadsand, near the Belgic frontier, in 1726. He was educated with a view to the theological profession, chiefly at the university of Franeker, whence he passed to Leyden. There he obtained a pastorship, and profited by the society of Hemsterhuis, of Valkenäer, and especially of the elder Schultens. His literary acquirements were eminent. He was a very distinguished scholar, and so ready a speaker, that he is said to have preached with effect in four languages, Latin, Dutch, French, and English. In 1752, Mr. Columbine, of a French refugee family, which attended the Walloon church at Norwich, was commissioned by that congregation, when he was visiting Holland, to seek out a fit successor to their deceased pastor, Mr. Valloton, and applied, after due inquiry, to Mr. Bruckner, who accepted the invitation, and early in 1753 settled as French preacher at Norwich, where he officiated during fifty-one years. About the year 1766, Mr. Bruckner succeeded also to Dr. Van Sarn, as minister of the Dutch church, of which the duties gradually became rather nominal than real, in proportion as the Dutch families died off, and as the cultivation of their language was neglected by the trading world for the French. In 1767 was printed at Leyden his Théorie du Système Animal, in the seventh and tenth chapters of which are many of the sentiments which have been more recently put forward in the writings of Mr. Malthus. This work was well translated into English, under the title, A Philosophical Survey of the Animal Creation, 1768. In 1790 Bruckner published, under the name of Cassander, those Criticisms on the Diversions of Purley, which were sharply animadverted upon by Horne Tooke in his subsequent quarto edition. This pamphlet displays a profound and extensive knowledge of the various Gothic dialects, and states that the same theory of prepositions and conjunctions, so ingeniously applied by Tooke to the northern languages, had also been taught concerning the Hebrew and other dead languages by Schultens. Gilbert Wakefield's pamphlet on Social Worship drew from Bruckner, in 1792, an able answer. He died in 1804.

BRUDO, (Abraham,) a Jewish rabbi of Constantinople, who wrote a Commentary on the Book of Genesis, Venice, 1696. He died at Jerusalem, in 1710. He must not be confounded with another Jewish writer of the same name, who was the chief rabbi at Prague, and whose learning and moral character have procured for him in Germany a very high and extensive reputation. (Biog. Univ.)

BRUE, (Andrew,) director of the French company at Senegal, to whose judicious management it is indebted for much of the commercial prosperity that has attended it. He published nothing himself, but Labat is said to have made considerable use of documents that were written by Brue, in his Relation de l'Afrique Occidentale, published in 1729. The dates of the birth and death of Brue are not known. (Biog. Univ.)

BRUE, (Stephen Hubert,) an industrious and ingenious engraver of maps, born at Paris in 1786. He had a strong inclination for a naval life; but the delicacy of his constitution rendered it inadvisable to indulge his natural disposition, and he devoted himself to the improve-

ment of the construction and engraving of maps. His earlier productions were single charts, and outlines of towns; but in 1816 and in 1830, he completed a Universal Atlas, which was well received. He died of cholera in 1832. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRUECKMANN, (Charles Philip,) a German physician, born at Braubach, in Hesse, in 1741. He took his degree of M.D. at Giesen, in 1763; in 1772, was named physician to the city of Boppart; and in 1787, to the city of Ober-Lahnstein, near Mentz. He published, Dissert. de Aneurismate Arteriæ Cruralis in Cartilaginem et Os Mutato, Giesen, 1763, 4to. Von dem Gebrauch des Embser Kraenges-Wasser, Francof. and Mœn. 1764, 8vo. Neue Verbesserte und Vollständige Beschreibung der Gesunden warmen Bäder zu Embs. *ib.* 1772, 8vo. Enarratio Choreæ Sancti-Viti et Epilepsiæ, quæ per Fontes Medicamentos et Thermas Embsenses curatæ sunt, *ib.* 1786, 8vo.

BRUECKMANN, (Francis Ernest,) a learned German physician and naturalist, born in the convent of Marienthal, near Helmstadt, Sept. 27, 1697. He studied at Jena in 1716, and was received M.D. at Helmstadt in 1721. He then passed two years at Brunswick, entered into practice, but quitted that place upon the death of his uncle, in Hungary, where he had a considerable estate, and travelled in Bohemia, Hungary, and most parts of the German empire, collecting an immense number of specimens in natural history, particularly in mineralogy. He returned to Brunswick in 1725, and settled at Wolfenbuttel in 1728. He was admitted a member of the Academy of the Curious in Nature, under the name of Mnemon; and he was also associated with the academy of Berlin. He died March 21, 1753, having published a great many works, which are rather distinguished by the extent of his learning than by their originality, and of which it is sufficient here to particularize —Relatio Historico-physico-medica de Cerevisia Reg. Loth. vulgo Dukstein dictâ, Helmst. 1722, 4to; in German, Brunsw. 1723, 4to. De Excretione Vermis nunquam antea excreti, Wolfen. 1723, 4to. Hist. Nat. Curiosa Lapidis, &c.; *ib.* 1727, 8vo. Four copies of this work were printed on asbestos, the substance of which it treats. Theses Physicæ, *ib.* 1727, 4to. Magnalia Dei in Locis subterraneis, Helmst. 1727-34, 2 vols. fol. Bibliotheca Numismatica, Wolfenb. 1729-36, 3 vols, 8vo. Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ, *ib.* 1732, 8vo. Bibliotheca Animalis, *ib.* 1743, 8vo. Centuria Epist. Itinerarium, &c. *ib.* 1742-50, 3 vols, 4to. Opuscula Medico-Botanica, Brunsw. 1747, 8vo.

BRUECKMANN, (Frederick Henry,) a German physician, born in 1758, died at Brunswick, Nov. 8, 1795. He wrote; —Dissertatio de Morbis Nervorum Observationes singulares, cum Epicrisi, Götting. 1780, 4to.

BRUECKMANN, (Urban Frederick Benedict,) a German physician, born at Wolfenbuttel, April 23, 1728, took the degree of M.D. at Helmstadt, was appointed physician to the duke of Brunswick, and professor of anatomy at the college. He published:—Beschreibung des Bey Jena gelegenen Füstenbrunnens, Jena, 1748, 4to. Dissertatio de Nuce Been, Helmst. 1750, 4to.

BRUEHL, (John William Christian,) a German physician, born at Weimar, Dec. 25, 1757, took his degree of M.D. at Marbourg in 1781, and published his Thesis de Pabulo Vitæ. He was appointed professor in ordinary of medicine in 1786, and director of the Lying-in Hospital in 1803; prior to which he had filled a chair at the university of Cassel. He died Sept. 7, 1806. He is the author of Programma de Generaliori Temperamentorum Doctrinâ, Marb. 1794. 4to.

BRUENING, (George Florent Henry,) a physician, who studied at Leyden, and at London. He took the degree of M.D. at Utrecht, in 1758, taught anatomy and surgery, and was afterwards made physician to the city of Kettwick; and subsequently elected count palatine and counsellor physician to the prince Hohenlohe-Waldenburg and Schillings. Neither the date of his birth nor of his death is recorded. He published;—Diss. sistens Singultum, Morbum, Symptoma, Signum, Utrecht, 1758, 4to. Constitutio Epidemica Essendiensis anni 1769-70, sistens Historiam Febris Scarlatino-Miliaris Anginosæ, &c. Essen. et Lipsiæ, 1771, 8vo. De Ictero Spasmodico Infantium Essendiæ anno 1772 Epidemico, *ib.* 1773, 8vo.

BRUERE, (Charles Antony le Clere de la,) a French dramatic writer, born at Paris in 1715. When he was only nineteen, he brought out Les Mécontents, a comedy; and in the following year, Les Voyages de l'Amour; in 1739, Dardanus; in 1748, Erigone; and in 1749, Le Prince de Noisy; four operas, of which the Dardanus, set to music by Rameau, and afterwards by Sacchini, was the most

successful. Bruère was also editor of the Mercury, the management of which he undertook, conjointly with Fuzelier, in 1744. In 1743, on the appointment of the duke de Nivernois to the post of ambassador at Rome, that nobleman took Bruère with him. He died in that city, in 1754, just as he was about to return to his own country. Besides his dramatic pieces, he wrote an Account of the Reign of Charlemagne, 1745, 2 vols, 12mo. (Biog. Univ.)

BRUEYRIN, (John Baptist,) a celebrated French physician of the beginning of the seventeenth century, nephew of the learned Symphorien Champier, was born at Lyons. He was attached to the court of Francis I., and afterwards physician to Henry II. His works are superior to the ordinary productions of his day, and are entitled, De Re Cibariâ Lib. XXII. omnium Ciborum Genera, omnium Gentium Moribus Usu comprobata, complectentes, Perig. 1560, 8vo; Francof. 1600, 1606, 8vo; Norimb. 1650, 8vo. The edition of 1606 has for its title, Deipnosophia et Sitologia revisa et Indice locupletata. Collectanea de Sanitatis Functionibus, de Sanitate tuendâ, et de Curandis Morbis, ex Averrhoë sumpta, Lugd. 1537, 4to. He also published a Latin version of the Treatise of Avicenna on the Heart, Lugd. 1559, 8vo; a translation of Dioscorides, Lugd. 1550, 8vo; and of another part of Averrhoës, Venet. 1553, 8vo.

BRUEYS, (David Augustin de,) a French writer, born at Aix, of an ancient and noble family, in 1640. He was originally destined for the bar, and was brought up in the reformed religion, in defence of which he published some controversial pieces, particularly against Bossuet's Exposition of the Faith; but the prelate, in a conference that ensued, converted him to the religion which he had assailed. Brueys, now a papist, combated with the protestant ministers, Jurieu, Lenfant, and La Roche; and wrote L'Examen des Raisons qui ont donné lieu à la Séparation des Protestants, and other tracts. He then took orders; but he soon relinquished theology for the drama. He composed, jointly with Palaprat, his intimate friend, several comedies, full of wit and gaiety. We have also of this writer a prosaic paraphrase, or commentary, on Horace's Art of Poetry. In his latter years he became again a controversial writer, and, as his countrymen say, imitated Bellarmine and Molière by turns. He died at Montpellier, in 1723, aged eighty-three; and all his dramatic pieces were collected, 1735, in 3 vols, 12mo. His comedies, of which Le Muet, and Le Grondeur, the latter highly praised by Voltaire, were the most successful, have some merit; but his tragedies are deservedly sunk into oblivion. His Histoire du Fanaticisme de notre Temps, is said to be well written.

BRUEYS, (D'Aigalliers François Paul Comte,) an admiral of France. This brave and ill-fated officer was the descendant of a noble family long settled in the province of Languedoc. He was born in 1753, and entered the navy of his sovereign at an early age. When serving as lieutenant, he participated in four, if not five, general encounters, between the French fleet under the order of the comte de Grasse, and the squadrons of the British, respectively commanded by Hood, Graves, and Rodney. After attaining, in 1792, the rank of capitaine de vaisseau, and subsequently coming under the restrictive regulation which prohibited officers *De l'Ancien Corps de la Mariné* from holding command afloat, and which compelled him, with other intelligent and experienced officers, to retire for a time, the services of Brueys were again called into active exercise, the *Directoire Exécutive* promoting him in 1796 to the rank of rear-admiral, at the same time placing under his orders a squadron, consisting of six sail of the line, and three frigates.

With instructions to follow the directions of Buonaparte, the general-in-chief of the army of Italy, who already sought to possess himself of the several Venetian isles in the Adriatic, Brueys shaped his course for that sea, and ultimately succeeded in bringing under the dominion of the French those territories since known by the name of the Ionian Isles. At Corfu, Brueys found, and took possession of six 64-gun ships, and as many frigates. His conduct on this occasion, added to the manner in which he executed the several services and military missions with which he was entrusted, elicited from the general-in-chief a public expression of praise.

Promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, Brueys was appointed to command the fleet which was to escort to the shores of Egypt the powerful armament then preparing to depart from the port of Toulon. *L'Orient*, of 120 guns, bore the flag of Brueys, on board of which ship general Buonaparte embarked, accompanied by the principal part of his suite. On the 19th of May, 1798, the main portion of the

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expedition weighed from the outer roads of Toulon, collecting, as it proceeded in its course, the several transports which, from the adjoining ports, were to form the body of the fleet. This formidable force consisted of thirteen sail of the line, eight frigates, two Venetian (64's), and six frigates, armed *en-flute*, with "small craft," in all amounting to 72 vessels of war, exclusive, when collected from the outports, of 400 sail of transports; 10,000 seamen, and 36,000 troops, were embarked in this immense fleet.

Upon descrying the islands of Goza and Malta, on the afternoon of the 1st of June, it was determined to effect a landing on the following day, when, after a feeble show of resistance on the part of the assailed, the islands of Malta, Goza, and Comino, surrendered by capitulation.

Space is not allowed us to follow our subject in his several operations before finally occupying a position in Aboukir-bay. Upon taking up this anchorage, Brueys held a council of war, consisting of all the flag-officers and captains of his fleet, to determine whether, in the event of being attacked, his force should defend itself at anchor, or weigh, and engage under sail. With the exception of rear-admiral Blanquet, who disapproved of attempting to maintain a stationary position, the entire of the council recommended remaining at anchor. (See BLANQUET.)

At two in the afternoon, on the 1st of August, the British squadron were descried by the *Heureux*, the headmost vessel of the French line. Brueys' ships were still lying at *single* anchor, *without* springs on their cables, and with a great portion of their crews on shore procuring water.

The watering parties were immediately recalled, and the commanders of the frigates were directed to lend a portion of their respective crews to augment those of the ships of the line. At 3 P.M. the French admiral made the signal to prepare for battle. At 4, perceiving the British squadron shorten sail and heave to, Brueys appears to have adopted the idea that Nelson would defer the attack until the next morning, when the shoals, in approaching the roadstead, might be more readily avoided. Under this impression, he signalled to his squadron that he should continue at anchor. But, with respect to his expectation of a postponement of the British attack, Brueys was soon undeceived; and then it was that each ship was ordered to lay-out a spare anchor and cable in a direction which would enable her to bring her broadside to bear on the attacking force.

It is not our purpose to enter into any minute account of the desperate conflict that ensued; suffice it to say, that the several vessels composing the van and centre of the Republican fleet defended themselves until reduced to a shattered and helpless state. Each was overpowered and beaten in detail, a result which the British chief anticipated, confiding, as he did, in the superior skill and nautical dexterity of all under his command in carrying into effect his novel mode of anchoring his ships by the stern and placing them severally in positions which his opponents were little prepared to expect.

The first hour of the action had hardly elapsed, ere Brueys, while standing on the poop of *L'Orient*, received two wounds, one in the face, and the other in the hand. At a subsequent period, (said to be about six in the evening,) when in the act of descending the quarter-deck ladder, a shot struck him, which well nigh cut him in two. An attempt was made to bear him below, but his chivalrous spirit would not permit him to leave his post. "No," he exclaimed, addressing those who sought to raise him and remove his person, "a French admiral should die on his quarter-deck."

Brueys has been blamed for exposing himself to an attack at anchor; but, as we have already shown, a council of war decided in favour of a stationary position. Besides, more than one precedent has been established in support of receiving the assault of an enemy at anchor. But the fact is, though the "bravest of the brave," Brueys was, in some degree, shackled in his command. He was bound to obey the orders and directions of the general-in-chief, who, with all his versatility of talent, quick-sighted and gigantic genius, was always at fault whenever he interfered with naval affairs, or decided upon matters relating to the execution of evolutionary movements afloat.

BRUGES. See EYCK, JOHN VAN.

BRUGES, (Louis de, [Gruthuyse,]) celebrated for his skill in diplomacy, his bravery, and his love of letters, was born in 1422. He endeared himself to the inhabitants of Bruges by the services which he rendered to that city, in repressing the popular commotions which so frequently broke out at that turbulent period. When Edward IV. of England fled to Flanders, he was courteously received by Gruthuyse, and after his conference

with Charles of Burgundy, he was sumptuously entertained by him at Bruges; favours which that monarch afterwards acknowledged by creating him earl of Winchester. In 1489 Gruthuyse was sent by the states of Flanders to the court of Charles VIII., to whom he is supposed to have been more submissive than became a patriotic statesman. He died in 1492. He took a lively interest in the collection of rare and valuable works, and is said to have persuaded the celebrated printer, Colas Mansion, to take up his residence at Bruges. His valuable collection of beautiful and splendidly illuminated MSS. is now in the Royal Library at Paris. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRUGES, (Henry Alphonsus, Viscount de,) a French royalist, in the naval and military service, born at Vaulreas, in Venassin, in 1764. Attached to the royal party, he fled from France, in 1796, and served in the English army in the expedition against St. Domingo, in the capacity of colonel of the prince of Wales's regiment. On the return of the Bourbons he was favourably noticed by Louis XVIII., and afterwards by Charles X. He died at Basle, in 1820.

BRUGGEN, (John Vander,) an engraver, born at Brussels, in 1649. He studied the principles of his art in his native town; and after visiting several cities of Flanders, he settled in Paris, and followed the business of a printseller. His plates are chiefly in mezzotinto, the subjects being after Teniers, Brouwer, and Ostade. The time of his death is not known.

BRUGIERE, (Claude-Ignace,) a dramatic writer, born at Riom, in 1670. Besides his comedies, he published, 1. A Translation in Three Books of Apuleius. 2. Observations sur le Pétrone trouvé à Belgrade en 1688, et imprimé à Paris, en 1693, avec une Lettre sur l'Ouvrage et la Personne de Pétrone. In this letter Brugiere expresses his doubts, now shared in by the learned, of the authenticity of this fragment. 3. Recueil des plus belles Epigrammes des Poètes Français, depuis Marot jusqu'à présent, avec des Notes historiques et critiques; et le Traité de la vraie et de la fausse Beauté dans les Ouvrages d'Esprit, traduit du Latin de MM. de Port Royal, Paris, 1698, 2 vols, 12mo. Brugière died in 1745. (Biog. Univ.)

BRUGIERE, (Peter,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Thiers, in 1730. He published many pieces, both political and theological, the freedom of which caused him to be cast into prison, whence he did not cease to send forth several publications equally bold with those which had brought him thither. He was one of the adherents of the National Council of Paris, and died in 1803.

BRUGMAN, (John,) a celebrated Roman-catholic preacher, of the Franciscan order, who flourished in the fifteenth century. Foppens assigns as the place of his birth Kempen, in the ancient archbishopric of Cologne. From a saying which has passed into a proverb in Holland, "When you can speak as well as Brugman," and from another, "Brugman runs after souls, and I after money," some idea may be formed of his eloquence and his zeal. He was professor of theology at St. Omer, and published a translation of the life of St. Lidwina, which is printed in the Acta Sanctorum. This singular man, of whose style of preaching a few specimens have been preserved, seems to have been indebted for his success to an assiduous study of the language, ideas, and necessities of the multitude, to whom he adapted his addresses with wonderful effect. He used to lament very frequently, that with all his ministerial diligence he never could succeed in converting an old woman. He died in 1473.

BRUGMANS, (Sebald Justin,) a distinguished physician, born at Franeker, in Friesland, in 1762. He was the son of a professor of philosophy and physics in the university of Groningen, at which university he received his education, afterwards studying medicine at Leyden. His parents destined him for the engineers, but his taste led him to the cultivation of medicine and natural history. At the age of eighteen he received his degree of doctor of philosophy, and in 1781 he published a lithological account of the environs of Groningen, and obtained the prize offered by the Academy of Dijon on the subject of the improvement of the land, and the cultivation of vegetables most beneficial to cattle. In 1782 he obtained another prize offered by the Academy of Bordeaux, relative to the duration of the oak; and in the next year he published a Memoir on a Sulphureous Meteor which had been observed at Groningen, and had exerted considerable influence on vegetation. In 1784 he successfully competed for a prize offered by the Academy of Berlin, on the growth of Tares. Being now twenty-two years of age, he directed his attention to

medicine, and wrote a thesis on the matter of Pus. In 1786 he was appointed professor of botany in the university of Leyden, and soon afterwards also to the chair of natural history. He cultivated comparative anatomy, and commenced the formation of a museum. Upon the death of Voltelen he was chosen professor of chemistry, and he delivered an able eulogy on the celebrated Boerhaave. In 1795 he assisted to organize the military medical department of Holland; and in conjunction with Ten-Haaf, Deimans, Driessen, and Vrolik, he published the Pharmacopœia Batava, in 1805. When Louis Buonaparte occupied the throne of Holland, Brugmans was appointed chief physician, and made a counsellor of state; and upon the union of that country with the French empire, Napoleon made him inspector-general of the service of health in the French army, and associated him with Desgenettes, Percy, and Larrey. He was decorated with the star of the Legion of Honour, and made rector of the university of Leyden, with an annual salary of 10,000 francs. Upon the accession of the prince of Orange he was placed, by that monarch, at the head of the medical departments of the civil, military, and colonial services; and he re-established at the Hague the Central Laboratory of Chemistry and Pharmacy, which he had erected in 1795. He rendered great assistance to the wounded French after the battle of Mont St. Jean, and he received rewards and orders from the emperors of Russia and Prussia for like services to the wounded of their countries. In 1815 he was appointed to bring back from Paris the objects of natural history which had been taken from Holland during the war—a service he performed with great discretion and propriety. He published various papers in the Memoirs of the Institute of Holland, and he presided for some time over the Veterinary School. He died suddenly at Leyden, July 22, 1819.

BRUGNATELLI, (Louis G.) a celebrated Italian chemist, born at Pavia, in 1761. He first studied medicine; but in 1784 was made demonstrator of chemistry in the university, and in 1787 united the chair of chemistry with professor Scopoli, and afterwards with professor Brusati. In 1796 he was appointed to the chair of chemistry as applicable to the arts, which he held until his death, October 24, 1818. He published,—Elementi di Chimica appogiati alli più recenti Scoperti, &c. Pavia, 1795-97, 2 tom. 8vo. This has gone through four editions. Farmacopea Generale ad Uso degli Speziali et de Medici Moderni, &c. Pavia, 1802, 1807, 8vo, translated into French by Planche, Paris, 1811, 2 tom. 8vo. Materia Medica Vegetabile ed Animabile, &c. Pavia, 1817, 8vo. He also published several scientific periodicals, and wrote many important articles in them. Biblioteca Fisica d'Europa, Pavia, 1788-91, 20 vols. Giornale Fisico-Medico, Pavia, 1792-96, 20 vols. Annali di Chimica, Pavia, 1790-1805, 22 vols, 8vo. Commentari Medici, Pavia, 1797, 8vo. Giornale di Fisica, Chimica e Storia Naturale, Pavia, 1808-18, 11 vols, 8vo. Brugnatelli's son published after his father's death,—Litologia Umana, Pavia, 1819, folio; an important work, and of which an analytical account is given in the Archives Générales de Médecine, tom. iii. p. 438.

BRUGNONE, (John,) a celebrated Italian surgeon and veterinarian, born at Ricaldone, near Acqui, August 27, 1741. He was admitted a doctor in surgery at the university of Turin, in 1764, and applying himself chiefly to the diseases of animals, he was, upon the recommendation of Bertrandi, sent by the king of Sardinia to the school of Lyons, where he studied for three years under the celebrated Bourgelat. He then visited the school at Alfort; and, upon his return to his native place, he was elevated to the head of the Royal Veterinary School. In 1780 he was made assistant professor of surgery at the university, and he taught especially the dissections. In 1783 he was elected chief surgeon of the Prisons, and in 1791 director of the Royal Stud at Chivasso. He afterwards successively filled the chairs of comparative anatomy and anatomy in general, at the Veterinary School. He was held in great esteem, and was a corresponding member of the French Institute, and of many other learned societies in Europe. He died at Turin, March 3, 1818, having published, among other works, the following:—La Mascalcia Ossia la Medicina Veterinaria Ridotta ai suoi Principii, Turin, 1774, 8vo. Trattato delle Razze de Cavalli, *ib.* 1781, 8vo. Descrizione e Cura Preservativa dell' Epizoozia delle Galline, &c. *ib.* 1790, 8vo. Ippometria ad Uso degli Studenti della Scuola Veterinaria, *ib.* 1802, 8vo. He edited, with Peuchienati, the works of Bertrandi, in 14 vols, 8vo, published from 1786 to 1802, and wrote many useful papers in the Memoria della Reale Acad. delle Scienze di Torino, in the Mem.

della Societa Agraria di Torino, Biblioteca Italiana, &c.

BRUGNOT, (John Baptist Charles,) a French provincial poet, of great promise, born at Painblanc, Côte-d'Or, in 1798. His early struggles to support a widowed mother and his younger brothers, proved too great for a feeble frame, and Brugnot died of consumption in 1831. Besides his poems, which depict, with considerable sweetness, and a sort of pensive melancholy, the emotions of a virtuous mind, he wrote several pieces, which appeared in some of the popular literary journals. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRUGUIER, (John,) a French protestant divine, born at the beginning of the seventeenth century, at Nismes, where he was minister of the Reformed church of that city. He wrote a piece in defence of the practice of singing psalms in divine worship, entitled, Discours sur le Chant des Psaumes, 1663, 12mo, which was condemned to the flames. Bruguier was inhibited from the exercise of his ministry, and exiled from the province, and the printer was banished. He withdrew to Geneva, and in ten years after wrote, Réponse Sommaire au Livre de M. Arnauld, intitulé: Renversement de la Morale de Jésus-Christ par les Calvinistes, Gueville, 1673. To this Arnold wrote a rejoinder, L'Impiété de la Morale des Calvinistes découverte par le Livre de M. Bruguier, Paris, 1675, 12mo. He also wrote, Idea totius Philosophiæ, in quâ omnia Studiosis Philosophiæ Scitu necessaria, breviter ac Dilucide, juxta Rationem et Experientiam, demonstratur, 1676. He died at Geneva, in 1684. (Biog. Univ.)

BRUGUIERE, (Antony Andrew,) a French traveller, naturalist, and philologist, born at Marseilles, in 1773. He was designed for a commercial life, but his inclination for the study of science and general literature prevented his original destination from occupying all his attention; and during a residence of several years in Guadaloupe, he conceived a passion for natural history, which subsequent voyages and travels in the West Indies, and on the continent of America, afforded him many opportunities of indulging. The unsettled state of the colonies at the Revolution led him to return to France, where he was soon after appointed to a post connected with the army of Italy, which introduced him to the notice and friendship of general Dessoles, whom he accompanied on his joining the army of the Rhine, and afterwards attended to Paris. After a brief residence in the capital, he received an appointmeht at the court of Westphalia, which left him some leisure, which he assiduously devoted to the composition of dramatic pieces, to music, and to the study of Sanscrit. The events of 1813 having broken up the new court at Westphalia, Bruguière fixed his abode near Tours. The elevation of his patron Dessoles to the office of minister for foreign affairs was followed by his appointment of Bruguière to the post of secretary to the French embassy in London, an office which the delicate state of his health compelled him to decline, and he died at the close of 1823. He was member of the Asiatic Society of France from its commencement, and of the Royal Academy of Göttingen. He published:— 1. Sakountala, ou L'Anneau fatal, Drame traduit de la Langue Sanscrite en Anglais par Sir W. Jones, et de l'Anglais en Français, avec de Notes du Traducteur et une Explication abrégée du Système Mythologique des Indiens, Paris, 1803, 8vo. 2. Le Voyageur, Paris, 1807. 3. Lao-seng-eul, (ou, Le Vieillard auquel il naît un Héritier,) Comédie Chinoise; suivie de San-in-Léou (ou, les Trois Etages consacrés,) conte Moral, traduit du Chinois en Anglais par J. T. Davis, et de l'Anglais en Français, Paris, 1819, 8vo. 4. Œuvres Poétiques de Robert Southey, traduit de l'Anglais, 1820, 3 vols, 12mo. 5. Chefs d'Œuvre de Shakspeare, Paris, 1826, 2 vols, 8vo. This translation embraced only four plays, The Tempest, Macbeth, Coriolanus, and The Midsummer Night's Dream.

BRUHEZEN, (Peter de,) a physician of the sixteenth century, born at Rythoven, in Brabant, attached for many years to the person of queen Eleanor of Austria, sister of Charles V., and dowager of Francis I. Quitting this royal service, he retired to Bruges, and was made physician to the city. He died about 1570, having published several works very popular in his day. He composed an Almanac full of astrological conceits, and pretended to show the precise time at which medicines of various kinds should be administered, and operations performed. He even descended to notice the days on which men ought to be shaved; and such was the ignorance of the time and country in which he lived, that barbers were absolutely prohibited by the magistrates of Bruges from following this part of their calling upon those days which had been specified by Bruhezen as improper for so grave an

operation! Of his writings it is sufficient to notice, De Thermarum Aquisgranensium Viribus, Causâ, ac legitimo Usu, &c. Anvers, 1555, 12mo; De Ratione medendi Morbi Articularis Epistolæ duo; de Usu et Ratione Cauteriorum. These are to be found in the Consilia Variorum de Arthritide of Henry Garet, Francof. 1592, 8vo.

BRUHIER D'ABLAINCOURT, (John James,) a learned French physician, born at Beauvais, received his degree at the university of Angus, and practised at Paris, where he died, Oct. 24, 1756. He was one of the editors of the Journal des Savans, and published translations of the Manual of Midwifery by Deventer; the System of Medicine of Hoffmann; the Treatises on Fevers, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. by the same; and the Treatise on Foods, by Lemery. He also published some original works, and, above all, laboured to show the uncertainty of all the signs of death, except that of putrefaction; and his researches, doubtless, tended to prevent premature interments. His work on this subject is founded upon that of Winslow, but contains a good deal of original matter. It is sufficient to enumerate the following: Caprices d'Imagination, ou Lettres sur divers Sujets, Paris, 1740, 12mo; Amst. 1741, 8vo. Dissertation sur l'Incertitude des Signes de la Mort et l'Abus des Enterremens et Embaumements précipités, Paris, 1742, 12mo; 1745, 12mo; in German, by Jantke, Copenh. 1754, 8vo; in Swedish, by Olaus Tillæus, Stockholm, 1752, 8vo; and in English, Lond. 1746, 12mo. Mémoire sur la Nécessité d'un Règlement général au Sujet des Enterremens, &c. Paris, 1745, 1746, 12mo. Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de M. Sylva, Paris, 1744, 8vo. Dissertations et Consultations Médicinales de Chirac et Sylva, Paris, 1744, 2 vols, 12mo. He also wrote many papers in the Journal de Verdun.

BRUHL, (John Maurice, Count de,) born in Saxony, in 1736. He was privy counsellor to the elector, who sent him as his ambassador to London. He was distinguished for his mechanical skill, which he discovered in the improvement of chronometers, and in the construction of astronomical instruments. Many valuable papers of his were published in the Philosophical Transactions of Petersburg and Berlin, and in the Journal of Meissner. He devoted much attention to the various contrivances for ascertaining the longitude at sea. (Biog. Univ.)

BRUHL, (Henry, Count de,) a minister and favourite of Augustus III., king of Poland, to whose instrumentality that monarch was mainly indebted for his elevation to the throne. By his intrigues, in which he was seconded by his wife, he succeeded in supplanting the rival count de Sulkowsky, and obtained, by his obsequiousness and flattery, complete influence over his weak-minded and indolent sovereign: he even renounced his profession of the protestant faith, and embraced that of the Romanists; in order the more effectually to advance his interests with Augustus, who wished to re-establish the popish religion. By his extravagance he brought disorder into the government, and disgrace upon his master. After a series of reverses, Augustus died in 1763; and De Bruhl, unable to bear up under the chagrin which he felt at being dismissed by his successor, died in a few days after.

BRUHL, (Frederic Louis, Count de,) son of the preceding, was born at Dresden, in 1739. He had little to distinguish him from his father, either in extravagance or ambition, except a taste for dramatic composition, in which, however, his publications in that department of literature show that he had but slender pretensions to authorship. Of his various works the best is, Comment on Démasque un Trompeur, Dresden, 1787. He translated the Alcibiades of Meissner, *ib.* 1787-91, 4 vols, 8vo. He died at Berlin, in 1793. (Biog. Univ.)

BRUIN (John de,) professor of natural philosophy and mathematics at Utrecht, was born at Gorcum, in 1620. He attended a course of philosophy at Leyden; and then pursued his studies at Bois-le-duc, where he was very much esteemed by Samuel Desmarets, who taught philosophy and divinity in that place. He went from thence to Utrecht, where he studied the mathematics, and then removed to Leyden, where he obtained leave to teach them. He was afterwards made professor at Utrecht; and because the professors had agreed among themselves that every one might teach at home such a part of philosophy as he should think fit, De Bruin, not contented with teaching what his public professorship required, made also dissections, and explained Grotius's book, De Jure Belli et Pacis. He had an uncommon skill in dissecting animals, and was a great lover of experiments. He also made observations in astronomy. He published dissertations, De vi Altrice, De Corporum Gravitate et Levitate, De Cog-

nitione Dei Naturali, De Lucis Causa et Origine, &c. He had a dispute with Isaac Vossius, to whom he wrote a letter, printed at Amsterdam, 1663; wherein he cites Vossius's book, De Natura et Proprietate Lucis, and strenuously maintains the hypothesis of Descartes. He likewise wrote an apology for the Cartesian philosophy against a divine named Vogelsang. In 1655, he married the daughter of a merchant of Utrecht, sister to the wife of Daniel Elzevir, the famous bookseller of Amsterdam. He died in 1675, and his funeral oration was pronounced by Grævius.

BRUIX, (Eustache,) an admiral of France. He was born at St. Domingo, in 1759. The Revolution procured for him rapid advancement. In 1792, he was only a capitaine de vaisseau; yet, in 1796, he filled the important post of major-général de la marine et de directeur du port de Brest; when subsequently becoming a vice-admiral, (contre-admiral,) he occupied, for a considerable period, the high station of minister de la marine. When filling this post, he was called upon by Buonaparte to take command of the imperial flotilla destined to make a descent upon England. His opinions did not always accord with those of Napoleon; and it is stated that, on being denounced as a coward by Buonaparte, he placed his hand on the hilt of his sword, accompanying the movement with words which brought the then terror of continental Europe to acknowledge that haste had betrayed him into an expression not intended. Bruix was one of the most experienced of French seamen. He was a mariner in every sense of the word, and a man who gave universal satisfaction in his administrative duties. After arriving at Paris to attend the coronation of Napoleon, he died in his 45th year, March 18, 1805.

BRUIX, (the Chevalier de,) a French miscellaneous writer, born at Bayonne, in 1728. He published, 1. Réflexions diverses, 1758, 12mo. 2. Le Conservateur, ou, Choix de Morceaux rares et d'Ouvrages anciens, 1756-61, in 30 vols, 12mo. 3. Cécile, a drama in three acts, 1776. 4. Les Après-Soupers de la Campagne, ou, Recueil d'Histoires courtes et amusantes, 1759, 4 vols, 12mo. He died in 1780.

BRUMMER, (Frederic,) a German lawyer, born at Leipsic, in 1642. He published,—1. Declamatio contra Otium, Studiorum pessimam Pestem, Leipsic, 1658, 4to. 2. Commentarius in Legem Cinciam, Paris, 1668, 4to. 3. Disputatio de Locatione et Conductione. His minor works were published by George Beyer, under the title of Brummeriana, Leipsic, 1712, 8vo. He left some unpublished notes on Juvenal, of which Fabricius has spoken very highly, Biblioth-Lat. lib. ii. cap. xviii. Brummer was drowned near Lyons, in consequence of the overturning of his carriage in a river near that city, in 1681. (Biog. Univ.)

BRUMMER, (John,) a German dramatist, born in Westphalia, about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was appointed rector of the grammar schools in Suabia, in 1572. His principal work is entitled, Tragico-comedia Apostolica; a dramatic history of the Acts of the Apostles, Langingen, 1592, 4to, *ib.* 1593, 8vo. This singular production is in German verse, and the dramatis personæ are no fewer than 246 in number! It was acted by the citizens of Kaufbeuren, at Whitsuntide, in 1592.

BRUMOY, (Pierre,) was born at Rouen, in 1688, and after commencing his studies in the college of Jesuits at Paris, finished them at Caen. For some time he obtained his livelihood as a teacher of rhetoric in the provinces, but was subsequently engaged at Paris, in superintending the education of the prince de Talmont. He was one of the contributors to Le Journal de Trevoux; and made himself first known by an article that appeared there, containing his Pensées sur la Décadence de la Poésie Latine. In consequence of his editing Margat's History of Tamerlane, he was obliged to quit Paris for some time; but on his return was employed to complete L'Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicaine, which Lonquevol and Fontenay had carried on to the end of the tenth volume; but after Brumoy had finished the eleventh, and was engaged on the twelfth, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died April 16, 1742. To his literary pursuits he added for some time the study of mathematics, and pronounced a discourse to show the utility of a connexion between the two. His fame rests at present on his Théâtre des Grecs, which is a prose French translation of the Greek dramatists, and contains moreover an analysis of the merits of each master, and dissertations on the Greek stage, in all of which he was assisted not a little by Fleurian. It appeared first in 1730, and was reprinted in 1747; but the best edition is that of 1785-89, where Rochefort and De la

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Porte du Theil have corrected some of Brumoy's errors. Amongst his numerous works, of which a list is given in the Biogr. Univers. mention is made of his three sacred tragedies and two comedies on heathen subjects, which led Voltaire to remark that "it was easier to admire than imitate the ancients;" a remark that arose no doubt from Voltaire knowing that Brumoy had asserted that the ancient dramatists were superior to the modern, amongst whom Voltaire flattered himself that he held the first rank. Brumoy's chief merits as an original poet lay in his delineation of the tender passions, as shown by his Recueil des diverses Pièces en Prose et en Verse, Paris, 1741, 4 vols. He assisted likewise Rouille in completing La Révolution de l'Espagne, written by D'Orleans.

BRUN, (Madame Frederica Sophia Christiana,) a German authoress, born at Tonna, in the duchy of Gotha, in 1765. She was the daughter of Balthasar Munter, a celebrated preacher of the Reformed church, and of Frederica de Wangenheim, a female descended from an illustrious Bavarian family. At an early age she discovered a decided taste for poetry, which was developed by the intercourse which her family maintained with the great poets of the day, Klopstock, Cramer, Resewitz, Sturz, and Gerstenberg. At ten years of age she had become mistress of English, French, and Italian. Her earlier poetical efforts were directed by her father, who was himself no inconsiderable poet. In 1783, on her return to Copenhagen from a tour through a part of Germany, she married M. Constantine Brun, an opulent West Indian merchant, with whom she visited Petersburg; but in the severe winter of 1788 she was suddenly seized with an incurable deafness, which had the effect of endearing to her the more strongly her favourite occupation of reading. She visited, subsequently, France, Switzerland, and Italy, partly for her improvement, and partly for the benefit of her health, which had before this time begun sensibly to decline. Her physicians having recommended her removal to a more southern climate, she spent the winters of 1805 and 1806 at Geneva, with Madame de Staël. Thence she went to Italy, where she passed several years. She returned to Denmark in 1818, and died in 1835. She published several works; some of which are accounts of her travels, and some are poetical pieces. She was highly eulogized by most of the continental writers of her age, and Madame de Staël has mentioned her in a note to her Corinna, as the most distinguished poetess of her country. All her writings are in German. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRUN, (John Nordahl,) a Norwegian poet and divine, born in 1746. He conceived, in early life, the design of making his countrymen acquainted with the dramatic excellences of Racine; and with this view he composed two tragedies, entitled, respectively, Zarina, and Linar, but with indifferent success. In 1796 he published a scriptural poem, entitled, Jonathan; and several hymns, which were very popular. He afterwards became bishop of Bergen, and is said to have been an impressive and eloquent preacher. He died in 1816. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRUN, or BRUNN, (Malte-Conrad,) a distinguished modern geographer, born at Thisted, in Jutland, the 12th of August, 1775. His father, who, in right of his office, had the disposal of some ecclesiastical preferments, destined him for the church, and with that view sent him to study at the university of Copenhagen. He was then in his fifteenth year, and discovered a strong inclination for the study of polite literature, and a remarkable aptitude for the acquisition of the languages. But his prevailing bent was towards poetical composition, to which the earlier events of the French Revolution gave a powerful impulse, and Malte Brun took his station among the foremost political writers of his country, and brought down the strong hand of authority upon the journals in which he had broached his too ardent sentiments. This proceeding compelled him to take refuge in the island of Huen, belonging to Sweden, and once ennobled by the residence of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. Here he composed an ode in praise of count Bernstorf, which was honoured with a prize by the Academy of Stockholm. In consequence of the intercession of the count, who pleaded on his death-bed with the prince-royal in favour of the young aspirant for poetical renown, he was recalled, after an exile of two years. But his banishment had not taught him prudence; he immediately resumed his pen, and wrote a strong political philippic against the ministry, under the title of Tria juncta in Uno. For the storm which this publication must have brought down upon him, he thought it unsafe to wait; and accordingly, in 1800, he fled to Ham-

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burg. Here he learnt that, in consequence of his republican principles and proceedings, he had been condemned to banishment. The treatment which the French Directory had just met with from Napoleon, led him to believe that his services would be acceptable to that personage in the present emergency. He was mistaken. Buonaparte saw clearly that the principles of the young republican were as unfavourable to the stability of all government, as they were adverse to his own views; and Malte Brun perceived that his political visions were now utterly at an end. All at once he renounced his factious career, and turned the whole energy of his alert and well furnished understanding to the study of history and geography; especially to the latter science, with which his distinguished name will henceforth be inseparably connected. The circumstances under which he commenced his new course of study were sufficiently disheartening, until he met with the notice and countenance of Mentelle, whose geographical treatises, far from perfect, were, at the time, the most popular in France. Their joint labours produced, between the years 1803 and 1805, that vast geographical compilation, entitled, Géographie Mathématique, Physique et Politique, in 16 volumes, 8vo. Upon this work, to which it is said that Malte Brun contributed only one-third part, rests his imperishable fame. The original and important information with which it is enriched, the attractive style in which it is written, the just and admirable observations with which the bare narration of facts is constantly enlivened, combine to render his share of this great work one of the most valuable contributions to literature which the earlier part of the nineteenth century can boast. In 1806 he became joint editor of the Journal des Debats, to which he contributed a number of useful papers, which were afterwards collected by M. Nachet, and published in three volumes. In 1807 the success of the French arms in Poland naturally turned public attention to that quarter; and Malte Brun was engaged to compile a circumstantial account of all matters relating to the country. In 1808 he published his Annales des Voyages, a periodical devoted to the relation of such discoveries in geography as had a bearing upon his favourite science, to which he had all along been making valuable additions, the earlier results of which appeared in 1810, when he published the first volume of his great work, entitled, Précis de la Géographie Universelle. In this elaborate undertaking, he traces the progress of geography, in the works of the Greek and Roman writers, from the earliest ages, and evinces a decided preference for the arrangement adopted by Strabo.

In 1821 he mainly contributed to the foundation of the Société de Géographie; and was, during the earlier years of its existence, secretary to the central commission. In 1825 he published the sixth, and most valuable volume of his great geographical work. And now the intense application with which he had so long pursued his favourite studies, began to show its prejudical effect upon his constitution. His health rapidly gave way; but his love of science made him regardless of his bodily infirmities, and scarcely permitted him to be aware of the danger he was in. In the midst of an article which he was penning with all the ardour of his wonted zeal for science, he had a sudden apoplectic seizure, which carried him off on the 14th December, 1826. He published,—1. Wakeren (The Alarm Bell), Copenhagen, 1795. 2. Catéchisme des Aristocrates, Copenhagen, 1796. 3. Poésies, 8vo, 1796. 4. Tria juncta in Uno, Copenhagen, 1797. 5. Géographie Mathématique, Physique et Politique de toutes les Parties du Monde, 16 vols, in 8vo, with Atlas in folio. 6. Tableau de la Pologne Ancienne et Moderne. 7. Annales des Voyages, Paris, 1808, 1814, 24 vols, 8vo. 8. Voyages à la Cochinchine, 2 vols, 8vo, with Atlas. This is a translation of Barrow's work, but is enriched with valuable notes and additional matter. 9. Précis de la Géographie Universelle, Paris, 1810—1829, 8 vols, 8vo, with Atlas. 10. Apologie de Louis XVIII. Paris, 1815, 8vo. 11. Le Spectateur, ou Variétés Historiques, Littéraires, Critiques, Politiques, et Morales, Paris, 1814, 1815, 3 vols, 8vo. 12. Nouvelles Annales des Voyages, &c. Paris, 1819—1826, 30 vols, 8vo. 13. Traité de la Légitimité, Paris, 1825, 8vo. 14. Traité Elémentaire de Géographie, &c. 2 vols, 8vo, with Atlas, Paris, 1831. Of this last work Malte Brun has done little more than trace out the plan; the rest has been done by Laurenaudière, Huot, and Balbi.

BRUN, (John Baptist le,) known also by the name of Desmarettes, a learned French author, born in the middle of the seventeenth century. He wrote or edited several works on ecclesiastical history; but his most esteemed production is his

edition of Lactantius, published in 1748, in 2 vols, 4to, by Lenglet du Fresnoy. Le Brun died at an advanced age in 1731.

BRUN, (Charles le,) a celebrated painter of the French school, born at Paris in 1619. He was the son of a sculptor, descended from a Scotch family of the name of Brown. The chancellor Seguier having employed his father in some works of sculpture, and seeing some of the productions of young Le Brun, was so much struck with the precocious genius of the child, that he took him under his protection, and placed him in the school of Simon Vouet, an eminent painter. So rapid was his advancement while under the tuition of this master, that, at the age of fifteen, he produced the picture of Hercules destroying the Horses of Diomede, which was in the Orleans collection. His patron Seguier subsequently sent him to Rome, where he had the good fortune to meet with the celebrated N. Poussin, with whom he resided during his stay in that city, which was for six years. While in Rome, he copied the works of the great masters, and made the costume of different ages and nations his particular study, by which he became justly entitled to the character of a learned painter. Some of his pictures follow so closely the manner of Poussin, that they have been attributed to that master. However, the genius of Le Brun was more suited to the grand and majestic than to the pure and profound style which characterises the works of Poussin. In 1648, he returned to Paris, was admitted into the academy, and rose to the first rank in it. He engaged in the highest branch of the art, historical and allegorical painting, for which his correct taste and elevated ideas peculiarly fitted him. Cardinal Mazarin, a good judge of painting, took great interest in him, and often sat by him while at his easel. He introduced him to Louis XIV., when this monarch appointed him his first painter, and, in 1662, granted him letters of nobility. It was about this period that he commenced his great work, The Battles of Alexander, subjects peculiarly adapted to the genius of Le Brun, who gave to the principal figures a noble air, and character of peculiar grandeur. These splendid works have been so admirably engraved by Gerard Audran, as to secure to him the reputation of one of the greatest artists of his country. By the influence of Colbert, the general direction of all the royal works was conferred upon Le Brun, particularly that of the Gobelin tapestry manufactory, where he had a residence allotted to him, with a considerable pension. He made designs for this tapestry of the Four Seasons, and Four Elements, which have been engraved by Le Clerc. His comprehensive genius embraced every thing in the fine arts; and his taste contributed to decorate the peculiar magnificence of the reign of Louis XIV. He was placed at the head, and had the entire direction of, the Academy of Painting. Of this important trust he proved himself in every way worthy, by the zeal with which he promoted the interests of the art, and particularly by procuring the establishment of a new academy at Rome for the gratuitous instruction of young artists selected from Paris.

His pencil, like the talents of most men of genius in France at the time, was devoted to the adulation of the *Grand Monarque*; and besides works of the kind at Versailles, the great gallery there occupied him for fourteen years in representing, by a mixture of history and allegory, the splendid events of that reign down to the peace of Nimeguen. Such a work could not fail to give much scope for criticism, and it has not tended to the advancement of his fame. Le Brun possessed a noble conception, and an inventive genius; he painted with great diligence, and was a perfect master of the mechanism of his art. So careful was he in the painting of his figures, that he always first drew them naked to ensure correctness in drawing, and then painted the drapery. Although he was a correct designer, and gave a nobility of expression to his works, he wanted the fire and inspiration of Rubens; and though he sometimes reached a certain degree of elevation, he could never, like Raphael, ascend to the sublime. He died at Paris in 1690. Le Brun was the author of a curious treatise on Physiognomy; and of another on The Characters of the Passions.

BRUN, (Gabriel le.) He was brother and scholar of Charles le Brun, born at Paris, about 1625. He never reached any great eminence in the art of painting, and is chiefly known as an engraver. His principal works are from the designs of his brother, and also after Tintoretto and Caracci.

BRUN, or BRUEN, (Antony,) descended from an old family of Franche-Comté, was born at Dôle, in 1600, and

brought up at the university there, where he studied with such success, that, at the age of eighteen, he was already known by some pieces in verse, to be found in the Délices de la Poésie Française, 1620, 8vo. Having embraced the profession of civil law, he acquired such reputation as an advocate, that he was appointed, in 1632, procureur-general to the parliament at Dôle, and as a member of the Council, was entrusted with the defence of the city. After attending the diets held at Worms and Ratisbon, he appeared as ambassador plenipotentiary at the congress of Munster, in 1643; and to him alone is due all the merit of bringing about the peace between the Spaniards and Dutch. Having been created a baron and counsellor of state for the supreme council of Flanders at Madrid, he was sent as ambassador to Holland, where he was held in no little esteem, as shown by the letters of Justus Lipsius, from which a selection was made, and translated from Latin into French, and printed at Lyons, in 8vo, 1619, and with merely a fresh frontispiece, under the date of 1624 and 1650; while such was the confidence placed in his judgment, that questions of right were frequently left for his decision alone to settle. After a life full of honours rather than years, he died at the Hague, Jan. 11, 1654, leaving his memory, which his rivals and enemies have disparaged, to be defended by Wicquefort, in his Traité de l'Ambassadeur, &c., and by Bougeant, in his Histoire du Traité de Westphalie; while Balzac calls him "the Demosthenes of Dôle." Of the light works mentioned in the Biog. Univ., two are said to have been attributed to his brother, Jean Laurent, who was dean of the chapter of Poligny; and of these two, one under the title of Bibliotheca Gallo-Suecica, 1642, 4to, has been ascribed to Isaac Wolmar, but cardinal Mazarin considered Antony Brun to be the author of that very rare work; for it was suppressed by a decree of the parliament of Paris, and the printer ordered to be whipped. Ciaconius has, in his Bibliotheca Latina, attributed some sonnets to Brun, which were printed at Nuremberg.

BRUN, (Marie Marguerite de Maison Forte,) better known under the name of Madame Brun, was born at Coligny, Jan. 25, 1713, and married, in 1730, Mr. Brun, sub-delegate of Besançon, and subsequently connected with the office of finance in Franche-Comté. No less remarkable for personal and mental accomplishments, than for the variety of her knowledge, and her wonderful memory, she made her house the rendezvous of all persons who merited distinction from their birth, talent, or taste. During a lengthened life, for she died at the age of eighty-one, in July 1794, she composed a great number of fugitive pieces, which her modesty would not permit her to print, with the exception of two poems, L'Amour Maternel, and L'Amour des Français pour leur Roi, published at Besançon, in 1773 and 1774 respectively. She is likewise the authoress of an Essai d'un Dictionnaire Comtois-Français, Besançon, 1753, and again 1755, assisted, in part, by M. Petit Benoist.

BRUN, (Jerome,) published at Sarragossa, in 8vo, 1591, a History of the Siege of Paris in 1590, under the title of Lo mas noble Cerco de Paris que Hizo el Duque de Nemours, Gobernador de los Cercados, el Secorro que Embio' el Rey D. Felipe con los Duques de Parma y Humena.

BRUN, (Rodolph,) descended from a rich and ancient family of Zurich, and born towards the end of the thirteenth century, was the author of a revolution, by which he became the first burgomaster of that city. Taking advantage of the confusion into which the German empire had fallen, the people, who had become wealthy by their industry, determined to throw off their former yoke. Accordingly, they began to accuse their chief magistrates, who, for a long time past, had been chosen by the people themselves from the older families, of conducting themselves with arrogance, and squandering the revenues of the state. Their discontent was not a little encouraged by Brun, dissatisfied with the small influence he possessed as one of the council; and the consequence was, that an insurrection broke out; and the former government being dissolved, Brun was placed, by a general assembly, at the head of a new one, that lasted from 1336 to 1798, and by which the principal power of the council, originally in the hands of the nobility, was transferred, in part, to societies of artisans. The constitution that Brun established, and by which he became burgomaster for life, was confirmed by the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, while the magistrates, who had been deposed, found a protector in the count Jahn of Hapsburg; but being defeated in a battle by Brun, he confiscated the property of those who fled from their country, and destroyed the persons of those who

remained. Exasperated by the severity shown towards the fallen party, their friends formed, in the fourteenth year of his administration, a plot to destroy him, and had actually fixed the day when it was to be carried into execution. But being, through some imprudence, discovered, it not only caused thirty of the conspirators to perish on the wheel or scaffold, but led to the destruction of the village of Raperschewyl, of which count Jahn was the lord. Threatened with the vengeance of the dukes of Austria, who had espoused the cause of their cousin and vassal, the count of Hapsburg, the burgomaster of Zurich sought an alliance with, and succours from the four confederate cantons, to which Glaris and Zug shortly afterwards united themselves; and after swearing the oath of fidelity, they made preparations to oppose duke Albert of Austria, who had taken the field to recover his rights. Trusting, however, less to armies than intrigues, he induced Brun, by the payment of some money, and the promise of more, to put his name to articles which the allied cantons considered contrary to the oath they had taken at Zurich; but before events could be brought to a crisis, duke Albert died, and shortly afterwards Brun himself, in October 18, 1360; and his wife and children being banished, as the accomplices of his crimes, his family became extinct, as stated by Jahn Muller, in his History of Switzerland, where Brun's character is portrayed with the pen of a master.

BRUN, (Lawrence le,) a French Jesuit, born at Nantes, in 1607. He wrote many pieces of Latin poetry. The principal are,—1. The Ignatiad, in twelve books; the subject is the pilgrimage of St. Ignatius to Jerusalem. This poem forms a part of his Virgilius Christianus; in which he has imitated, with more piety than taste, the Eclogues, the Georgics, and the Æneid. His Ovidius Christianus is in the same strain; the Heroic Epistles are changed into pastoral letters; the Tristia into holy lamentations; and the Metamorphoses into stories of converted penitents. He also wrote, Eloquentia Poetica, Paris, 1655, 4to; a treatise in Latin on the precepts of the art of poetry, supported by examples drawn from the best authors. He died at Paris, in 1663. (Moreri. Chalmers.)

BRUN, (Peter le,) a French priest of the oratory, born at Brignolle, in the diocese of Aix, in Provence, in 1661. He was distinguished for his knowledge of ecclesiastical history and antiquities; on which subjects he gave lectures in the seminary of St. Magloire, in Paris, for thirteen years. His first publication appears to have been against the illusion of the divining rod; Lettres pour prouver l'Illusion des Philosophes sur la Baguette, Paris, 1693, reprinted in 1702, with many additions, under the title of Histoire Critique des Pratiques Superstitieuses, &c. Of this there was a new edition in 3 vols, 12mo, 1732, with a life of the author, by M. Bellon, his nephew; and in 1737 the abbé Granet printed a collection of pieces intended as a fourth volume. He also wrote against the theatre, as an amusement improper for Christians; but his more elaborate work was that on Liturgies, published in 4 vols, 8vo, containing a history of liturgies, prayers, ceremonies, &c., including those of the Church of England. This work involved him in a controversy, in which he defended himself with great ability; but before the contest was over he died, Jan. 6, 1729. (Saxii Onomast. Chalmers.)

BRUNACCI, (Vicenzo,) an Italian mathematician, born at Florence, in 1768. He was originally designed for the bar; but the irresistible bent of his genius was directed to the study of geometry, which he studied under Canovai and Ricco. His father, however, compelled by the narrowness of his circumstances, urged him to attend a course of medical lectures at the university of Pisa, as opening a way for procuring the means of subsistence; but at the close of a year he returned to his favourite pursuit, and studied the higher branches of geometry and astronomy under Paoli and Slop, maintaining himself in the meanwhile by tuition. Afterwards he was so fortunate as to be appointed to a professorship in the university, and to attract the notice of the grand duke of Tuscany, who assigned him a pension, which enabled him to profit by the lectures of Fantoni and Salvetti. In 1790, when he was only in his twenty-second year, he was appointed professor of mathematics and navigation at the naval college at Leghorn. In 1791 he was employed in a cruise in the Mediterranean, for the purpose of instructing the naval officers in the science of nautical astronomy. The turbulence that marked the close of the eighteenth century in Italy was but little favourable to the scientific pursuits of Brunacci; and in 1799 he visited Paris, and made the acquaintance of Laplace, Lagrange, and Legendre. In 1800 he

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was appointed professor of geometry at the university of Pisa, and soon after professor of the higher mathematics at that of Pavia, where he introduced some of the improvements of Lagrange, especially his theory of analytic functions. In 1811 he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Berlin, and in the year following had the same honour conferred upon him by the Academy of Monaco. Nor were his talents confined to the theory of his favourite science. In 1806 he evinced his practical skill by his plans for the construction of a navigable canal from Milan to Pavia; and in the year following he was appointed to the office of inspector-general of roads and canals, and in 1811 to that of inspector-general of public instruction. Like many of his illustrious contemporaries in the pursuit of knowledge, he was too regardless of that relaxation and bodily exercise upon which the health of the body and the due exercise of the mental powers so obviously depend, and the inevitable consequence soon became painfully apparent in the declining health of Brunacci, who was lost to his friends and to science on the 16th July, 1818, in the fiftieth year of his age. Of his numerous publications, which appeared at short intervals between 1792 and 1815, the most remarkable are, —1. Opuscolo Analitico sopra l'Integrazione delle Equazione a differenzo Finite, Leghorn, 1792. 2. Trattato di Nautica. 3. Calcolo delle Equazioni Lineari, Florence, 1798. 4. Analizi derivata, Pavia, 1802. 5. Corso di Matematica sublime, Florence, 1804-1810, 4 vols. 6. Varie Memorie di Mecanica Animale, Pavia. 7. Esperienze Idrauliche. 8. Memorie sulla Dottrina dell' Attrazione Capillare. 9. Memoria sopra i Principis del Caleolo Differenziale, a paper which was honoured with the prize by the Academy of Padua.

BRUNACCI, or BRUNAZZI, (Jean), was born December 2, 1711, at Montselice, in the territory of Padua, where, after making a rapid progress in his theological studies, he was made a doctor, in 1734. But the bent of his inclination was rather to antiquities and the history of the middle ages. The order with which he explored and transcribed the archives of different cities in Italy, and made a collection of copies of diplomas, charters, and other similiar documents, brought him under the notice of cardinal Rezzonico, then archbishop of Padua, and subsequently pope, under the name of Clement XIII., who granted him a pension, which was, however, paid for only a few years, and employed him to write the history of his own church, which he brought down to the middle of the twelfth century. The work was written originally in Italian, which he subsequently put into Latin; and he had already arrived at nearly the middle of the eleventh century, when his death, which took place October 30, 1772, prevented him from completing the translation; which, with the original Italian, remain at present only in MS.; an event to be regretted not a little, as they could scarcely fail, if printed, to throw some light on the history of the times and places which formed the subject of his researches. Of his works, a portion is to be found in the collections of Argelati and Calogera, and in the Novelle Letterarie di Firenze; but the most valuable is perhaps his Supplemento al Teatro Nummario del Muratori, as it contains an account of 300 coins not previously known, and all from his own collection, which was extremely rich in seals and similar stamps in lead, belonging to the middle ages; while his views respecting the origin of the vulgar dialect of Padua, and of the Italian language in general, are to be found in his Lezione d'Ingresso nell' Academia de' Ricovrati di Padova, Venice, 1759, 4to.

BRUNACCI, (Gaudence,) was a physician of Italy, who printed at Venice, in 1661, a treatise on bark, under the title of De Cina-cina, seu Pulvere ad Febres, Syntagma Philosophicum.

BRUNCK, (Richard Francis Philip,) was born at Strasburg, December 20, 1729, and after being brought up at the Jesuits' college at Paris, where he made considerable progress in his studies, was placed at an early age in a public office. Here he had nearly forgotten his Greek and Latin; but being, during the winter of the campaign in Hanover, billeted on a professor at Giesen, his former love for classical literature was reawakened; and on his return to Strasburg, he was seen going, at the age of thirty, with his books under his arm, to attend the lectures of the Greek professor, from whom having recovered, what he had nearly lost, a knowledge of the mechanical part of the language, full of enthusiasm, he shut himself up in his study, and conceiving, what is in great measure the fact, that the difficulties to be found in Greek authors especially, are due to the errors of transcribers alone, he corrected what he believed to be wrong without the least hesitation, but with such precipitancy occa-

sionally, as to introduce one alteration in the text and another in the notes, and to repent of both in the supplement to the notes. Possessed of sufficient means, arising from his situation as a commissary of war and a receiver of taxes, he was enabled to print a work as soon as he had prepared the materials, which he collected and arranged with a rapidity the less astonishing, as he avoided every thing like a useless display of learning, and contented himself with the collation of MSS. and of editions printed from MSS. He first appeared as the editor of the Anthologia Græca Argentor, 1776, 3 vols, 8vo, which contains not only the Greek epigrams already printed, but some not previously published, together with the remains of Anacreon, Bion and Moschus, Callimachus, and Theocritus, all of which are omitted in Jacob's reprint of the Anthology, with the exception of Anacreon, of which Brunck gave two small editions in 1778 and 1786. In 1779 he began his labours in the Greek dramatists, when he entrusted to Schweighœuser, then a young man, to edit three plays of Æschylus, two of Sophocles, and three of Euripides, to which Brunck as usual added only short notes and collations of MSS., with the exception of those on the plays of Sophocles, which he reserved for his complete edition of that dramatist, which appeared in 1786; and such was his zeal in the cause of Greek literature, that in 1780 he not only published four additional plays of Euripides, but edited likewise Apollonius Rhodius; the latter unfortunately without the Scholia, which are full of curious matter, not to be found elsewhere, and considered of even greater value in some respects than those in Aristophanes, which Brunck omitted likewise in his edition of the comic dramatists, that appeared in 1783, in 3 vols, 8vo, accompanied, however, with a prose translation in Latin, which was vastly superior in elegance to those that had preceded it. His next work was Gnomici Poetæ Græci, containing the fragments of Theognis, to which so remarkable an addition has been discovered in a MS. the French brought from Modena, but which has since disappeared, and those of Solon, Simonides, Phocylides, and some other writers, together with the moral monastichs selected, it would seem, from the comedies of Menander and his contemporaries. In 1785 he published an edition of Virgil, with an amended text, but without notes; and in the next year his Sophocles, in 2 vols, 4to, and 4 vols, 8vo, and again in 1788, in 3 vols, 8vo, with a few alterations. Of this last edition only 200 copies were printed, one of which was in vellum, and presented to the king of France, who was so pleased with it, as to grant a pension of 2,000 francs to the scholar who had devoted his time and purse so long and liberally to the cause of classical literature; and though it was lost during the earlier period of the French revolution, in which Brunck took an active part, it was restored to him in 1802, when affairs became more settled, but not in time to prevent the sale of the second portion of his library, of which the first was brought to the hammer in 1791; and so deeply did he feel the double sacrifice, that when a book was mentioned which he had once possessed, he burst into tears, and actually hated to hear of the very Greek literature, in which his affections had been formerly centred. He retained, however, still some love for Latin; and as he had published Plautus in 1788 with a corrected text, he printed likewise a Terence in 4to, which he meant to be followed by a second edition of Plautus to match it; but his design was arrested by the hand of death on June 12, 1803. Of Brunck's MS. notes, a portion are at present in the Royal Library at Paris, and contain matter by which, we are told, a future editor of Longus might profit, unless, indeed, they have been already used by Courier and De Sinner, in their respective editions; a fact which they can decide who may have seen, what the writer of this article has not, copies of these publications. Of Brunck's merits different opinions have been formed, according as parties happen to be the defenders or opposers of a bold style of criticism. But this is a question upon which it is needless to enter. Suffice it to say, that he was the first French scholar since the time of Salmasius who ever collated a Greek MS. with the view of correcting the errors of compositors or the interpolation of sciolists.

BRUNDAN, (Louis Pereira,) a Portuguese poet, born at Oporto, in the sixteenth century. He wrote an epic poem, entitled Elegiada, in which he has given an account of the disastrous battle in which king Sebastian fell while fighting against Alcazar-Kebir, 1578. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRUNE, (Guillaume Marie Anne,) marshal of France, born at Brives la Gaillarde, in 1763. He was designed for the

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law, and, with a view to qualify himself for that profession, went to Paris, where he followed for a while the occupation of a compositor, and printed some of his own writings in a daily journal which advocated the rights of the aristocracy. His connexion with this publication caused him to be thrown into prison, whence he was soon after liberated by the interference of Danton, to whose person and principles he next cordially attached himself. He now rapidly rose in station and influence. He attended Dumourier in the Belgian campaign, followed Fréron to Marseilles, signalized himself under the eye of Buonaparte at the subsequent commotion in Paris, became an active officer in the army of Italy, and distinguished himself at the battle of Rivoli. In 1802 he was appointed French ambassador at Constantinople, whence, after an unsuccessful embassy, he was recalled in 1804, to take the command of the army designed to be conveyed to the English shores in the famed Boulogne flotilla. In 1807 he fell under the displeasure of Buonaparte, in consequence of his proceedings respecting the armistice between the French and Swedish forces. In 1814 Louis XVIII. took him into favour; but he evinced his gratitude in "the hundred days" by joining the standard of Napoleon, who appointed him to a post in which he quickly discovered that thirst for blood which marked his atrocious career under Danton. Popular indignation was fired against him: he was shot at Avignon, and his body was cast into the Rhone.

BRUNEAU, (Antony,) a French advocate of the seventeenth century. His most esteemed work is his Traité des Criées, published in 1678. He is also author of a work containing the lives of the most remarkable professors in the civil and canon law.

BRUNEHAUT, daughter of Athanagildas, king of Spain, married in 568 Siegbert, king of Metz, or Austrasia, one of the four sons of Clotharius I., and is said to have obtained by her beauty no little power over her husband. With the view of recalling Chilperic I. from a life of licentiousness, to one more befitting a king, she gave him her sister Galsuinda in marriage. But so far from obtaining the object she had at heart, Chilperic caused his wife to be murdered, and not only refused to restore the property that belonged to her, but kept even the places he had received as her dowry; and taking advantage of the absence of Siegbert, engaged in driving back the Huns beyond the Rhine, made an irruption into his territory, where he was met by the troops of Brunehaut, who, not content with defeating the invader, conceived that the injuries done to her family could not be expiated except by the destruction of her own husband. Instead, however, of profiting by a measure dictated by revenge, she lost the hold she previously possessed over her partizans, and found that the grandees, whom she had alienated by wishing to govern without their assistance, had regained their lost influence; and that she was not even permitted to keep near her person Meroveus, the son of Chilperic, whom she had married. But though she had at one time, to gain her ends, poured out blood like water, yet at another she was unwilling to wade through slaughter to a throne; and hence, when her own partizans were drawn up against their opponents, she was seen to ride in between them, and to stop the impending rencontre. With a discrepancy, of which history affords scarcely the parallel, she has been held up alternately by friends and foes as the honour and disgrace of her sex and country. It is fair, however, to state, that while her contemporaries speak in her praise, her defamers are to be found amongst those who did not live sufficiently near the time when the truth might have been got at. Even the manner of her death admits of dispute; for while some assert that when she fell into the hands of Clotharius II., the son of Fredegonde, she was dragged for three days through the camp, and exposed to the insults of a brutal soldiery, and at the end of that period tied to the tail of a horse, and burnt piecemeal, and her remains scattered to the winds; others state that, in her tomb, which was placed, in 614, in the church of the abbey of St. Martin d'Autun, there were found, when it was opened in 1632, some of her bones and ashes, together with pieces of charcoal, and a part of a spur. Upon some points, however, all seem to be agreed, and to give her the credit of endeavouring to convert pagans, and especially the English, to Christianity, and of having done her subjects good service by founding hospitals, and repairing the Roman roads that had fallen into decay, through Burgundy, Picardy, and Flanders.

BRUNEL, was one of the early actors in, and sufferers from, the French Revolution. Being mayor of Bezieres in 1791,

he was appointed a supplementary deputy to the legislative assembly; and, in the following year, became a member of the convention, when the motion was made for keeping Louis XVI. in prison for life, or banishing him. Twice was he denounced by different parties, and twice set at liberty. At last, being present at Toulon when the Terrorists rose there and demanded the arms from the arsenal, in a moment of weakness he signed the order to liberate their partizans who were in prison, and committed suicide in an agony of self-reproach.

BRUNEL, (John,) a French writer, born at Arles, in 1743. He studied in a seminary of the Jesuits, and supported himself at Lyons by teaching. He published several introductory works to facilitate the acquisition of classical literature, which are much used in the French schools, especially Le Parnasse Latin Moderne, Lyons, 1808, 2 vols, 12mo. He died in 1818.

BRUNELLESCHI, (Filippo, 1377—1444.) The fifteenth century is justly quoted by the Italians as the golden age of modern Italian architecture. The Romans and Tuscans seemed to awaken from a lethargy, and to be anxious to throw off the traditions of the middle ages, which appeared as badges of the conquest of this classic soil by the wild hordes of northern Europe. They eagerly caught the enthusiastic impulse inspired by a return to those models of pure and elevated art, which were preserved among the ruins of ancient Rome, and seemed to recall the glories of the Cæsars, making them ambitious to revive the greatness of the Augustan period. Alberti, Bramante, the Sangalli, Simone Pollajolo, Baccio d'Agnolo, and Peruzzi, present a bright array of names, which no other country and no other epoch have to show in architecture. But the list would still be incomplete, and justice not rendered to Florence, were not the name of Brunelleschi to stand at the head; for he claims precedence not only in time, but as the great master mind, which released the genius of his country from the thraldom of a bastard taste, which was neither debased Roman, nor Lombard, nor Gothic, but a confused jumble of all, "devoid of order," as Vasari observes, "deficient in arrangement, deplorable in design, strange in invention, without grace, and still more depraved in regard to ornament." Brunelleschi was the son of a notary, and received a classic education to fit him either to practise his father's pursuit, or to enable him to adopt that of his grandfather, who was a physician. But a passion for objects of art and mechanical models developed itself in his earlier years, and having adopted architecture as a profession, he went to Rome with Donatello, and there, with a happy tact, seized on the spirit of those wondrous productions, and was the first to restore the orders to the Vitruvian classification of three distinct species. He studied in them that system of reason, intelligence, and harmony, which was in vain to be sought in the Italian buildings of mediæval art; and he then became inspired with the ambition to become the restorer of a purer style. It is supposed that he at this time contemplated the task of completing the metropolitan church of his native town, Santa Maria dei Fiori, justly conceiving that such a work would be the most sure road to success; and he was doubtless led to it by his natural turn for mechanics. In our life of Arnolfo, we have already alluded to him, as the original architect of the Duomo of Florence, which had been completed only as high as the roof of the general building; the octagon, at the intersection of the nave, choir, and transepts, being still imperfect, no one having hitherto had the daring or the skill to know how to cover in the vast central space, which was 130 feet in diameter. And we must remember that there were no other examples in existence, except some Roman cupolas to ruined temples, the Pantheon at Rome, S. Sophia at Constantinople, and the Baptistry of Pisa, none of which was calculated for this purpose. Brunelleschi prepared a design and models for this great work; but this was not sufficient, for he had the more difficult and irksome task of teaching the superintending committee to understand them. After much contention and continued misapprehension, he at length won the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and accomplished the undertaking—an evidence of his skill, if not of his taste, for the inside is gloomy, and the exterior hardly excels the Arabo-Tedesco style, as Milizia wittily calls it, of the part by Arnolfo. The churches of S. Lorenzo and of Santo Spirito, at Florence, however, mark the man of taste, although not quite released from the sentiment and feeling of Gothic architecture. The classic columns, which separate the naves from the side aisles, are surmounted by arches. The octagonal church, called the Tempio degli Angeli, was commenced by him, and

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carried up to the cornice, where it remains uncovered in, and the space enclosed by its walls, forming a beautiful green sward. The chapel of the Pazzi, attached to the church of S. Croce, is another exquisite production of our architect, full of the most delicate feeling and refined taste. The fame of Brunelleschi extended throughout Italy, and the marquis of Mantua, and pope Eugene IV., required his presence at their courts, to give designs and to assist them with his advice. He was the original architect of the Pitti Palace, which he partly erected, a building whose reputation is effaced by the grander conceptions of the proud fortress palaces of the Strozzi and Riccardi, on the other side of the Arno. Brunelleschi died at the age of sixty-nine, and was deeply lamented by his countrymen, who erected a tomb to his memory in Santa Maria die Fiori, the scene of his earliest and most scientific work, the cupola. The following inscription marks the merit of the man—the gratitude of his fellow-citizens:—

Philippo Brunelesco
Antiquæ Architecturæ Instauratori
S.P.Q.R. Civi suo benemerenti.

It calls to mind the inscription in St. Paul's, to Sir Christopher Wren; and is perhaps to be preferred for its taste, though inferior in its point. Brunelleschi was a man of unconquerable perseverance, of noble daring, high-minded, and impatient of control. He formed for himself a new path to honour and distinction, omitting no exertion nor personal sacrifice to obtain success. In reviving the style of ancient Roman art, he created one peculiar to himself, and threw into it an originality and genius, which prove, that in adopting a type, he used it only so far as suited his purpose, and would not allow his conceptions to be fettered by a servile adherence to its rules. All his works bear an impress of grandeur, and the details evince the most refined perception, for even the minutest parts. His honourable character and straightforward independent spirit obtained for him the confidence and consideration of his countrymen, among whom he filled the important and influential post of one of the chief magistrates. (Milizia, Memorie degli Architetti. Quatremère de Quincy, Dictionnaire d'Architecture. Famin et Grandjean. Architecture Toscane. Donaldson's Modern Doorways.)

BRUNELLI, (Gabriel,) a French sculptor, born at Boulogne, pupil of Algarde, and flourished in the seventeenth century. He laboured attentively at the art, and, in his native town alone, there are no less than forty-four statues, and other works, in marble, from his hand. At Naples, Padua, and Ravenna, several of his works may be seen in bas-reliefs, public fountains, and colossal statues, in which he excelled.

BRUNELLI, (Jerome,) was born at Sienne in 1550, and died Feb. 22, 1613. Being employed in the college of Jesuits at Rome to teach Greek and Hebrew, he published there, in 1609, an edition of the Hymns of Synesius, and translated three of the Homilies of Chrysostom into Latin, for the Antwerp edition, fol. 1614.

BRUNET, (Hugues,) the troubadour, was born at Rodez, and died in a monastery, to which he had retired in 1223. He was originally destined for the church, but the bent of his inclination led him to the cultivation of poetry, that brought him into notice in high quarters; but finding that the object of his adoration, Galcana, of Aurillac, had preferred the prince to the poet of Rodez, he gave vent to his feelings of disappointment by decrying the inconstancy of the fair, and the corruption of morals; and subsequently shut himself up in a cloister, where he passed the remainder of his days.

BRUNET, (John Louis,) born at Arles, in 1688, became an advocate in the parliament of Paris in 1717, and died towards the end of April, 1747. Of the six works mentioned in the Biog. Univ., perhaps the most valuable is L'Histoire du Droit Canonique et du Gouvernement de l'Eglise, Paris, 1720; and with a London title, but without date, about 1750. In this work, where some bold opinions are hazarded, the author intended to prepare the public for what he meant to promulgate on, Les Institutes du Droit Canonique de France; a subject on which he had laboured long, but never published the results of his researches.

BRUNET, (Peter Nicholas,) born at Paris in 1733, and died November 4, 1771, was the author of an heroic poem, in four cantos, under the title of Minorque Conquise, 1756, 8vo. But he is better known as a writer for the stage; although his pieces, whatever may have been their success formerly, exist only at present in dramatic catalogues.

BRUNET, (John Baptist,) was born at Valensol, and after serving under different generals, was appointed, in 1793, commander-in-chief of the army in Italy; but being repulsed by the Piedmontese

in the attacks made on the entrenched camps at Fourches and Saorgio, he became an object of suspicion to the French government, and being shortly afterwards accused of treachery in assisting to deliver Toulon into the hands of the English, he was condemned to death, and executed, Nov. 6, 1793, leaving a son, who accompanied the French expedition to St. Domingo in 1801, where he took the negro general Toussaint-Louvertine prisoner, and died of the yellow fever in 1802, after he had distinguished himself in various engagements.

BRUNET, (François Florentin,) was born at Vitel, in Lorraine, about the middle of the eighteenth century. Having distinguished himself by his talents in early life, he was made professor of philosophy at Toul, and subsequently governor of the school at Châlons on the Marne; and a short time afterwards assistant-general of the Lazarists, when he accompanied Cayla de la Garde, the last superior of the congregation of the mission, on his retiring to Rome, to escape the horrors of the French Revolution. Being recommended by Cayla, on his death-bed, to the office of vicar-general, he returned to Paris in 1804, when the missionaries were reestablished, and died Sept. 15, 1806. He is best known by his learned Parallèle des Religions, published at Paris, 1792, in 5 vols, 4to; and presenting a remarkable instance of moderation in its sentiments, and of method in its arrangements. It contains an account of different forms of religion, classed under the heads of Paganism, Mahometanism, Judaism, and Christianity; and as nothing has been omitted which the labours of the learned have supplied upon the subject, it is the most complete and most useful history of religions which has ever appeared, and has been the source from which others have drawn, without so much as deigning to mention it by name. Independent of the main object of the work, it contains a Philosophical Treatise on Revelation, intended to serve as a guide to the reader in the choice of a religion. Brunet is likewise the author of a volume, Du Zèle de la Foi dans les Femmes, et des heureux Effets qu'il peut produire dans l'Eglise; which has been translated into Italian, and might, perhaps, be advantageously translated into English, where females are found to interest themselves not a little in matters of religion.

BRUNETTI, (Oracio,) born at Porcia, in Friuli, in 1521. From his letters we learn that he first followed the military profession, which he abandoned for literature and science; but while studying at Padua, he was exposed to great danger, and not being able to obtain from the Venetian government the permission to carry arms for his defence, he was obliged to quit that city. From Apostolo Zeno we learn that these dangers must have been in some measure of his own seeking; for he was also banished from Padua, and retired to Venice. There, from one of his fellow students, who had been misled by bishop Vergerius, he imbibed the new opinions. After visiting some Italian cities, he returned to Venice, and married the daughter of Alexander, count of Porcia and Brugnara, who bore him many children, at whose death his family became extinct. In 1574, he was attacked by a severe illness, under which he lingered till the year 1586, when he died. He published, in 1548, a large collection of letters upon different subject, which have been often reprinted. Mazzuchelli, on the authority of Apostolo Zeno, affirms that Brunetti left MS. A costituto of Ali Pacha, and a MS. upon philosophical subjects, besides a Dialogo della Nobiltà, which was not finished.

BRUNETTI, (Francesco Saveric,) born at Corinaldo, in the Marca d'Ancona, in 1693. From his youth he applied himself to mathematics and philosophy; the knowledge of which he so much improved at Rome, whither he went in 1711, as to be elected teacher both to the students of the Seminario Romano, and to the Padri Cisterciensi di Santa Croce, besides several other distinguished persons, such as cardinal Mattei, bishop Cenci, the duchess of Arie, and the princess Giustiniani. He was also appointed chaplain to Clement XII., Benedict XIV., and Clement XIII., and was admitted a member of the Roman Arcadia, under the name of Melanzio Trifiliano. He left several works upon philosophical subjects, amongst which are, the Aritmetica Binomica e Diadica, in cui tutte le Operazioni si Fanno colle sole Figure dell' Uno e Zero; and Trattenimenti Scientifici sulla Sfera Geografica Istorica, Meteore ed Astronomia, and two treatises on the Game of Chess.

BRUNETTI, (Sebastian,) a painter, born at Bologna; he was first a pupil of Lucio Massari, but was afterwards instructed in the school of Guido, of whom he was one of the ablest disciples. He painted in the graceful manner of his

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master, but his colouring is rather cold and heavy.

BRUNETTO-LATINI. See LATINI.

BRUNFELS, (Otho,) a learned physician, the son of a cooper of Mayence, born at the close of the fifteenth century. At first he studied philosophy and theology with great ardour, and even took the degree of M.A. at the university of his native place, but his parents being unable to supply him with the necessary means to continue his studies, he was compelled to enter the order of the Carthusians. The monastic life, however, was ill suited to his genius; and embracing the doctrines of Martin Luther, he left the convent, and openly espoused the Reformed religion, preaching abroad, and making proselytes. His health suffered so much by these exertions, that he was compelled to desist from his pursuit, and, to obtain the means of support, he was necessitated to open a school at Strasburg. This he continued for nine years, at the same time attending to medicine, which he studied with such success, that he was able to obtain the degree of M.D. at the university of Basle, in 1530. He was afterwards appointed physician to the city of Berne, where he died, November 23, 1534. He was an excellent classical scholar, and did much towards bringing back attention to the Greek fathers of medicine, and in dissipating the errors introduced by the Arabian physicians. He was deeply skilled in botany, and Plumier has consecrated a genus of plants (Brunfelsia) to his memory. His works are numerous, and have been highly esteemed. They relate to various subjects, of which it is sufficient to notice:—Catalogus illustrium Medicorum, seu de primis Medicinæ Scriptoribus, Argent. 1530, 4to. Herbarum Vivæ Icones, Argent. 1530—1540, 3 vols, folio. This was also published in German, under the title of Contrafayt Kräuterbuch neulich Beschrieben, Strasb. 1532, 1546, folio. Serapionis, Rhazis, Averhois, &c. Argent. 1531, fol. Theses, *ib.* 1532, 8vo. Neotericorum aliquot Medicorum in Medicinam practicam Introductiones, *ib.* 1533, 12mo. Iatrion Medicamentorum Simplicium, &c. *ib.* 1533, 2 vols, 8vo. Onomasticon Medicinæ, *ib.* 1533, 1543, folio. Chirurgia Parva, Francof. 1569, 8vo.

BRUNI, (Leonardo.) Although by some of his biographers the year of his birth is anticipated, and by others post-dated, it is certain that he was born in 1369. His father was in easy circumstances, and had filled all the high offices (tutte le dignità) of his country. Leonardo received his first education at Arezzo, but being, at the age of fifteen, taken prisoner, together with his father, by the French troops, on their way to Naples, to assist Louis of Anjou, he was confined in a room of the Castle of Quarata, where the sight of a portrait of Petrarch excited in him that ardent love for knowledge which animated him through life. For this reason, on recovering his liberty, he went to Florence, and read philosophy and law under John of Ravenna, and Lino Salutati, for more than six years; and the Greek language, under Manuel Chrysoloras, for two years more. Through the interest of Paggio Bracciolini, he was invited to Rome by pope Innocent VII., who appointed him apostolic secretary, and derived much advantage from his services during the tumult that took place against his government; when assailed by the mob, he with difficulty escaped to Viterbo. In consideration of these services he was appointed to a bishopric, which, however, he refused at the death of Innocent, in 1406, Gregory XII. employed him as his secretary, and whilst at Sienna, gave him the prepositura of Fiesole and canonry at Florence. Leonardo had asked for and accepted both, for the sake of resigning them in favour of the son of his former master, Salutati. In 1409 we find him attending the Council of Pisa, at the election of Alexander V., who died in the following year, and was succeeded by John XXIII. He was glad to keep in his service so able a man as Leonardo; but the republic of Florence having, a few months after, appointed him their chancellor, he left Rome; but finding the duties of his new office too burdensome, and induced, still more, by the hope of greater advantage, he resigned the office, returned to the pope about the middle of 1411, and in the beginning of 1412 relinquished the clerical functions, and married a young lady of very great distinction, at Arezzo. Attached now to the fortunes of that pope, during the great schism that distracted the church, Leonardo travelled into several countries; till at last, in 1414, he attended the pontiff at the Council of Constance. There, fearing the dangers that threatened the partisans of John, he fled secretly to Florence, and resumed his long-interrupted studies, and wrote several works, and amongst them, The History of Florence, in recompense of which, through the favour of Cosmo de' Medici, he was honoured with the freedom of that city, besides an

exemption from taxes, and a certain annual sum, inheritable by his children. Being now settled, he declined, in 1420, the solicitations of pope Martin V., who, passing through Florence, endeavoured to persuade him to take up his residence in Rome. A few years after he was again elected chancellor of the republic, an office which he retained till the end of his life, with other important situations; and was often sent in the character of ambassador to pope Martin V., and to other sovereigns. And such was the authority he had acquired, that the Florentines having resolved, at the solicitations of the Venetians, to arrest pope Eugenius IV., on his way to Rome, Leonardo was the only one who could dissuade them from it. He died suddenly, in 1444. His obsequies were attended by the magistrates, and many foreign ambassadors; Giannozzo Manetti was appointed to speak the funeral oration; during which, by the order of the government, he placed upon his head a laurel crown, and the History of Florence was placed upon his breast. Another, and more eloquent panegyric was composed by Filetto; and the city of Arezzo also paid to his memory the honour of a magnificent funeral. Bruni fully deserved all these distinctions: he was not only one of the most learned men of his age, but very honest, upright, and amiable; of which many striking instances are recorded by his biographers. He wrote not less than eighty different works, of which twenty-six only have been printed. Mazzuchelli gives a distinct catalogue of them all. Among the works not yet published, there is an Italian translation of almost all the works of Plato, whose epistles he dedicated to Cosmo de Medici, which dedication has been published by Roscoe in the appendix of the first volume of his Lorenzo.

BRUNI, (Alberto,) born in 1461, at Asti, in Piedmont, received his education at Alba, in Monferrato, and studied law at Torino, where he became a celebrated advocate. He took the degree of LL.D. at Pavia. Returning to his country, he was appointed to several high offices, and soon after counsellor to Louis, king of France, then to Charles V., then ambassador to Maximiliano Sforza, duke of Milan, who created him senator, and lastly, attorney-general to Emanuel, duke of Savoy, in whose service he died in 1541. He wrote, De Constitutionibus, Decretis, &c. Astæ, 1518; Consilia Feudalia, Venetiis, 1548, &c.; De Statutis Fœminas, à Successione excludentibus, Venetiis, 1549; Tractatus Augmenti et Diminutionis Monetarum, De Interitis et Peremptione, De Rebus dubiis, De Feudis, De Jure Prothomiseos, &c.

BRUNI, (Giovanni,) born at Rimini, of an ancient and noble family, about the end of the fifteenth century, was one of the counsellors of his country, and the author of a large collection of poems in different metre, under the title of Le Cose Vulgari, which passed through several editions; he is also the inventor of the sonnet of verses of eight syllables, which has been falsely attributed to count San Martino. He died in 1540.

BRUNI, (Antonio,) a celebrated Italian poet, of an ancient family, originally from Asti, in Piedmont, was born about the end of the sixteenth century, at Casalnuovo, formerly Manduria, in the territory of Otranto, the birth-place of the poet Ennius. After having read philosophy, theology, and law, he applied himself to literature and poetry. His great reputation made him known to the duke of Urbino, who appointed him counsellor and secretary of state. He entered afterwards the service of cardinal Gessi, and by his residence in Rome he obtained the patronage of pope Urban VIII. and the friendship of all the learned men. He was admitted a member of six different academies, and died at Rome in 1635, at an early age, through his too great propensity of indulging in the pleasures of the table, whilst finishing a poem in the stanza of eight, entitled, Le Metamorfosi. There are few Italian poets who have written during the seventeenth century more poetical works than Bruni, and from him we have a collection of Epistole Eroiche, in two books, which were received with applause, and went through several editions; another large collection of all sorts of poems, in two parts, under the title of Selva di Parnaso; the poem of Le tre Grazie; another, entitled Le Veneri; Il Museo, and Il Fasti, both collections of lyric poems; four tragedies, called Il Radamisto, Il Annibale, Il Re Dario, and Il Felle Amante; two pastoral dramas, Amor Priggoniero, and Amor Infelice; besides a great number of other poems, which have not yet been published. In all these works Bruni shows a great power of imagination, and still greater delicacy of thought, but extreme carelessness, as he never took the trouble to revise his writings.—We must not confound the above with Antonino Bruni, his contemporary, born at Palermo, in 1673, and a lawyer, the

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author of several works, amongst which is a learned treatise, Ne attendatur duplex Consanguinitatis Vinculus in Feudis Jure Francorum, &c. Panormi, 1706, fol.

BRUNINGS, (Christian,) a German divine, of the reformed church, born at Bremen, in 1702. He was professor of theology at Heidelberg, and wrote several works, which evince extensive learning and remarkable penetration; of these the principal are,—1. Compendium Antiquitatum Græcarum è profanis Sacrarum, Frankfort, 1734. 2. Compendium Antiquitatum Hebraicarum, 1763. 3. Observationes Practicæ generales ad Orat. Dominic. circa ejus Autorem, Scopum, Materiam, Formam, et Usum, Heidelb. 1752. 4. Theses Micellan. de Excommunicatione Judaïca, 1753. 5. Primæ Lineæ Studii Homiletici, Frankfort, 1744.

BRUNINGS, (Godfrey Christian,) son of the preceding, born at Creutznach, in 1727, was distinguished for his pulpit eloquence. He published a volume of sermons in 1770, and Rules for the Composition of Sermons, 1776, and died in 1793.

BRUNINGS, (Conrad Louis,) a clever engineer, born at Heidelberg, in 1775. He was a member of the Institute of Holland, and inspector of the canals. He wrote several ingenious treatises appertaining to his profession, and to the peculiar and important office which he filled under the Dutch government. He died at Nimeguen, in 1816. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRUNINGS, (Christian,) an ingenious hydraulic engineer, born at Neckerau, in 1736. The states-general of Holland having appointed him, in 1769, inspector-general of the rivers and canals, he drained several tracts of land, repaired the dykes of the Haarlem Meer, deepened the bed of the Oberwasser, and altered the course of the Pannerden canal, which communicates between the Waal and the Rhine. He invented an instrument to measure the rapidity of streams, and to determine the same at any depth. He has explained the principles and the use of this invention, which goes by the name of the Bruningsche Strommesser, in a treatise which has been translated from the Dutch into German, under the title of Abhandlung über die Geschwindigkeit des fliessendes Wassers, und von den mitteln Dieselbe auf allen Tiefen zu Bettimmen, 4to, Frankfort, 1798, with plates, and an introduction by Weibeking, counsellor of Hesse Darmstadt. Brunings died in 1805. The government of the then Batavian republic proposed to erect a monument to his memory in the cathedral of Haerlem; but the subsequent political changes prevented its being carried into effect. Several scientific essays of Bruning's are inserted in the Memoirs of the Haerlem Society of the Sciences.

BRUNN, (Lucas,) was born at Osnaberg, in Saxony, and died at Dresden, in 1640, where he was for some time in the service of the elector, and inspector of the museum. He has left, Praxis Perspectivæ, printed at Nuremberg in 1615, which was written originally in Latin, and translated by himself into German, and published at Leipsic in 1616; and Euclidis Elementa Practica, Nurem. 1625.

BRUNN, (John James,) a Swedish physician, born at Basle, September 30, 1591, where he studied philosophy and medicine, taking the degree of M.A. in 1611. He then studied at Montpellier, and afterwards travelled in France, Germany, and England. Upon his return to his native place he took his doctor's degree in 1615. In 1625 he was chosen professor of anatomy and medicine, and in 1629 professor of practical medicine. This chair he retained until his death, January 22, 1660; having published,—Manductio ad Consultationem Medicam rectè instituendam. Decas Controversiarum de Temperamenti Naturâ et Speciebus, Basil. 1616, 4to. Vita et Mors J. Jac. Grynæi, Basil. 1618, 4to. Diss. de Humoribus Corporis Humani, Basil. 1619, 4to. Systema Materiæ Medicæ, Basil. 1630, 8vo; Genev. 1639, 8vo; Lipsiæ, 1645, 8vo; Patav. 1647, 12mo; Amst. 1659, 8vo. He also published an edition of the work of P. Morel, Methodus Præscribendi, &c. Basil. 1630, 8vo; Lipsiæ, 1645, 8vo.

BRUNNE, (Robert de, or Robert Mannyng,) the first English poet who occurs in the fourteenth century, was born probably before 1270, as he was received into the order of black canons at Brunne, about 1288. Malton appears to have been his birth-place, but what Malton is doubtful. He was, as far as can be discovered, merely a translator. His first work, says Warton, was a metrical paraphrase of a French book, written by Robert Grosthead, bishop of Lincoln, called Manuel Pecche (Manuel des Péchés), being a treatise on the decalogue, and on the seven deadly sins, which are illustrated with many legendary stories. It was never printed, but is preserved in

the Bodleian library, MSS. No. 415, and in the Harleian MSS. No. 1701. His second and more important work is a metrical chronicle of England, in two parts, the former of which (from Æneas to the death of Cadwallader) is translated from Wace's Brut d'Angleterre, and the latter (from Cadwallader to the end of the reign of Edward I.) from a French chronicle written by Peter de Langtoft, an Augustine canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, who is supposed to have died in the reign of Edward II., and was therefore contemporary with his translator. Hearne has edited Robert de Brunne, but has suppressed the whole of his translation from Wace, excepting the prologue and a few extracts, which he found necessary to illustrate his glossary. (Chalmers.)

BRUNNEMANN, (John,) a distinguished professor of civil law, born at Cologne, in Brandenburg, in 1608. He was designed originally for the ministry, but he was compelled to relinquish that pursuit by a defective utterance, and then applied himself to the study of the Roman law. He was appointed professor of the institutes at the Academy of Frankfort, where he soon distinguished himself by the ability with which he discharged his various functions. The most remarkable of his numerous publications are his Commentaries on the Pandects and on the Code, the best edition of which is that which was published after his death by his son-in-law, Samuel Stryck. In that work he has combated some of the positions of Carpzovius, whose disciples contended with great earnestness in defence of their master, and were answered by the opposite party with equal heat. The result of this contest was a large collection of pieces, which are mentioned in the Bibliotheca of Lipenius. Brunnemann died in 1672. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BRUNNER, (Balthasar,) a celebrated German physician, born at Halle, in 1533. He studied at Erfurdt, Jena, and Leipsic, took the degree of M.A. at the university of the former place, and was appointed professor extrordinary at the latter. He travelled in Italy, France, Spain, England, and Holland, and afterwards studied at Basle. He then returned to his native place, and entered upon practice. He was highly esteemed, and refused several advantageous offers made to him from the universities of Heidelberg and Basle, and also by several princes and electors, who were desirous of attaching him to their persons. At length he accepted an appointment under the prince of Anhalt, and was made physician to the court. He died at the age of seventy-one years, at Halle. Amidst his many lucubrations, Hoffmann tells us that he was deeply engaged in alchemy, and that he vainly expended a considerable sum in the search after the philosopher's stone. He wrote,—Consilia Medica summo Studio collecta et revisa à Laur. Hoffmanno, Halle, 1617, 4to; Francof. 1727, 4to. Bericht von der Pest, Lips. 1581, 4to; Halæ, 1598, 4to. He is also the author of a discourse, De Scorbuto, which is annexed to the treatise of Severinus Eugalenus on the same subject.

BRUNNER, (John Conrad,) a celebrated anatomist, born at Diessenhofen, near Schaffhouse, January 16, 1653. He studied during four years at the university of Strasburg, and took the degree of M.D. in 1672, after which he went to Paris, and there applied himself with great assiduity to anatomy under Dionis and Duverney, whose particular attention he attracted by his researches on the pancreas. He then visited England, attended Lower and Willis, and afterwards in Holland studied under Craanen, Drelincourt, Ruysch, and Swammerdam. Having thus acquired information from the most distinguished anatomists of different countries, he returned to Switzerland in 1685, was admitted a member of the Academy of the Curious in Nature, under the title of Herophilus, and two years afterwards appointed professor of medicine at Heidelberg. The war, of which Germany was the seat, obliged him, after a year's continuance at the university, to retire to his native place. In 1695 the elector palatine called him to Dusseldorf, and appointed him his chief physician. The succeeding elector continued to him the same appointment, and also made him counsellor of state. He likewise granted to him letters of nobility, gave to him the barony of Hammerstein, and he is henceforth known as Von Brunn de Hammerstein. In 1720 he was made a citizen of the canton of Schaffhouse, with descent to his family. He died at Manheim, October 2, 1727, having passed through a long and very honourable career, and among other works, published,—De Fœtu Monstroso et Bicipiti, Argent. 1672, 4to. Experimenta nova circa Pancreas, accedit Diatribe de Lympha et genuino Pancreatis Usu, Amst. 1683, 12mo; Lugd.

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Batav. 1722, 8vo. Diss. de Panaceis, Heidelb. 1686, 4to. De Glandulis in Duodeno Intestino detectis, *ib.* 1687, 4to; Schwabach. 1688, 4to. Physiologica de Glandulis Duodeni Cogitata, Francof. 1715, 4to. De Glandulâ Pituitariâ, Heidelb. 1688, 4to. De Affectione Hypochondriacâ, *ib.* 1688, 4to. De Pleuripneumoniâ Epidemicâ Philipsburgi grassante, *ib.* 1689, 4to. Diss. Medica de Methodo tuta et facili citra Salivationem curand. &c. Schaff. 1789, 4to, published by his son. Brunner also furnished several papers to the Acts of the Academy of the Curious in Nature.

BRUNO, (surnamed the Great,) archbishop of Cologne, son of the emperor Henry the Fowler, and brother of Otho I. He was well read in classical literature, and distinguished for his countenance of learned men. He was also much versed in state affairs, and had great political influence in his day. He was employed by his brother, after his elevation to the throne, in various important negotiations, and was engaged in effecting a reconciliation between Otho and the court of France, where he died in 965. He is said to have written a Commentary on the Pentateuch and Lives of the Saints.

BRUNO, founder of the order of the Carthusians. This Romish saint, who must not be confounded with St. Bruno of Segni, his contemporary, was descended from an ancient and honourable family, and born at Cologne about the year 1030. He was educated first among the clergy of St. Cunibert's church, in his native city, and afterwards at Rheims, where he attracted so much notice by his learning and piety, that on a vacancy occurring, he was promoted to the office or rank of Scholasticus, to which dignity then belonged the direction of the studies in all the great schools of the diocese. In this office, which he filled with great reputation, and in which he had for his disciples some who afterwards distinguished themselves, particularly Urban II. he continued until 1077, when the scandalous conduct of Manasses, archbishop of Rheims, who, by open simony, had got possession of that church, induced him to join with two others in accusing that prelate in a council held by the pope's legate at Autun. Manasses was deposed; but he discharged the whole tempest of his vengeance upon the persons and possessions of his accusers. The church of Rheims was about to elect Bruno to the vacant archbishopric, when he resigned his office, and persuaded six of his friends to accompany him to Saisse Fontaine, in the diocese of Langres. After searching for some time to discover a proper place for retirement, they arrived at Grenoble in 1084, and requested the bishop to allot them some place where they might serve God remote from worldly affairs. The bishop having assigned them the desert of Chartreuse, and promised them his assistance, Bruno and his companions built an oratory there, and small cells, at a little distance one from the other, like the ancient Lauras of Palestine, in which they passed the six days of the week, but assembled together on Sundays. Their austerities were rigid, generally following those of St. Benedict; and, among other rules, perpetual silence was enjoined; and all their original observances, it is said, were longer preserved unchanged than those of any other order. Before the late revolution in France, they had 172 convents, divided into sixteen provinces, of which five only are said to have been nunneries, all situated in the catholic Netherlands, and where the injunction of silence was dispensed with. There were nine monasteries of this order in England at the dissolution under Henry VIII.

After Bruno had governed this infant society for six years, he was invited to Rome by pope Urban II., who had, as was observed above, been his scholar at Rheims, and now received him with every mark of respect and confidence, and pressed him to accept the archbishopric of Reggio. This, however, he declined; and the pope consented that he should withdraw into some wilderness on the mountains of Calabria. Bruno found a convenient solitude in the diocese of Squillaci, where he settled in 1090, with some new disciples, until his death, Oct. 6, 1101. There are only two letters of his remaining, one to Raoul le Verd, and the other to his monks, which are printed in a folio volume, entitled S. Brunonis Opera et Vita, 1524; but the other contents of the volume belong to another *St. Bruno*, first a monk of Soleria, in the diocese of Ast, and hence called Astiensis. He distinguished himself at the council of Rome in 1079, against Berenger, and was consecrated bishop of Segni, by Gregory VII. He died in 1125, and is reckoned among the fathers of the church. He is reputed to have written with more elegance, clearness, and erudition, than most authors of his time, and there are several editions of his works. The Carthusian Bruno wrote on the Psalms,

and on some of St. Paul's epistles. He followed the system of Augustine concerning grace, but it seems doubtful whether any of his genuine works remain, except those which we have mentioned.

BRUNO, (Giordano,) was born at Nola, in the kingdom of Naples, about the middle of the sixteenth century. In early life he was a Dominican, but the freedom of his opinion in matters of religion compelled him to quit the cloister, and he retired in 1580 to Geneva, from whence, after giving equal offence to the Calvinists, as he had done to the Papists, he went to Paris in 1582. There he attracted considerable attention by opposing the Aristotelian philosophy, then in vogue, and which he attacked in a disputation, carried on for three days, in 1583, the substance of which was published at Wittemberg in 1588, under the title of Acrotismus, &c. Having thus incurred the hostility of the professors of philosophy at Paris, he quitted France for England, in the suite of the French ambassador Castelneau. There he became acquainted with Sir Philip Sidney, to whom he dedicated his Spaccio de la Bestia Trionfante. After a short residence in this country, he returned to the continent, and became a zealous adherent of Luther, and taught, for a time, philosophy at Wittemberg. But here, as elsewhere, he gave great offence by antireligious theories; and being expelled the city, sought an asylum in Helmstadt, from whence he retired to Frankfort, and subsequently, in an evil hour, returned to Italy, where, still undaunted by the hostility of every sect whom he had in turn attacked, he had the hardihood to proclaim, even in Padua, his heretical notions; when he was brought before the inquisition at Venice, and sent to Rome, where he was tried and convicted, and sentenced to the stake. According to Scioppius, whose letter, containing an account of Bruno, is given by Chaufepié, it appears that he was allowed forty days to retract his opinions, which he promised to do; but as at the end of that time he still defended them, he was again respited for another period of equal length, but with no better result; and after a confinement of two years in prison, he was burnt on Feb. 17, 1600. On hearing the sentence pronounced upon him, "in the name of the God of mercy," he said, "it would strike a greater fear upon his judges than it did upon himself."

Amongst Bruno's numerous publications, of which a full catalogue is to be found in Biog. Univ., the one which has excited the greatest curiosity, is the Spaccio della Bestia, &c., which was printed at London, although dated Paris, 1584. For some time it was considered the very handbook of atheism; but it is shown, by an account of it in the Spectator, No. 389, to be a very harmless production, and little likely to unsettle any person's faith, as may be seen from the extracts given from it in Chaufepié; who confesses, however, that the other writings of Bruno afford ample proof of his disbelief in all matters of religion. Although, says Bayle, his doctrines are infinitely more obscure than anything to be found in Thomas Aquinas, or John Scotus, yet Brucker acknowledges that his conceptions were at least original; and that, in some points, he anticipated the principles subsequently promulgated by Des Cartes and Leibnitz; while his materialism is plainly proved by his assertion that the matter of bodies is not different from that of spirit, as developped in his treatise, written in his native tongue, De Causa, Principio et Uno. Ven. 1584, 12mo. Some of his works have been republished by Adolfo Wagner at Leipsic, in 2 vols, 8vo, 1830.

BRUNO, (James Pancrace,) a German physician, born Jan. 23, 1629, at Altdorf, where his father was professor of moral philosophy, and of the Greek language. He studied medicine at Jena, took the degree of M.A. in 1650, and afterwards travelled in different parts of Europe. Having remained some time at Padua, he returned in 1653 to Altdorf, and took his degree of M.D. defending a thesis on Ophthalmia. He was made physician to the city of Hof, in Franconia, and he was also elected professor of Greek literature, and of physics. In 1662, the chair of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine becoming vacant by the death of Christopher Nicolai, the curators of the academy appointed Bruno to fill it. This he did until his death, Oct. 13, 1709. Among other works he published:—Oratio de Vitâ, Moribus et Scriptis Casp. Hoffmanni, Hof. 1661, 12mo, Lips. 1664, 12mo; Altdorf, 1678, 12mo. Jessonii à Jesson, de Sanguine, Venâ sectâ dimisso, &c. Norimb. 1668, 12mo. Remoræ et Impedimenta Purgationis in Scriptis Hippocratis detecta, &c. Altdorf, 1676, 4to. Propyleum Medicum, Altdorf et Norimb. 1696, 8vo. Castellus renovatus, hoc est Lexicon Medicum, &c. Norimb. 1682, 1688, 4to; Lipsiæ,

1713, 4to; Patav. 1711, 1713, 4to; Genev. 1748, 4to. At the end of this work is an important addition by Bruno — Mantissa Nomenclaturæ Medicæ Hexaglottæ, &c. Many academical pieces, by Bruno, are cited by Haller.

BRUNQUEL, (John Solomon,) a German professor of civil law, born at Quedlinburg, in 1693. He studied at Jena and Leipsic, and gave lectures afterwards at the former place with distinguished ability. In 1733 he was made aulic counsellor by the duke of Saxe-Gotha and Saxe-Eisenach, and was appointed by king George 1. of England to a professorship of civil law at the university of Göttingen, where he died in the same year, shortly after his arrival. The work upon which his reputation mainly rests is his Historia Juris Romano-Germanici, Jena, 1727, 8vo. A more accurate edition of this very learned work, with the author's life prefixed, was published at Amsterdam in 1740. Brunquel also wrote,—1. Dissertationes de Criminum Abolitione, de Codice Theodosiano ejusque in Justinianeo Usu, de Picturâ Honesta et Utili, de Usu Linguæ Germanicæ veteris in Studio Juris Feudalis Longobardico. 2. De Utilitate ex Historiâ atque Antiquitatibus sacris in Jurisprudentiæ Ecclesiasticæ Studio capiendâ, 1726. This is a preliminary dissertation to an improved edition of Innocent Ciron's Observationes Juris Canonici. 3. Isagoge in Universam Jurisprudentiam; an unfinished performance. Several dissertations by Brunquell were published by König, in 8vo, at Halle, in 1774, with an account of his life prefixed. (Biog. Univ.)

BRUNSCHWYG, or BRUNSWICH, (Jerome,) a surgeon of Strasburg, born about the beginning of the sixteenth century. He published, 1. Von dem Cyrurgicus, Strasburg, 1497, fol. with wood engravings. 2. De Arte Distillandi, fol.; a work that has been often reprinted, and sometimes with a different name. Brufels has republished it under the title of Hieronimii Herbarii Argentoratensi, Apodexis vulgi. Brunschwyg is said to have died at the advanced age of 110.

BRUNSWICK-OELS, (Frederic Augustus, duke of,) a general in the Prussian service, honorary member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, was born at Brunswick, in 1740. He was the second son of Charles, duke of Brunswick, by the duchess Philippine-Charlotte, daughter of Frederick William I., king of Prussia. His education was suitable to his rank, and on entering into the military service he distinguished himself in many actions. In 1792 he succeeded to the principality of Oels, and died at Weimar, 1805. The duke printed the following works for private distribution: —1. Considerazioni sopra le Cose della grandezza dei Romani, trad del Montesquieu, 8vo. This translation is remarkable for the purity and elegance of the style. 2. Reflessioni critichi sopra il Carattere e le Gesta d'Alessandro Magno, 8vo. This has been translated into English. 3. Discours sur les Grands Hommes, 8vo. 4. Thoughts of a Cosmopolite on Air Balloons, 8vo. 5. A Discourse on taking the Oath, 8vo. 6. Instructions for his Regiment, 8vo. 7. The Military History of Prince Frederic Augustus, of Brunswick-Luneburg, 4to. 8. Journal Plaisant, Historique, Politique, et Littéraire.

BRUNSWISER, (Matthew,) a physician, native of Ramersberg, in Bavaria, born in 1729, and studied at Ingoldstadt, where he took his degree, in 1749. He was successively appointed physician to the cities of Kellheim and Burghausen, where he died, May 22, 1789, having accumulated a very extensive library, which he left, by will, to the government, for the public use. He published:—Das Vortreffliche Gräflich-Perusaische Wild-und Gesundbad nächst Alt-und Neuœtling, geprüft und untersucht, Munich, 1784, 8vo. There are also some papers by Brunswiser, in the Acts of the Academy of Munich; one on the danger arising from burials in cities, and another on the variety of colours of fruits, flowers, and leaves of vegetables.

BRUNTON, (Mary,) a successful writer, the only daughter of colonel Thomas Balfour, and born in the island of Barra, in Orkney, Nov. 1, 1778. She received an excellent education, under the inspection of her mother, whom she lost at an early age. In her twentieth year she became the wife of Dr. Alexander Brunton, then minister of Bolton, near Haddington. In 1803 she removed to Edinburgh, where she published, anonymously, a novel, entitled, Self-Controul, of which twelve hundred copies were sold in five days, and which soon reached a third edition. This was followed by Discipline, a novel, which met with equal success. She died in childbed, Dec. 19, 1818. After her death appeared Emmeline, a tale, which she left unfinished, but which well sustained the reputation that

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her former writings had won for her. To this posthumous publication, which was edited by her husband, is prefixed a biographical memoir, with several of her letters. All her writings have been translated into French, and have been very popular on the continent.

BRUNUS, an Italian surgeon of the thirteenth century, who flourished at Padua. Of his history little is known; Portal makes him to be of Lower Lombardy, but he rather appears to be of Longo-burgo, in Calabria. He is, however, known by a celebrated work on surgery, the MS. of which is cited by Zavarroni. The work has the merit of directing attention to the Greek and Latin writers, in preference to the compilations of the Arabians. It was printed under the title of Chirurgia Magna, together with another work, denominated Chirurgia Parva, at Venice, in 1499, and also in 1546, fol.

BRUNUS, or BRUN, (Conrad,) a German lawyer of the sixteenth century, was born at Kirchen, a small town of Wirtemberg, about 1491. He studied at the university of Tubingen, and took his degree in laws. He also practised with great success at several diets, having made the laws and constitution of Germany his particular study. Charles V. chose him and Conrad Visch, to draw up the regulations of the Imperial Chamber of Augsburg; and he was called to Inspruck by the emperor Ferdinand I., for the purpose of conferring with him on some important matters; but the excess of labour overcame him; and on his return, worn out with fatigue, he fell sick at Munich, where he died in the month of June, 1563. His remains were brought to Augsburg, and buried with great pomp and solemnity. Brunus was learned, but too systematic; and the zeal with which he opposed writers of contrary opinions was not tempered with sufficient deliberation. His principal work may be found in the Tractatus Juris, published at Venice, in 1584.

BRUNUS, (Albert,) a senator of Milan, and afterwards advocate-fiscal to the duke of Savoy, in 1581, was born at Asti, and died about the middle of the sixteenth century, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His works will also be found in the Tractatus Juris.

BRUSANTINO, (Count Vincenzo,) was born at Ferrara, of an ancient and noble family, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and died of the plague about the year 1570. The information which Mazzuchelli gives of Brusantino, being taken from a MS. history of the Poeti Italiani, by Alessandro Zilioli, has induced the writer of the article in the Biographie Universelle, to condemn the whole account. But though the want of authorities may cast a degree of doubt on some of the particular events mentioned by Zilioli, yet many of the circumstances recorded by Mazzuchelli must command our belief, being fully authenticated. Thus, for instance, that Brusantino was one of the friends and flatterers of the celebrated infamous Pietro Aretino, appears from a letter which Aretino wrote to him—that he was a nobleman of great genius, and fond of poetry, by continually reading and studying the Greek and Latin poets, together with those of Spain and other nations—that in all the accomplishments and qualifications pertaining to a gentleman, he was not inferior to the highest, are assertions proved by the authority of Libanori, in his Ferrara d'Oro, a work of acknowledged merit — that Brusantino died of the plague at Ferrara, and was buried in the church of St. Paul, belonging to the Carmelite monks, is affirmed by Guarini, in his Compendio Istorico delle Chiese di Ferrara. All these are unquestionable facts. Brusantino wrote :— L'Angelica Innamorata, Venezico, 1550, 4to; and again in 1553, with the addition of the allegories and wood-cuts to every canto. It is a sort of continuation of Ariosto, written in the stanza of eight, and divided into several cantos. Allocci considers it as a dramatic work, and registers it as such in his collection; Tiraboschi, Mazzuchelli, and the Biografia, regard it as an epic romantic poem. Baruffaldi and Zilioli condemn its style; and so does the Biografia. Tiraboschi, on the contrary, looks upon it as one of the best poems which were written at the time in imitation of Ariosto; and Gibanori declares it full of very ingenious inventions, properly and sweetly described. He turned into a stanza of eight, the Decamerone of Boccaccio, of which Zilioli, perhaps justly, speaks with contempt. It was printed at Venice, in 1554, under the title of Le cento Novelle di M. Giovanni Boccaccio ridotte in ottava rima da M. Vincenzo Brusantino, and was liberally rewarded by the duke of Parma. Brusantino also wrote some poems, which have been published in different collections.

BRUSANTINO, (Paolo,) a descendant of the noble family of the counts of Brusantino, to which he added the title of marchese, was born at Ferrara, and

flourished in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He enjoyed the favour of the princes of Este, by whom he was appointed governor of Sassuolo. He was a member and president of the Academy of the Intrepidi, and seems to have been a soldier and a statesman. It was he who took the part of Aromatari, in the dispute he had with Tassoni, who had criticised Petrarca, and even wrote a violent paper against him, which incensed Tassoni so much, that he has ridiculed Brusantino under the title of Conte di Culagna, in his celebrated poem of La Secchia Rapita. He died at Ferrara, but the time of his death is not known. He wrote a pastoral tragi-comedy, entitled L'Alcida, and a political work on the Governo degli Stati sì in tempo di pace come di guerra, with observations and precepts drawn from ancient and modern history. He left a son of the name of Alessandro, in whose children the family became extinct in 1661.

BRUSATI, (Giulio Cesare,) born at Belinzago, in the territory of Novara, of a noble family, about the year 1693. He was educated by the Jesuits, whose society he entered. Extremely fond of study, his progress in every department of science and literature was very remarkable. After having visited the whole of Europe, and acquired the German, the French, the English, and the Spanish languages, he was appointed professor of philosophy at Turin and Milan, and of theology at Cremona, and, at last, by a decree of the senate, professor of mathematics, at Pavia. During this time he had been collecting materials for a great work, which he was prevented from finishing by a long and obstinate illness, which carried him off at last, in the year 1743.

BRUSATI, (Teobaldo,) lord of Brescia, lived during the latter end of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth century; and belonged to a family who, being at the head of the Guelph party, had long been banished, till the emperor, Henry VII. in the hope of restoring tranquillity, allowed, in 1311, Teobaldo, and all his adherents, to return. But this act of benevolence did not produce the salutary effects which the emperor expected; for Teobaldo, who was in correspondence with all the Guelphs of Lombardy, hearing that they had taken arms against the emperor, induced the people of Brescia to follow their example. During the siege which followed this act of ingratitude and rebellion, Teobaldo took a most active part; but being taken prisoner in a sally, he was, by the order of Henry, torn to pieces by four horses, under the walls of the city; and such was his hatred to the emperor's government, or perhaps his steady attachment to the liberty of his country, that, even at the moment when he was going to undergo this dreadful death, he exhorted his countrymen not to lose courage, but to defend themselves bravely against the tyrant.

BRUSCH, or BRUSCHIUS, (Gaspard,) a German historian and poet, born at Schlackenwald, in Bohemia, in 1518. His skill in the composition of Latin poetry attracted the notice of Ferdinand, king of the Romans, who bestowed on him the dignity of poet laureate, and created him count palatine. Wolfgang, bishop of Salms, appointed him a residence in the town of Passau, and there he devoted himself exclusively to the ecclesiastical history of Germany, and to the composition of various works of that class. Of his writings, the principal are, —1. De Germaniæ Episcopatibus Epitome, Nuremburg, 1549, 8vo. This was only the first volume of an extensive work, which was designed to embrace the lives of all the bishops of Germany. 2. Monasteriorum Germaniæ præcipuorum Chronologia, Ingolstadt, 1551, fol. The nature of these works would scarcely prepare us to hear that Bruschius was well affected towards the opinions of Luther and his brother reformers; a fact which is rendered certain by his Latin versions of some of Luther's devotional works, of the Catechism and Postills of Melancthon, and of the treatise of George Major, De Auctoritate Verbi Dei. Bruschius was waylaid and barbarously murdered in 1559, in the forest of Scalingenbach, by some persons of quality, whom he had lampooned, or who imagined that he designed to satirize them.

BRUSONI, (Francesco,) was born at Legnago, in the territory of Verona, where his noble family, originally from Siena, had settled 400 years before, and lived during the sixteenth century. He cultivated Latin poetry; and in the title-page of his Prognosticon, a poem, which is preserved in MS. in the library of Verona, he is called Poeta Laureatus et Comes Palatinus. The exact time of his death is unknown, but in the year 1589 he published another poem, De Origine Urbis Rodiginæ totiusque Peninsulæ, Liber I., Tarvisii, 4to. He seems also to have written a Dialogus, qui inscribitur Diphilus, pre-

served in MS. in the King's Library at Paris.

BRUSONI, (Girolamo,) son of the preceding, born at Legnago, in 1610. He received his education at Ferrara, where he studied likewise philosophy and law, and afterwards, at Padua, he read divinity, the fathers, and ecclesiastical history. Having entered the order of the Carthusian monks, he ran away from the convent not less than three times. Being forgiven for the first evasion, he was arrested after the second, and whilst a prisoner at Venice, having received from a friend a MS. copy of a satire, entitled, La Maschera Scoperta, written by the father Aprosio di Ventimiglia against Arcangela Tarabotti, whom he loved, Brusoni, who was in great distress, copied the work and sold it to her. This infamous act turned the friendship of father Aprosio for Brusoni into an enmity and contempt so much the more deadly, as he had protected and praised, and even forgiven Brusoni for having, in his Sogni di Parnaso, abused a work of Aprosio, then his friend, entitled, Lo Scudo di Rinaldo. The vindication which then Aprosio wrote of his work, contained the most bitter charges against Brusoni; and it seems that others, too, published still more violent satires against him, amongst which we must mention a 4to volume, of about 200 pages, entitled, Il Rovescio di Girolamo Brusoni. After recovering his liberty, he lived for a long time at Venice, became a member of the Academy of the Incogniti, under the assumed name of Aggirato, acquired many valuable friends, and obtained great credit for having by his writings, with the assistance of Boccalini, contributed to the establishment of peace between the king of Spain and the duke of Parma, in 1644. The time of his death is not known, but it must have happened after the year 1679, for his Storia d'Italia, in the Turin edition of 1680, reaches to the year 1679. Of the immense number of his works, of which Mazzuchelli gives the catalogue, fifty-one have been printed. Amongst them there are:—La Fuggitiva, Venezia, 1640, &c. This is a sort of novel in four books, in which, under feigned names, are related the adventures of Pellegrina Buonaventuri, daughter of the celebrated Bianca Capello, and wife of Count Ulisse Bentivoglio de Monzoli, a nobleman of Bologna. Il Camerotto, a collection of prose and verse, of facetious nature, divided into three parts, written by him during his imprisonment at Venice, where the prisons are so called, Venezia, 1645. Istoria d'Italia, from 1625 to 1679; the best of his works, but most violently attacked by an anonymous writer, who seems to have been a Spaniard. Delle Istorie Universali d'Europa, 2 vols, Venezia, 1657, &c. Il perfetto Elucidario Poetico, &c. Lovisa, 1712. Istoria dell' ultima Guerra tra i Venezioni e i Turchi, &c. &c. dell' anno 1644, fin al 1671, Venezia, 1673. It has passed, with additions, through several editions. Against the work, in which Brusoni had spoken ill of the knights of Malta, Carlo Magri wrote a work, entitled, Il Valor Maltese difeso contro le Calunnie di Girolamo Brusoni, Roma, 1667. Lettera sopra un Libello infame, intitolato, L'Onore Riparato dalla Verità, a Difesa d'Angelo Tarachia già Segretario di Stato e Carcerato ed Inquisoto i Materie Atroci di Maesta lesa, Mantova, without any date. In this letter, Brusoni tried to contradict the charge (unfortunately too well proved against him) of having been one of the calumniators of Angelo Tarachia, secretary of state of the duke of Mantua, who, though innocent, had been imprisoned and accused of high treason. La Vita di Ferrante Pallavicini, published at Venice, 1651, under Brusoni's academical name of Aggirato. Il Carrozino alla Moda; published without date, and registered in the Indice Libror. prohibit. among the forbidden books, &c.

Besides the above father and son, there have been other writers of the name of Brusoni; amongst them, Domenico Dominicus Arusonius, author of Facetiæ, published at Rome in 1518.

BRUSONIO, (Lucius Domitius,) an Italian professor of civil law, born towards the end of the fifteenth century, at Contursi, near Rome. He was patronized by cardinal Colonna, to whom he dedicated his works. He published, under the title of Facetiarum Exemplorumque Libri VII. Rome, 1518, fol., a collection of historical passages, political maxims, and witty sayings, extracted from the Greek and Latin classics, a scarce and valuable volume, of which a second edition was printed by Lycosthenes, (who styles his author "Omnium clarissimus,") at Basle, in 1559, 4to, with a very ingenious and entertaining dedication to the senate of Schaffhausen, containing many clever observations upon the characteristics of the great writers of antiquity. Editions of this work were published at Lyons, in 1562, and at Frankfort, in 1600, 1609, 8vo. Brusonio seems to

have been engaged in other works of a graver cast, but they have never been published. The date of his death is not known.

BRUSSEL, auditor of the accounts at Paris. He wrote, Nouvel Examen de l'Usage général des Fiefs en France pendant les 11e, 12e, 13e, et 14e Siècles, Paris, 1727 and 1750, 2 vols, 4to, a work which is highly commended by Hénault and the abbé de Mably.—His nephew, *Peter Brussel*, was also auditor of accounts, and wrote two burlesque pieces: 1. A narrative of a journey from Brussels to Italy, entitled, La Promenade utile et récréative de Deux Parisiens, en cent soixante-cinq Jours, Avignon and Paris, 1768, 2 vols, 12mo. 2. Suite de Virgile travesti, ou livres viii. ix. x. xi. xii. This is a completion of the works of Scarron, and of Moreau de Brasey. Brussel was a very accomplished scholar. He died in 1781.

BRUTE DE LOIRELLE, a French writer, of the eighteenth century. He wrote, Les Ennemis réconciliés, 1766, 8vo, a drama, based upon interesting incidents that happened during the period of the League. 2. Le Joueur, a tragedy. 3. Pastorales et Poëmes de Gessner, suivis de deux Odes de Haller, et Ode de Dryden, 1766, 12mo. 4. L'Héroïsme de l'Amitié, David et Jonathas, 1776, 12mo.

BRUTEL DE LA RIVIERE, (John Baptist,) a member of the Walloon church at Amsterdam, born at Montpellier, in 1669. He is the author of many publications, the principal of which are, — 1. An improved edition of the Dictionnaire de Furetière, the Hague, 1725, 4 vols, fol. This was the fruit of fourteen years' labour. 2. Sermons on various texts of Scripture, Amsterdam, 1746. He died in 1742.

BRUTIDIUS NIGER, a Roman senator, who distinguished himself during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. He was a disciple of Apollodorus, and wrote a history, which has not come down to us. Seneca spoke of him with commendation; and Tacitus says that he might have reached an exalted station if he had not preferred the acquisition of a rapid fortune to a leisurely elevation to a stable eminence. In A.D. 22 he accused C. Junius Silanus of treason, and was afterwards created edile. He was dragged to prison at last, on suspicion of having favoured Sejanus. (Sen. Tacit. Juv.)

BRUTO, by mistake BRUTI, (Pietro,) born at Venice, of a respectable family, lived during the fifteenth century. He seems to have been a man of learning, well skilled in the classical languages, and he is also reckoned by Apostolo Zeno among the most illustrious orientalists of Italy. Having taken orders, his merit procured him, in 1463, the rectory of S. Agata, called afterwards of S. Ubaldo, in Venice, and the direction of the schools of the cathedral of S. Marco, and, not long after, at the recommendation of the senate, he was, by pope Paul II., consecrated bishop of Croja, in Epirus; and at the same time he held the office of general vicar to Marco Negri, bishop of Cattaro, till the year 1474, when Negri, having been translated to the bishopric of Ossero, Bruto obtained from pope Sixtus V. that of Cattaro. In 1475 he was, together with the bishop of Feltre, sent to Trente to try the Jews, whom he detested, and accused of the murder of B. Simen, an innocent child, which they had committed for religious motives, and had the satisfaction of seeing them banished from Vicenza, where he was the vice-regent of the archbishop, and where he died in 1493. He left several works, three of which are against the Jews, entitled, Epistola contra Judæos, Victoria contra Judæos, In Judæos Flagellum. To these have been added the explanation of fifteen texts of the prophets, which had been proposed to him by the Jews at a public disputation; two Latin orations, one to the people of Vicenza, to expel the Jews from their country, and the second to pope Sixtus IV. to do the same from all Christendom; Libellus de Amplectenda.

BRUTO, (Gian Michele,) was born at Venice, in the year 1515, where his family had been settled for more than 300 years, but which he was obliged to leave for some unknown cause. The life of Bruto, says Tiraboschi, was a perpetual travelling; now through different cities of Italy—now through the various provinces of Europe. He visited Florence and Lucca, where he obtained from Giuseppe Giova a MS. copy of the Istoria di Froncese Contarini, which he published at Lyons, in 1562, where he wrote a great deal. He visited Spain, and had many awkward adventures; and he obtained the friendship of Paolo Tiepolo, the then ambassador of Venice to Philip II. From Spain he went to England, and thence to Germany and Switzerland, was at Vienna in 1573, and in Transylvania in the year following, on the invitation of the prince

Battori, whom he followed to Cracow in the character of historiographer, when he became king of Poland, in 1575. Bruto's business was to write the history of the Low Countries, from the year 1495, to which time Bonfini had carried his work; this he did with great diligence and despatch. Of the twelve books into which he thought of dividing his History, he had, in 1579, already written four, and reached the year 1542. From his letters, it appears that Bruto had many enemies at the court, who tried to injure him, and not without some fault of his own. At the death of the king he went to Vienna, and was, by the emperor Randolph II., appointed imperial historiographer. Apostolo Zeno asserts that he now wrote the eight books of the Hungarian History, which are preserved in the Cesarean Library at Vienna; but Tiraboschi is of opinion, that the last four books of this History are but a continuation of the four which he had already written at Cracow, by the command of king Battori. Be this as it may, we find Bruto at Prague, in 1590, and in the service of the emperor Maximilian II., in very narrow circumstances, though the services he had paid to these potentates, and his literary productions, rendered him worthy of a more munificent treatment. He died in Transylvania, in 1594, leaving the following works:—Selectarum Epistolarum Libri V., containing, besides his letters, two books, De Historiæ Laudibus, &c., and Præceptorum Conjugalium, Cracoviæ, 1582, 1583, 1589, and reprinted at Berlin, in 1698, with the addition of more of his epistles, and several orations; some of which had been printed before separately at Frankfort, in 1590. De Origine Venetiarum, printed, at Lyons, in the first book of the Epistolæ Clarior. Viro. 1561. Vita Callimachi Experientis, the literary name of Filippo Bonaccorsi, member of the Roman Academy during the fifteenth century, and author of the Storia di Ladislao, King of Hungary. It was published at Cracow, in 1582, with a very learned preface. De Rebus a Carolo V. Imperatore Gestis, Hanoviæ, 1611. Florentinæ Historiæ Libri VIII. Priores, cum Indice locupletissimo, &c., Lugduni, 1562, and also inserted by Burman in the eighth part of the seventh volume of his Thes. Antiq. et Histor. Italic.; it reaches only to April, 1492, the day of the death of Lorenzo de' Medici. In this work, the most remarkable of all his productions, Bruto wished to defend the Florentines against the calumnies of Paulus Giovius, whom he attacks with bitterness, and accuses of partiality and unfairness; but unfortunately he himself commits the same fault, by representing the De' Medici under the most odious colours. It has been said, and no doubt with reason, that Bruto conceived this hatred against the De' Medici whilst he was at Lyons, where he became intimate with many emigrants and exiled Florentines. Hence arises the great rarity of this work; for the grand dukes of that family destroyed all the copies they could obtain. Besides the above original works, and many others in MS., Bruto published the editions of several others, of which Mazzuchelli gives a very interesting and minute catalogue.

BRUTUS, or BRUTE, the first king of Britain, according to the fabulous story of Geoffrey of Monmouth, who relates that he was the son of Sylvius, the son of Ascanius, and born in Italy. Having accidentally killed his father, he fled into Greece, where he took king Prodrosus prisoner, but released him on his promise to liberate the Trojan captives, and to provide them with ships. The story next affirms that, on his being advised by the oracle to sail westward, beyond Gaul, he landed at Totnes, in Devonshire, slew the remnant of giants who inhabited the island, and called it Britain, after his own name. He then founded the city of London, which he called New Troy; and died in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, dividing his kingdom between his three sons, assigning to Camber, Wales; to Allanach, Scotland; and to Locruie all the remainder, under the name of Loegria.

BRUTUS, (Lucius Junius,) son of Marcus Junius, and of Tarquinia, sister of Tarquinius Superbus. His father and elder brother were murdered by Tarquinius; and Brutus, the more effectually to watch for an opportunity of revenging their death, affected to be insane. The artifice caused him to be named Brutus; but he soon showed that his stupidity was only simulated to serve his purpose of vengeance. When Lucretia killed herself, B.C. 509, in consequence of the brutality of Tarquin, Brutus snatched the dagger from the wound, and swore upon the reeking blade immortal hatred to the royal family. His example animated the Romans, the Tarquins were proscribed by a decree of the senate, and the royal authority was vested in the hands of consuls chosen from patrician families. Brutus, in his consular office, made the

people swear that they never would again submit to kingly authority; but the first who violated their oath were of his own family. His sons conspired with the Tuscan ambassador to restore the Tarquins, and when discovered, were tried and condemned by their own father, who himself attended at their execution. Some time after, in a combat that was fought between the Romans and Tarquins, Brutus engaged with Aruns; and so fierce was the attack that they pierced one another at the same time. The dead body was brought to Rome, and received as in triumph; a funeral oration was spoken over it, and the Roman matrons showed their grief by mourning a year for the father of the republic. (Liv. 1, c. 56. l. 2, c. 1, &c. Dionys. Hal. 4 and 5. C. Nep. in Attic. 8.)

BRUTUS I. (M. Junius,) father of the conspirator, and mentioned by Cicero among the orators of Rome, and for his legal erudition. He followed the party of C. Marius, and was tribune of the people in B. C. 43. His bill for sending a colony to Capua, which Cicero represents as a seditious project for creating an armed outpost for his faction, and for increasing his own popularity, was carried, and two commissioners were appointed to put it into execution. Sylla's return from the East, however, prevented the completion of the design; and Brutus took up arms against him, but was defeated by Cneius Pompey, before he could effect a junction with the other Marians. Upon the death of the Dictator, Brutus joined in the premature attempt of Lepidus to abrogate the Cornelian laws. After the defeat at the Milvian bridge, Brutus threw himself into Mutina, which he defended for some time; but, in 77, a mutiny among his troops obliged him to surrender to Pompey. Contrary to the terms of the capitulation, he was shortly afterwards, by the directions of Cneius, put to death by Germinius at Rhegium.

BRUTUS II. (M. Junius,) the son of M. Junius Brutus, and of Servilia, half-sister of M. Cato Uticensis, was born in the autumn of 85 B.C. Having been adopted by his maternal uncle, Q. Servilius Cæpio, he is sometimes called Cæpio, and Q. Cæpio Brutus; but Marcus is his more common appellation. He married—1. Claudia, daughter of Appius Claudius, consul in 54, and elder brother of the notorious P. Claudius;—and 2. Porcia, daughter of M. Cato Uticensis, and widow of M. Bibulus.

In his eighth year he lost his father, but his education was carefully superintended by his mother and his uncles. His memory was capacious and retentive, and he was remarkable for his assiduity in study, and for the variety of his acquirements. Travelling to Asia in the train of M. Cato, and afterwards of Appius Claudius, he probably passed through Athens, and, either then, or after the battle of Pharsalia, took some lessons in eloquence, as he subsequently did at Rhodes, from Pammenes, and other Greeks, who had settled there. Familiar with every system of philosophy, he preferred that of the old academy, as taught by Antiochus, whose brother Aristo was his intimate friend. The diligence of Brutus was extraordinary. By day and by night—in the retirement of his villas —in the tumult of the capital—at Rome, and in the provinces—in war and in peace — he read, meditated, and abstracted; and his hours of relaxation were spent in the society of philosophers, rhetoricians, and grammarians. The closeness of his application, his theory of the proper aims of life, and its inevitable disappointment, acted upon a grave and earnest nature, and rendered him visionary and enthusiastic, and better adapted to govern a province, or to preside in a school of philosophy, than to move and direct great events. He is first brought to the notice of history by being named by the informer, Vettius, in the pretended conspiracy against Cneius Pompey. The execution of the elder Marcus Brutus by Pompey's command, lent some colour to the accusation; and the ill terms upon which the chief of the aristocracy and the son of Servilia lived long afterwards, appeared in the latter's treatise, De Dictatura Cn. Pompeii. But the falsehood of the charge was soon palpable, and the plot was generally believed to have been a device of Cæsar's. In the year 58 B. C. he accompanied Cato to Cyprus; and, at this period, began his money transactions with the citizens of Salamis, which ended in some disclosures not easy to reconcile with the philosophic pretensions, or the reputed humanity of Brutus. After his return to Rome, he remained for some time apparently unattached to any political party; although it is said he was invited by Cæsar to accompany him to the Gallic wars. In 53, he followed Appius Claudius into his province of Cilicia, where he seems to have lost no opportunity of placing out his money at exorbitant interest among

the impoverished provincials. Cicero and Brutus had apparently little private or political connexion until about this time. But when the former succeeded Appius in the government of Cilicia, to which Cyprus was annexed, Brutus sent him long and precise directions to exact the fulfilment of bonds and contracts entered into with different persons. Amongst these, were some Salaminians of Cyprus. One Scaptius, a Roman money-broker, strongly recommended by Brutus, claimed very large sums as due to him from that city. The deputies of Salamis acknowledged the debt, and tendered the payment of it with legal interest; but Scaptius demanded 48 instead of 12 per cent., as the rate had been fixed by Cicero's edict, and compound interest at the end of every year. From Appius, the former pro-consul, Scaptius had obtained a troop of horse, with which he had surrounded the senate-house of Salamis, until five of the most obstinate of the senators were actually starved to death, at the command of Brutus, who, without a blush, defended his conduct as the creditor of the Salaminians; and even demanded of Cicero to furnish Scaptius with a second troop of horse, to enable him to enforce his demands, and to give a judicial sanction to his oppressions. The refusal of the pro-consul to give up the principles of justice, and the consistency of his own edict, to the friendship or the interests of Brutus, alarmed the prudent Atticus, and offended the philosophic patron of Scaptius and Martinus. In the year 49 B.C., began the civil war; and from that period Brutus allowed his beard to grow, as an emblem of his inward grief. The side which he embraced, however, excited some surprise, since his hatred of Cneius Pompey was notorious, and the friendship of Cæsar towards him was so marked, that scandal rumoured he was really the son of Julius, by Servilia; and hence the conspirators, Cassius and Trebenius, were, for a long time, afraid of entrusting one so highly favoured with their secret. But the cause which Pompey represented was that of the aristocracy: both the father-in-law and the uncle of Marcus embraced it. A son of Pompey's had married his wife's sister, another Claudia; and the feelings of a reserved and speculative enthusiast were more readily attracted by the intellectual qualities of the inmates of Pompey's camp than by the rude vigour of the followers of Cæsar. Dissembling his private sentiments, he adhered to the general of the republic, and accompanied P. Sextius into Cilicia.

Returning from Asia in time to be present at the actions at Dyrrachium (Durazzo), he was received with open arms by Pompey; while Cæsar, before the engagement at Pharsalia, gave strict orders to spare his life if he resisted, and to bring Brutus to him if he surrendered himself. Awaiting the battle with great composure, he employed himself, within a few hours of it, upon his epitome of Polybius; and after it was decided, concealed himself in the neighbouring marshes, until he found the means of following Pompey in his flight to Larissa, when he ceased to take any share in the fortunes of his former friends. From Larissa he wrote to the conqueror, and was immediately restored to favour; because, says Plutarch, he had incautiously communicated to Cæsar, Pompey's design of seeking safety in Egypt. Upon Cæsar's departure for that country, Brutus returned to Rome, and passed a portion of his time in the society and literary pursuits of Atticus and Cicero, and the remainder of it in Cisalpine Gaul, of which he had been appointed the governor; where the mildness of his administration was long remembered, and recorded by a statue in the market-place of Milan. Sometime in 45 B.C., he divorced Claudia, and married Portia, the daughter of Cato, on whose life and character he wrote a treatise; to which Cæsar replied in his Anti-Cato, where, in the midst of a severe censure on his antagonist, the dictator still spoke of Brutus and Cicero in terms of esteem; a conduct curiously contrasted with that of Brutus, who had mortified not a little the vanity of Cicero, by assigning to Cato the principal share in the destruction of Catiline, on which the orator had based the glory of his consulship. Upon Cæsar's return from Africa, Brutus went out to meet him, as he passed through Cisalpine Gaul, and accompanied the conqueror to Rome, to be present at a triumph, in which a picture of Cato was exhibited in the act of tearing out his own bowels. In the following year Brutus was appointed, by Cæsar, the city prætor, and placed in rotation for the consulship. It appears, then, that up to this time he not only endured the perpetual dictatorship without a murmur, but even wanted the virtue to refuse any favour from the hands of Cæsar; nor was he estranged from his former friend, until his imagination was wrought upon by an appeal to ideas of republican liberty,

and by the delusive suggestion of Cassius and his fellow-conspirators, that Brutus, not Cæsar, was called upon to establish the future destinies of Rome. Desirous rather to destroy the power of tyranny than the tyrant, as Cæsar was called, Brutus entered into a conspiracy, which even Cicero disapproved of, and which ended in the murder of Cæsar. The first blow was struck by Cassius, and followed up by others; but when Cæsar saw the sword of Brutus, whom he had loaded with favours, struck with his ingratitude, he cried out, "And thou, too, Brutus?" and fell at the feet of Pompey's statue. In the hope of obtaining the support of the people, Brutus addressed them in a speech, which Cicero says, was far too cold for such a spirit-stirring occasion. The senate, however, decreed that the conspirators had done the state good service. But after the powerful appeal made to the people by Antony in his speech over the dead body of Cæsar, and when passing over the late dictator's acts of tyranny, the orator dwelt upon the love he bore his countrymen, as shown by his leaving for the use of the citizens his palace and gardens, the tide of popular indignation rose so high as to compel the conspirators to secure their personal safety by flight. Brutus retired to Athens, where he was received with all the honours due to a martyr in the cause of freedom; and had he exhibited the same activity in the field as he did assiduity in the study, he might perhaps have realized his dream of being the restorer of the republic. But, instead of placing himself in a position to meet the partizans of Cæsar, he loitered at Athens in the midst of literary pursuits; nor was he roused to action until he saw the storm, which had been raised by the second triumvirate of Antony, Lepidus, and Octavius, ready to burst upon him. Leaving Athens, he first directed his course to Asia Minor, where he conducted himself with singular moderation towards the inhabitants of different towns that fell into his power. But, hearing of the efforts made by the second triumvirate to crush their opponents, he marched into Macedonia, whither the troops of Pompey had, after the battle of Pharsalia, betaken themselves. With these, and others that flocked to his standard, Brutus found himself at the head of a considerable army. But though M. Apuleius, the quæstor, had put into the hands of Brutus the money he had collected as the tribute of Asia, still Brutus found it necessary to support his troops by predatory excursions into Thrace; and in a campaign against the Bessi, he received the title of Imperator, which appears on some coins, the obverse of which gives the oldest representation of the cap of liberty. During all this period, the partizans of Cæsar were busily engaged in transporting troops from Italy into Greece, and preparing for the two encounters which took place at Philippi, towards the close of the year B.C. 42, and by which the civil war was brought to an end. In the first battle, Brutus defeated the troops under the orders of Octavius; but as Cassius, who was posted on the left wing, was in turn defeated by his opponent, Antony, Brutus was unable to profit by his success; and as the death of Cassius deprived him of the aid of his coadjutor's talents, he felt himself compelled, says Appian, to be led by, rather than to lead, his troops to risk, after a few days, a second engagement, in which his army was routed, and himself driven by despair to request his follower, Strato, to put an end to a life which he said was no longer of the least use to his country. Previous to his death he is reported to have applied to himself the sentiment put into the mouth of Hercules by some tragic poet of Greece:—

> "Unhappy Virtue! thou art but a word;
> For while aloof from money-making wrong,
> I deemed thee real, thou wert Fortune's slave."

Thus died the last of the Romans, as he has been called, at the age of forty-four; and such was the respect paid to his memory, that, when his corpse was brought before Antony, he threw his own cloak over it, observing, that "of all the murderers of Cæsar, Brutus was alone led by an honourable motive, for all the rest were influenced solely by envy or hate;" and though the doctrine of Brutus, that no faith was to be kept with tyrants, has been justly condemned by moralists, yet it was only another proof of the intensity of his feelings in the cause of freedom, and which led him to espouse the cause of Pompey, by whom his father had been ordered to be destroyed, and to oppose Cæsar, by whom he had been ever treated most kindly, and called, in sport, even his son. Although frequent allusion is made to the different literary productions of Brutus by various authors, yet nothing has been preserved which can be attributed to him without hesitation; and even in the time of Plutarch, the letters which passed under his name were considered to be not genuine.

BRUTUS, (Decimus Junius Albinus: The year of his birth is unknown; he

was young, however, when he first served under Cæsar, in Gaul, in the campaign of 56 B.C. His parentage is also uncertain; but he was most probably the son of D. Junius Brutus, and of the Sempronia who is celebrated in the history of Sergius Catalina. He was adopted by Aulus Posthumius Albinus, consul in 99 B.C., and from him derived his surname of Albinus. Cæsar very early distinguished him, and invited him into Gaul to learn the art of war. So long as he executed the orders of another, Decimus was a serviceable officer; but, when acting independently, he performed nothing worthy of notice. Without holding the office of lieutenant, he was commissioned to attack the fleet of the Veneti in 56, and this was his principal exploit in the campaign. On the coasts of Britain he again distinguished himself in a naval command. In 52, when the sudden insurrection of the Gallic tribes had separated Cæsar from his main army, Brutus was at the head of the division which was hastily assembled, and eluded with some skill an attack from a superior enemy. He afterwards shared in the long and arduous siege of Alesia. In 50, after his return to Rome, he married Paula Valeria, who separated, without assigning a reason, from her first husband to espouse him. In 49, he commanded the fleet before Mapilia, and his services against a more numerous and better-trained force contributed greatly to the surrender of the place. In 48 he governed Transalpine Gaul; and his appointment was renewed two years later, when he was occupied with an insurrection of the Bellovaci. The administration of a province so wealthy and important was a recompense beyond his actual services, and must be regarded as a mark of Cæsar's especial favour. In 45, upon Cæsar's return to Italy, Antony, Octavianus, and Decimus Brutus, were the select companions of his journey; and although many of the most distinguished nobles of Rome were in attendance on the dictator, these alone were admitted to his tent and carriage. In Cæsar's last will, dated at Lanuvium, September 13, Decimus was named among the second heirs of the Julian estate. Cisalpine Gaul was appointed his province, and he was nominated for the consulship of 42. This singular favour of the dictator to him rested on personal grounds, which are unknown to us. Historians are, however, agreed, that no one shared in an equal degree the confidence and the benefits of his illustrious patron. And hence it was, that, when Cæsar debated on the ides of March, whether he should attend the meeting of the senate, Decimus was selected by the other conspirators to combat his scruples, and to allure him into their toils. For this cause, the friends of Cæsar and the veterans regarded Decimus with peculiar abhorrence; and Velleius calls his violent death the most righteous doom of ingratitude and treason. In April 45, after Antony had aroused the people against the conspirators, Decimus, after some hesitation, withdrew to Cisalpine Gaul. In a predatory inroad among the Alpine tribes, he aimed at the title of imperator and a triumph. In the meanwhile, Antony had procured a decree for the transfer of that province to himself, and offered Brutus Macedonia in exchange. But in compliance with Cicero's advice, Brutus, in an edict, laid before the senate on the 20th December, declined the proposal; and Cicero, in his third Philippic, magnified his refusal into a public service. Antony was now beyond the Rubicon, and Brutus was so unprepared, that he threw himself immediately into Mutina, although the place was not victualled for a siege. During the engagements round the city, Brutus cooperated feebly with Hirtius, Pansa, and Octavianus; but as soon as it was relieved, and upon the death of the consuls, the senate placed the consular armies, and the division of Octavianus, under his command; and the name of Brutus alone appeared in the honorary decrees. The state of his own army, his uncertainty as to the intentions of Pollio and Plancus, and the avowed hostility of Octavianus, rendered it impossible for him to follow the retreat of Antony. The union of these officers with Lepidus decided the fate of Decimus. He attempted to force his way into Macedonia, but his troops deserted him; and by the treachery of his host, Camillus, he was overtaken in the Alps by a party of Antony's horse, and, amidst earnest entreaties for mercy, was slain by Capenus.

BRUXIUS, or BRUGHIUS, (Adam,) a Silesian physician, of the seventeenth century, remarkable by his attention to mnemonics, upon which subject he published two works, the first under the name of Sebaldus Smaragisius. Their titles are, —Ars Reminiscentiæ, oder von Nutzbarkeit der Gedenkkunst, Leip. 1608, 8vo. Simonides redivivus, seu Ars Memoriæ et Oblivionis Tabulis comprehensa, cum Nomenclatore Mnemonico, Leip. 1610,

8vo, 1640, 4to. He is also said to be the author of Balsambuechlein oder Bericht von Sieben und Zwanzig Balsam, Halle, 1616, 12mo; Nuremb. 1625, 12mo.

BRUYERE, (John de la,) a most ingenious and popular French writer, born near Dourdan, in Normandy, in 1644. He is another exemplification of the often-repeated remark, that, of the private history of those whose works have delighted their posterity, scarcely any particulars are certainly known, and that the life of a great writer is wholly embalmed in his works. All we can learn respecting a man whose Characters have made his name immortal is, that, after filling the office of treasurer of France at Caen, he removed to Paris, and was appointed teacher of history to the duke de Burgogne, under the direction of Bossuet, and passed the remainder of his life in the service of his pupil, in the capacity of *homme de lettres;* that in 1693 he became a member of the French Academy, and that he died of apoplexy, at Versailles, in 1696. Bouhours, Menage, and other French critics, have exhausted the language of panegyric in speaking of his work; and the abbé Fleuri, who succeeded him in the academy, and, according to custom, made his eulogy, calls his volume "a work very singular in its kind, and, in the opinion of some judges, even superior to that great original Theophrastus, whom the author at first only designed to imitate." And Voltaire says, that "the Characters of Bruyere may justly be ranked among the extraordinary productions of the age. Antiquity furnishes no examples of such a work. A style rapid, concise, and nervous; expressions animated and picturesque; an use of language altogether new, without offending against its established rules, struck the public at first; and the allusions, which are crowded in almost every page, completed its success. When La Bruyere showed his work in manuscript to Malesieux, this last told him, that the book would have many readers, and its author many enemies. It somewhat sunk in the opinion of men, when that entire generation, whose follies it attacked, was passed away; yet, as it contains many things applicable to all times and places, it is more than probable that it will never be forgotten." It is well known that this admirable work was strongly recommended by Mr. Locke; and it has ever been a favourite book with all readers of taste and judgment. Numerous editions of the Characters of La Bruyere have appeared since 1687; but the best is that of 1827, 2 vols, 8vo, with a life of the author, by Monsieur Sicard, a prefatory notice and original notes by Monsieur Auger, to which are annexed the Characters of Theophrastus, with additions and notes by M. Schweighaeuser, and an analytical table.

BRUYN, or BRUIN, (Abraham,) an engraver of some note, born at Antwerp, in the year 1540. His plates are chiefly of a small size; and although an incorrect draughtsman, there is an exquisite finish in his productions, which were worked up entirely with the graver. His most admired prints are portraits.

BRUYN, (Nicholas,) son of the foregoing, born at Antwerp, in 1562. His father instructed him in engraving, and he imitated the style of Lucas, of Leyden, having executed a number of plates after the manner of that artist. He worked with great diligence and care, but there is a want of freedom in his prints, and he seems to have been ignorant of the management of chiaro-scuro.

BRUYN, (Cornelius,) a clever painter, and famous traveller, born at the Hague, in 1652; he went to Rome in 1674, where he studied painting for two years and a half; he then formed the resolution to follow his inclination for travelling; and after having visited Naples and several other towns in Italy, he embarked for Smyrna, and travelled through Asia Minor, Egypt, and the islands of the Archipelago, noting down and drawing all that he found worthy of his attention. He afterwards settled in Venice, and became a pupil of Carlo Lotti. In 1693 he returned to his native country, and in 1698 published his travels. The favourable reception of this work only increased his desire to visit other distant countries; and in 1706, and the following years, he visited Russia, Persia, and India, besides Ceylon, and other Asiatic islands. He painted several portraits during his travels; amongst others, Peter the Great, and different princes of his family. In 1708 he again returned to his native country, and published an account of his second journey; the value of which, like that of the first, consists more in the beauty of the drawings with which it is illustrated, than in the correctness of its statements. Although his diction is far from elegant, and he is not always accurate, he was an inquisitive and instructive traveller. During the rest of his life, Bruyn was occupied exclusively with his art, and passed his time alternately at the

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Hague and Amsterdam. He died in 1719, at Utrecht, in the house of his friend and patron, Van Mollem.

BRUYS, (Peter de,) founder of the sect of the Petrobrussians, in the twelfth century. He appears to have propagated his doctrines chiefly in Dauphine, Languedoc, and Provence, and after a laborious ministry of twenty years, during which he had collected a great number of followers, was burnt at St. Gilles, in 1130, by the populace, instigated by the popish clergy. His chief tenets were, that no persons ought to be baptized unless adults; that it was an idle superstition to build churches, as God will accept sincere worship wherever it is offered; and that such churches as had been erected were to be destroyed, with all crucifixes, or instruments of superstition; that the real body and blood of Christ were not exhibited in the eucharist, but were represented only by figures and symbols, and that the oblations, prayers, &c., of the living were of no use to the dead. The Magdeburg Centuriators express much regret at the loss of a work believed to be written by Bruys, entitled Antichrist; but Bossuet denies that the work is by him, or by any of his disciples.

BRUYS, (Francis,) born at Serrieres, in the Maconnois, in 1708. He was educated at Geneva, whence he went to the Hague, where he had some relations, and there he embraced the doctrines of Calvin. A dispute with some divines obliging him to leave Holland, he retired into Germany, whence he returned to France. He there recanted, and died some time after at Dijon, in 1738. He published:—1. Critique désintéressée des Journaux Littéraires, 1730, 3 vols, 12mo. 2. History of the Popes, from St. Peter to Benedict XIII. inclusive, 1732, 5 vols, 4to. 3. Mémoires Historiques, Critiques, et Littéraires. 4. Reflexions en Forme de Lettres adressées au prochain Synod qui doit s'assembler à la Haye, sur l'Affaire de M. Saurin, et sur celle de M. Maty, Hague, 1730, 12mo. 5. Tacite, avec des Notes Historiques et Politiques, pour servir de Continuation à ce que M. Amelot de Houssai avoit traduit de cet Auteur, Hague, 1730, 6 vols, 12mo. 6. Le Postillon, Ouvrage Historique, Critique, Politique, &c., 1733-6, 4 vols, 12mo.

BRUZEN. See MARTINIERE.

BRY, or BRIE, (Theodore de,) an engraver of considerable ability, was born at Liege, in 1528, of a wealthy and distinguished family: he devoted himself to the art of engraving, and soon became a celebrated artist. It does not appear to what master he owed his instructions, but he must have studied very closely the works of Sebastian Beham; he copied many of the plates engraved by that artist, and seems to have principally formed his taste from them. He worked entirely with the graver, and acquired a neat and free style, well adapted to small subjects, in which many figures were to be represented—such as funeral processions, and parades, which he executed in a manner peculiarly his own. He was, besides, a correct draughtsman, and imparted much spirit and expression to his heads. He died at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1598. He executed the plates for the first four volumes of Broissard's Roman Antiquities. In the two first parts he was assisted by his sons, John Israel, and John Theodore, by whom the work was completed. He also engraved the illustrations to the Manners and Customs of the Virginians, published by Thomas Hariot, servant to Sir Walter Raleigh; and, The Procession of the Funeral of Sir Philip Sidney. De Bry had two sons engravers, but no remarkable mention is made of them, except that they completed the illustrations to Broissard's Roman Antiquities, as already noticed.

BRYAN, (Augustine.) Of this scholar, whose posthumous edition of Plutarch's Lives was published in 5 vols, 4to, Lond. 1729, nothing more is known than that he was of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1711, and of M.A. in 1716, and died April 6, 1726, shortly after he had finished his notes on the 2d volume, as stated by its continuator, Moses du Soul. According to bishop Hare, in the preface to his edition of Terence, Bryan gave promise of becoming an excellent scholar; and while Du Soul describes him as a person of great modesty, even Keiske, who was no friend to English editors of Greek authors, has spoken highly of Bryan.

BRYAN, (Michael,) a celebrated connoisseur in painting, born at Newcastle in 1757. He went to Flanders in 1781, and remained there till 1790, when he formed an acquaintanceship with the earl of Shrewsbury, whose sister he subsequently married. From the period he was selected to introduce to the British public the celebrated Orleans Collection, it has never fallen to the lot of any individual to sway for so many years the

higher branches of pictorial art by his influential opinions. In the year 1812, he published his celebrated Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers; and from the extent of his knowledge, the fervour of his enthusiasm, and the correctness of his taste, in every particular connected with the branches of fine art treated of in this work, it has raised his name deservedly high as a careful and diligent compiler, and an accomplished connoisseur. He died in London, March 21, 1821.

BRYAN, or BRYANT, (Sir Francis,) an English poet and warrior, born of a respectable family, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards spent some time in travelling; and, in 1522, he attended, in a military capacity, the earl of Surrey, (son of the duke of Norfolk, then high-admiral of England,) on his expedition to the coast of Brittany, and commanded the troops in the attack of the town of Morlaix, which he took and burnt. For this service he was knighted on the spot by the earl. In 1528 he was in Spain, but in what service is doubtful. In 1529 he was sent ambassador to France, and the following year to Rome, on account of the king's divorce. In 1533 he was one of those sent by Henry to be witnesses to the interview between the pope and king of France at Marseilles. He was gentleman of the privy chamber to Henry VIII. and to Edward VI., in the beginning of whose reign he marched with the protector against the Scots; and, after the battle of Musselborough, in 1547, in which he commanded the light horse with great bravery, he was made banneret. In 1549 he was appointed chief governor of Ireland, by the title of lord chief justice, and there he married the countess of Ormond. He died in 1550, and was buried at Waterford. He was nephew to John Bourchier, lord Berners, the translator of Froissart. He translated from the French of Allègre, A Dispraise of the Life of a Courtier, which Allègre had translated from the Castilian language, in which it was originally written by Guevara, bishop of Mondovent, London, 1548, 8vo. Several of the Poems by uncertain Authors, printed, in 1565, with those of Surrey and Wyat, are supposed to have been his productions. He left also in MS. letters written from Rome concerning the king's divorce, and various letters of state, which Wood, in his Athen. Oxon., says he had seen. (Wood's Athen. Oxon.)

BRYANT, (Jacob,) a learned, ingenious, and talented writer, born at Plymouth, in 1715, where his father held an appointment in the Customs. At Eton, he soon distinguished himself in the classics, and equally at King's college, Cambridge, where he gained considerable repute. The duke of Marlborough appointed him first his private secretary, and then private tutor to his son at Eton. He began his literary career in 1767, by Observations and Inquiries relating to various Parts of Ancient History, containing Dissertations on the Wind Euroclydon, and the Island Melite; together with an Account of Egypt in its most early State, and of the Shepherd Kings, 1767. It is a work of extensive investigation, and full of ingenious reasoning; but it disappointed expectation very much, probably, from the nature of his subject, which was one confessedly enveloped in clouds. The whole early history of Egypt, prior to Psammeticus, A.C. 670, may excite, but will never satisfy curiosity. By many it is looked upon as wholly fabulous, while others have tried in vain to reduce it to consistency. Newton and Warburton had been previously baffled. But this dearth of authentic facts left ample room for the play of Bryant's ingenuity; in consequence we find some vague hypotheses and fanciful conjectures; *e. g.* that Sesostris was a mere ideal personage. Implicit credence, therefore, was not conceded to his statements, but the work extended his reputation as a scholar; it was impossible not to admire his talent and industry, while his suppositions were mistrusted. He defends the common reading *ευροκλυδων* in Acts xxvii. 14, against Bochart, Grotius, Bentley, and others.

His next and greatest work was, A New System, or Analysis of Ancient Mythology, published in 1774; a work of uncommon research, and most extensive antiquarian knowledge. Here, again, his path was very intricate and dubious—often scarcely discernible—with few landmarks—an entangled and inextricable maze, which the little remains of probable tradition, or real history, were insufficient to unravel. He therefore called to his aid etymological deduction; a guide as safe, probably, in his hands as in most, but at best an uncertain and inadequate light. His favourite notion was, that all mankind being descended from one man, and having therefore in the beginning but one language, much might be ascertained by the investigation of radical letters, words, and terms; tra-

cing these, not in the Greek, but in the Oriental roots. For his method of induction, the reader is referred to the work itself. It will be allowed that instances innumerable may be adduced of certain relationships between words very dissimilar, (of which many European names might be cited as examples,) and as *collateral* evidence, the deductions of etymology may warrant many probable conjectures; but, unsupported by external arguments and authentic data, this system is not to be trusted. Great advantage may be taken of the convertibility of letters; it is easy for a linguist to disjoint and torture them to signify what may be wished for: but to make out a vocabulary of the primeval language after the divinely-inflicted and utter confusion of tongues; to track so many analogies, and dialects, and corruptions, and variations, almost *ad finitum*, to their simple articulations, capable of sustaining a trustworthy hypothesis, which will serve where real history fails; is a problem, the complete and satisfactory solution of which is no easy task, if, indeed, it be possible. Besides this disadvantage from the nature of the system he had adopted, Bryant laboured under another, that of not being a perfect Oriental scholar, which betrayed him into mistakes, and laid him open to attacks. Accordingly, he stood corrected by Sir William Jones; and was assailed by Richardson, in the Dissertation prefixed to his Persian Dictionary; and still more violently by a Dutchman, who wrote, in Latin, a very severe review of this work, which brought out a reply, though anonymous, from Bryant, certainly to the advantage of his Analysis. His Dissertation on the Apamean Medal was also roughly handled in the Gent. Mag.; but he replied to it in a separate publication, which is to be found in the last edition of his works; and Professor Eckhel has since pronounced in favour of Mr. Bryant. Many parts of the Analysis may be excepted to, and counted whimsical, irrelevant, unfounded, inconclusive; but, as a whole, it is an illustrious monument of human learning, displaying deep classical knowledge, critical acumen, and extensive erudition; great originality of genius, indefatigable labour, prodigious research, and not a few useful and important illustrations. No other man ever exerted himself so unweariedly and so successfully on the subject. We are amazed, amused, informed, but not always satisfied. After this, Mr. Bryant published, anonymously, a pamphlet, entitled Vindiciæ Flavianæ, to meet certain difficulties attaching to Josephus's testimony concerning Christ. It gained at first so little notice, that the author called it in; but Dr. Priestley having declared himself convinced by the reasoning in it, Mr. Bryant put it forth again with his name. He failed, however, to satisfy the doctor on the intricate subject of philosophical necessity.

Mr. Bryant next made a fruitless attempt to prove the genuineness of the poems attributed to Rowley. By information received from his friend, Dr. Glynn, and his inquiries at Bristol, he was induced to think that these poems were not altogether of Chatterton's fabrication. He failed to prove his point, but again brought forward a great variety of literary and antiquarian lore. In the Archæologia, vol. vii. were printed some collections he had gathered from the language of the gypsies. In 1794, he published, in one large volume, Observations upon the Plagues inflicted upon the Egyptians, in which is shown the peculiarity of those Judgments, and their Correspondence with the Rites and Idolatry of that People; with a Prefatory Discourse concerning the Grecian Colonies from Egypt; a very valuable performance, deserving of attentive perusal. His next essay was the Quixotic one of attempting to show that no such expedition as that against Troy ever took place, and that no such city as Troy ever existed. This was an attack upon M. de Chevalier's Description of the Plain of Troy, published very graphically in the 2nd vol. of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. On no occasion did he ever want plausible arguments; but so novel a proposition roused against him a clamour beyond belief, and more than the subject was worthy of. He was assailed on all sides, and in all companies; among others, from the press, by Gilbert Wakefield, Dr. Vincent, &c., who were jealous that his argument might be used to weaken the evidence of Divine Revelation; a consequence he himself would have shrunk from very sensitively. The next year he published a learned and curious treatise, The Sentiments of Philo-Judæus concerning the ΛΟΓΟΣ, or Word of God, which attracted but little attention. His last production was a volume, entitled, Observations upon some Passages in Scripture, which the Enemies to Religion have thought most obnoxious, and attended with Difficulties not to be surmounted, 4to, 1803. He undertakes

to explain four histories, which have been esteemed by unbelievers the most exceptionable of any upon record, viz. those relating to 1. Balaam. 2. Samson. 3. Joshua. 4. Jonah. He argues on the principle, that the miracles of Scripture not only evince supernatural power, but also have an uniform reference to the persons concerned, and to their history and religion. On Balaam's case his argument is novel, but just and important. In Joshua's, he cuts the knot rather than unties it, by an hypothesis singular and peculiar to himself; and to maintain which he is driven, unhappily, to a rash and unfounded charge of interpolation in the sacred text, an expedient, the injurious tendency of which he had evidently lost sight of. On the case of Jonah his argument is triumphant. On the whole, this work bears (as might be expected from his declining years,) marks of inferiority, compared to his earlier productions; but is yet such as would confer considerable reputation on an ordinary writer. We have always reason to thank infidels for their attacks upon our holy faith; for such attacks, if at all worth notice, always have called forth, and always will call forth men of sound principles and true learning, to investigate and demolish their untenable objections, and often even to turn their artillery against themselves. Among these must be numbered Mr. Bryant, who devoted his splendid and powerful talents in vindicating the revelation on which our faith rests. He died at Cypenham, near Windsor, on the 14th of November, 1804, of a mortification of the leg, proceeding from a wound made by the tilting of a chair, as he was reaching a book from the shelf, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. In stature he was less, and in frame more, delicate than is common; and, in consequence, he could bear but little bodily exertion. His habits were most temperate, his conversation lively, his liberality extensive, and his piety a pervading principle.

BRYAXIS, a Grecian sculptor, who flourished about the 100 Olympiad, 324 years before Christ. He had the glory of connecting his name with one of the seven wonders of the world, having been selected, with several others, by Artemisia, queen of Caria, to assist in completing the stupendous monument erected by her to the memory of her husband, Mausolus. Bryaxis executed several remarkable works; amongst others, five colossal statues in the isle of Rhodes. Clement of Alexandria states, that the works of Bryaxis were often attributed to Phidias.

BRYDALL, (John,) an English lawyer, born in Somersetshire, in 1635. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his first degree in arts. He then removed to Lincoln's-inn, where he studied the law; and after the Restoration he was appointed secretary to Sir Harbottle Grimston, master of the rolls, and became distinguished for his eminent loyalty. The time of his death is not known. He published,—1. Speculum Juris Anglicani; or, a View of the Laws of England, as they are divided into Statutes, Common Law, and Customs. Lond. 1673. 2. Jus Sigilli; or, the Law of England touching the Four Seals; viz., Great Seal, Privy, Exchequer, and the Signet, *ib.* 1673, 8vo. 3. Jus Imaginis apud Anglos; or, The Law of England relating to the Nobility and Gentry, *ib.* 1675. 4. Jus Criminis; a compendious Collection of the Laws of England touching matters Criminal, *ib.* 1675, 8vo. 5. Camera Regis; or, a Short View of the Antiquities of London, *ib.* 1676, 8vo. 6. Decus et Tutamen; or, A Prospect of the Laws of England, purposely framed for the Safe-guard of the King's Majesty; with Notes upon the Judgment of High Treason, *ib.* 1678, and 12mo. 7. Ars Transferendi; or, a Guide to the Conveyancer, 8vo. 8. Non Compos Mentis; or, the Law relating to Lunatics, 8vo. 9. Lex Spuriorum; or, the Laws relating to Bastardy, 8vo. 10. Declaration of the divers Preheminences allowed by the Laws and Customs of England unto the First-born, &c., 8vo. 11. Jura Coronæ; His Majesty's Royal Rights and Prerogatives asserted against Papal Usurpations, and all other Anti-monarchical Attempts and Practices. (Wood's Athen. Oxon.)

BRYDGES, (Sir Samuel Egerton, Bart.,) a voluminous and miscellaneous writer, was born at Wootton Court, in Kent, in 1762. He was the second son of Edward Brydges, Esq., of that place, by Jemima, daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. William Egerton, LL.D., prebendary of Canterbury. He was educated, first, for four years, at the grammar-school at Maidstone, and afterwards, for five, at the King's school, Canterbury; and in October, 1780, was entered at Queen's college, Cambridge, with the character of a good classical scholar, who excelled in the composition of Latin as well as English poetry. He acknowledges, however, that he neglected,

at the university, not only the mathematical studies which were necessary to academical distinction, but even the ancient classics, abandoning himself to a luxurious enjoyment of English poetry and belles-lettres. It is therefore not surprising that he left Cambridge without a degree. In the summer of 1782 he was entered at the Middle Temple, and in Nov. 1787, he was called to the bar; but he acknowledges that, notwithstanding the temporary emulation he derived from the remembrance of his great ancestor, lord chancellor Ellesmere, he never had sufficient perseverance to apply himself to the study of the law. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, June 4, 1795. After his marriage, in 1786, Mr. Brydges lived for three years in a retired manner in Hampshire, but on being called to the bar, he took a house in London, where he lived for four years; until, after purchasing Denton, an estate near his native place, in Kent, he removed thither, incurring at the time an expenditure of many thousand pounds in repairs, which, "in conjunction with other acts of that inattention and imprudence which too often attends men of his cast, are reported to have since lain with an oppressive weight upon him." (Memoir of 1805.) So early did those embarrassments commence which embittered his latter days. In 1810 he removed from Denton to his son's house, at Lee Priory, near Canterbury, "having then an intention of purchasing Sudeley Castle, the ancient seat of the Chandos family, in Gloucestershire; and, with that object, to dispose of his Kentish estates." In 1790, after the death of the last duke of Chandos, his elder brother, the Rev. Edward Tymewell Brydges, was incited, by his instigation, to prefer a claim to the barony of Chandos, alleging his descent from a younger son of the first Brydges who bore that title. The consideration of this claim was long postponed; but, at length, in June 1803, the house of peers pronounced its decision, "that the petitioner had *not* made out his claim to the title and dignity of baron Chandos." From the period of the rejection of his claims, the press—public and private, domestic and foreign—has teemed with imputations upon the decision, and the consequent denial to a British subject of a just right of inheritance, by the highest tribunal of the country. This bold complaint has taken almost every form of literary composition. It has, sometimes, been poured out in melodious strains of poetry; and sometimes an eloquent tale of fiction has shadowed forth the actors in the unfortunate contest. The sensitive and gifted accuser, with inexhaustible powers to charm and to instruct, has even stooped to the drudgery of editing a Peerage of nine volumes, in order that a few of its pages might transmit to posterity a record of his wrongs. But that the claim was actually groundless, and that the connexion between the Bridges of Harbledown, near Canterbury, yeomen, and the Brydges lords Chandos, was imaginary and fabricated, is proved in a volume which, in vindication of the professional character of his predecessor, Francis Townsend, esq., Windsor Herald, and of the College of Arms at large, was published in 1834, by George Fred. Beltz, esq., Lancaster Herald. Latterly, though he admitted that he had been defeated by parliamentary law, he maintained that he could, when he pleased, assert his rights by common law; and he used to add to the signature of his name—"*per legem Terræ, B. C. of S.*" The hopes and disappointments of his early years are disclosed in his novel, called Arthur Fitz-Albini, in which he clothed a fictitious personage with his own sentiments and aspirations; and, at the same time, depicted, with the utmost freedom, the foibles, not only of his neighbours and acquaintances, but even those of his own family and relations.

At the general election, in 1796, the ambition which he had always indulged, prompted him to seek a seat in parliament, by canvassing the city of Canterbury; from which, however, he was soon induced to withdraw. As this disappointment, cooperating with other causes, made him restless, he soon after accepted the command of a troop in one of the new-raised regiments of fencible cavalry, with which he continued to serve for two years in different parts of England. After his second marriage, in 1797, he returned home, and again withdrew himself from his neighbours to his books, and the unbroken solitude of domestic privacy. An invitation from another large town in his neighbourhood (Maidstone) again tempted him to offer himself as a parliamentary candidate, but he wanted the means to enter into a contest. But the same ambition which struggled after such lofty objects, was strangely elated by some very insignificant ones. In Feb. 1808 he received the notification from the chancellor of the Equestrian, Secular, and Chapteral Order of St. Joa-

chim, then resident at Stockholm, that the distinctions of that order had been conferred upon him. He thenceforward assumed the title of Sir, which, with the initials K.J., appears in the title-page of his Peerage, and other publications, previous to his obtaining a baronetcy. At length, in 1812, he obtained a seat in parliament for Maidstone, for which he sat during the six sessions of that parliament, until its dissolution, in 1818. He was then, perhaps, too old to become conspicuous however, he by no means took that leading part in the senate of which he had in early life so fondly dreamed. He obtained a patent of baronetcy, dated Dec. 27, 1814. In 1818, on the loss of his parliamentary privileges, he quitted England, and thenceforward remained an exile from his native land.

Such is the melancholy tissue of Sir Egerton's personal history. As an author, his career was equally full of ambition and presumption, attended by their natural consequences—ridicule, neglect, and disappointment. It is, however, now generally allowed that his mental talents were far more sterling than his aristocratic pretensions. The branches of literature to which he devoted himself, were poetry, romance, and political effusions, abounding in invective; the republication of old English poetry, and genealogy. His labours, as an editor, rendered good service to the studies of poetical and genealogical antiquaries; though, with the view of enhancing his merits as an original writer, he often affected to depreciate and contemn them. His first publication was a volume of Sonnets, and other Poems, in 8vo, 1785. He was among the first of the modern school of sonneteers; for at that time those of Bowles, Miss Seward, &c., had not appeared. Some of Sir Egerton's sonnets possess great merit, particularly one on Echo and Silence, which has been warmly praised by Wordsworth. Latterly he had returned with such devotedness to this his earliest class of composition, that he used to write several daily; and it is said that he composed two thousand in the space of one year. In April, 1789, he commenced, in conjunction with the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, afterwards the historian of Staffordshire, The Topographer, a monthly miscellany, which was continued until June, 1791, and forms four volumes, 8vo. In 1792 he commenced a similar work in 4to, under the title of Topographical Miscellanies, of which little more than 200 pages were printed. The preface contains an interesting synopsis of the ancient mansions of England, which has been re-worked up in the introduction to Neale's Seats. In 1792, Mary de Clifford, a novel; and in 1798 another, entitled, Arthur Fitz-Albini. In 1798, Reflections on the late Augmentations of the English Peerage, to which are added, a short Account of the Peers in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a Catalogue of all the Knights created in that illustrious reign, (anonymous,) 1798, an 8vo pamphlet. Tests of the National Wealth and Finances, in December, 1798, 8vo. In 1800, Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum, being a new edition, with additions, of a work under the same title, by Edward Philips, nephew of Milton, 8vo. Le Forester, a novel, 3 vols, 1802. Memoirs of the Peers of England during the Reign of James I. 1802, 8vo. In 1805 he commenced that curious and valuable bibliographical work, the Censura Literaria, which was continued to the year 1809, and forms 10 vols, 8vo. To this the late Joseph Haslewood, esq., F.S.A., was a material contributor; and he still more largely and actively cooperated in The British Bibliographer, and the Restituta, compilations of a similar character, but comprising also some extensive reprints. In 1812 Sir Egerton Brydges completed his edition of Collins's Peerage, (undertaken in 1806,) in 9 vols, 8vo. He also published The Ruminator, a series of Moral, Critical, and Sentimental Essays. Excerpta Tudoriana; or, Extracts from Elizabethan Literature, 1814—1818, 2 vols, 8vo. Res Literariæ, 1820, 1821, 3 vols, 8vo. The Hall of Hellingsey, a novel, 1821, 3 vols, 8vo. Letters from the Continent, 1821, 8vo. Letters on Lord Byron, 1824, 8vo. Gnomica; detached thoughts, 1824, 8vo. Theatrum Poetarum, 1824, 8vo. Recollections of Foreign Travel, 1825, 2 vols, 8vo. Stemmata Illustria, præcipue Regia, 1825, fol. (100 copies for private distribution.) The Anglo-Genevan Critical Journal for 1831, 2 vols, 8vo. Imaginary Biography, 1834, 3 vols. The Autobiography, Times, Opinions, and Contemporaries of Sir Egerton Brydges, bart., K.J., (per legem terræ,) Baron Chandos of Sudeley, &c. 1834, 2 vols, 8vo.

This long list does not comprise several minor works, printed at his private press, and consisting either of occasional poetical effusions, or selections from the old poets, genealogists, &c. Of these an accurate description will be found in Mr. Martin's

Catalogue of Privately Printed Books, pp. 379—404. His private press was established in 1813, at the mansion of his son, Lee Priory, near Canterbury. It was conducted by two experienced workmen of Mr. Bensley's office. The press languished after Sir Egerton's removal to the continent, and was finally discontinued in 1823. Sir Egerton Brydges was also a large contributor to periodical publications. He died the 8th September, 1837, at Campagne Gros Jean, near Geneva.

BRYDONE, (Patrick,) born about 1743, in Berwickshire. His father was a presbyterian clergyman. He was intended for the army, but early in life appears to have acquired a literary taste, and travelled through Switzerland, where he conducted a series of electrical experiments. On his return he immediately prepared for a more extended tour, as travelling preceptor to Mr. William Beckford; and having procured letters of introduction to persons of the highest rank, he set out, in 1767, for his celebrated visit to Italy and Sicily. He did not return to England till 1771, and in 1773 appeared his Tour to Sicily and Malta, 2 vols, dedicated to Mr. Beckford, which soon passed through several editions, and was translated into almost all the languages of Europe. His lively style, and the variety of subjects introduced, caused this work to be universally read; and his observations, derived from the Carronico Recupero, on the number of eruptions of Etna, as ascertained by the strata of lava, which, according to him, proved an antiquity far beyond that assigned to the world in the book of Genesis, contributed not a little to his popularity amongst the sceptical portion of his readers. These observations, however, in the present more advanced state of geology, are scarcely deserving of notice. He described the height of Etna to be considerably more than double the correct measurement, and argued upon several assumptions equally erroneous. Recupero, on whose authority he relied, so far from being persecuted for his opinions, as some have stated, enjoyed a pension from his government to the time of his death.

Brydone was appointed comptroller of the stamp-office, and died in 1818. Some of his papers on electricity appeared in the Philosophical Transactions. (Gent. Mag. Suppl. Biog. Gen. Swinburne, Trav. &c.)

BRYENNIUS, (Manuel,) an early musical composer, who published, in the fourteenth century, a treatise On Harmonics, of which Dr. Wallis published a Latin translation, together with some of Bryennius's musical compositions; these are to be found in the third volume of the doctor's works, fol. Oxford, 1699.

BRYNKNELL, (Thomas,) a learned English divine, who flourished before the time of the Reformation. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, and is said, by Wood, to have been "a most skilful interpreter of sacred writ." From the same authority we learn that he became master of the grammar-school adjoining the college of St. Mary Magdalene, where he exercised "such an admirable way of teaching, that many were by him fitted for the university. In 1507 he proceeded in divinity; and being afterwards a commoner, for some time, of University college, became so much known to, and respected by, cardinal Wolsey, that he was represented to the king as one of those most fit persons in the university to encounter Martin Luther. Whereupon, in the year 1521, he being then reader of the Cardinal's Divinity Lecture, which was by him founded in the university three or four years before, he wrote a learned piece, entitled, Tractatus contra Doctrinam Martin Lutheri." (Wood's Athen. Oxon.)

BRYSON. With this person, whom Jamblichus numbers amongst the young men who were the pupils of Pythagoras when old, Fabricius identifies the one, who was born at Heraclea, and from whose writings Theopompus asserted, as we learn from Athenæus, that Plato borrowed some of his ideas, and introduced them into his Dialogues.

BUACHE, (Philip,) an eminent French geographer, born at Paris, in 1700. He commenced life as a draughtsman and obtained the first prize for architectural design; but, upon being employed by Delisle, he abandoned drawing and architecture for geographical studies. He was soon afterwards occupied, under the direction of the chevalier de Luynes, in arranging the materials that were collected in the new repository of maps and charts, originated by the king of France; an office which he filled for seventeen years, although tempting offers had been held out to him in the course of that period to take up his residence in Russia. In 1729 he was appointed chief geographer to the king, and was the means of instituting a professorship of geography in the Academy of Sciences, of which he

became a member in the following year, and in which he had the honour to be the successor of Delisle, and the predecessor of D'Anville; although it cannot be said that the science of geography is under so great obligations to him as to his two distinguished countrymen. His theory, though ingenious, is demonstrably unsound, and it led him to put forward as certain truths, what the progress of navigation and discovery has shown to be no more than groundless and hazardous assertions. His notion of a vast continent about the south pole, with a chain of lofty mountains, and gigantic rivers, is an example of venturesome conjecture, scarcely reconcilable with the sober caution of philosophical inquiry. Yet his system led him to suggest, what subsequent experience has verified, that a connexion might be readily traced between the continents of Asia and America at Behring's Straits. He published:—1. Considérations Géographiques et Physiques sur les Nouvelles Découvertes de la Grande Mer. 1752, 1753, 4to. 2. Atlas Physique, 1754; besides other works published in the Mémoires of the Academy of Sciences. Buache died in 1763. The date of his death in the Biographie Universelle is palpably wrong.

BUACHE, (John Nicholas,) a French geographer, related to the preceding, born at Neuville-en-Pont, in 1741. He was appointed to instruct in geography the three French princes, who afterwards became successively Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. He published, Traité de Géographie élémentaire Ancienne et Moderne, 2 vols, 12mo. On the death of D'Anville, he was appointed geographer to the king, and a member of the Academy of Sciences; and was commissioned to prepare the plans and charts with which the government provided La Pérouse for his voyage of discovery. During the reign of terror he was denounced for having given instruction to members of the royal family, and was deprived of his post; but after the fall of Robespierre he was reinstated in his office, which he continued to hold till his death, in 1825. His publications were printed in the Transactions of the Institute, and of the Academy of Sciences.

BUAT-NANCAY, (Louis Gabriel du,) chavalier and count of Nançay, was born near Livarot, in Normandy, in 1732. When young he entered the order of Malta, and made the acquaintance of the chevalier de Folard, author of the Commentary on Polybius, under whose nephew, then ambassador in Germany, he acquired great skill in diplomacy. He was minister plenipotentiary at Ratisbon and Dresden; but having a great taste for history, politics, and antiquities, he passed most of his time in pursuits calculated to gratify it. He died in 1787. He published:—1. Tableau de Gouvernement actuel de l'Empire d'Allemagne, 1755 12mo. 2. Les Origines, ou l'Ancien Gouvernement de la France, de l'Italie. et de l'Allemagne, Hague, 1757, 4 vols. 8vo. 3. L'Histoire Ancienne des Peuples de l'Europe, 1772, 12 vols, 12mo. 4. Recherches sur l'Histoire d'Allemagne, 1772, 2 vols, fol. 5. Les Elémens de la Politique, 1773, 6 vols, 8vo. 6. Maximes du Gouvernement Monarchique, 1789, 4 vols, 8vo; and several other dissertations on subjects of history and politics, which were printed in the Journal Encyclopédique, and in the Gazette Littéraire de l'Europe. He was also author of a tragedy named Charlemagne, ou, Le Triomphe des Lois, 1764, 8vo; and of another, Rosamond, which remains in manuscript.

BUBNA-LITTIZ, (Ferdinand, Count de,) a brave and successful general in the Austrian service, born at Zamersk, in Bohemia, in 1768. The misfortunes of his family obliged him to commence his military career in an humble station; but his abilities and courage soon attracted the notice of his superior officers, and his advancement was rapid, and marked by distinguished services. During the French revolutionary war he was constantly in the field, and uniformly successful, and was rewarded for his important services, not only by his own sovereign, who treated him with well-merited munificence, but also by the emperor of Russia and the king of Sardinia. He died at Milan in 1825, after a service of nearly forty years.

BUC, (Sir George,) a learned antiquary, born in Lincolnshire, at the close of the sixteenth century. He was descended from the ancient family of the Bucs, or Buckes, of West Stanton, and Herthill, in Yorkshire, and Melford-hall, in Suffolk. His great-grandfather, Sir John Buc, knight, was one of king Richard the Third's favourites, and attended that unfortunate prince to the battle of Bosworth. In the first parliament of king Henry VII. this Sir John Buc was attainted for being one of the chief aiders and assistants to Richard in that celebrated engagement, and soon after was beheaded at Leicester. By this attainder his posterity were re-

duced to very great distress; but, through the interest of Thomas duke of Norfolk, the great patron of the family, they had probably some of their estates restored to them, and, among others, that in Lincolnshire, where our author was born. In the reign of king James I. he was made one of the gentlemen of his majesty's privy-chamber, and knighted. He was also constituted master of the revels, whose office was then kept on St. Peter's hill, in London. What he mostly distinguished himself by, was writing The Life and Reign of Richard III. in five books, in which, in opposition to the whole body of English historians, he endeavours, as if in anticipation of Horace Walpole, to represent that prince's person and actions in a very different light from that in which they have been viewed by others. He has also written: The third Universitie of England; or, a Treatise of the Foundations of all the Colledges, Ancient Schooles of Priviledge, and of Houses of Learning, and Liberall Arts, within and about the most famous Citie of London, with a briefe Report of the Sciences, Arts, and Faculties therein professed, studied, and practised; and a treatise of The Art of Revels. Mr. Camden gives him the character of "a person of excellent learning," and thankfully acknowledges that he "remarked many things in his histories, and courteously communicated his observations to him." Sir George Buc's History of Richard is printed in Kennet's Complete History of England, and his Third Universitie, first printed in 1615, fol. is appended to Stowe's Chronicle, by Howes, 1631. He died in 1623.

BUC, (John Baptist du,) an able political economist, born at Martinique, in 1717, of a noble family, originally settled in Normandy. He commenced his studies at Condom, and finished them at Paris, whence he returned to Martinique; but on receiving the appointment of a deputy for the chambers of agriculture for the French colonies, he again visited Paris in 1761. In this new capacity he discovered so much judgment and penetration, that his views respecting the modification of the laws affecting colonial commerce were, after violent opposition, adopted. Du Buc was a man of extensive information and of singular sagacity, and many of his sententious sayings have been recorded. He set great store by a just definition; and is reported to have said, that a man who has framed a dozen good ones has lived to some purpose.

BUCER, (Martin,) an eminent German reformer, was born in 1491, at Schelestadt, a town of Alsace, near Strasburg. His real name was Kuhorn (Cowhorn), for which, according to the pedantic practice of the time, he substituted the Greek synonym, Bucer. At the age of seven he took the religious habit in the order of St. Dominic, and, with the leave of the prior of his convent, went to Heidelberg to study philosophy and dialectics. He next applied himself to divinity, devoting his assiduous attention to a thorough knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew. About this time some of Erasmus's pieces came abroad, which he read with great avidity; and meeting afterwards with certain tracts of Luther, he was led, after some conferences with the latter, at Heidelberg, in 1521, to adopt most of his religious notions, particularly those with regard to justification. However, in 1532, he gave the preference to the sentiments of Zuinglius, but used his utmost endeavours to re-unite the two parties. He is looked upon as one of the first authors of the reformation at Strasburg, where he taught divinity for twenty years, and was one of the ministers of the town. He assisted at many conferences concerning religion; and, in 1548, was sent for to Augsburg to sign that agreement betwixt the protestants and papists, which was called the Interim: but, as he vehemently resisted that insidious project, he was exposed to many difficulties and dangers; the news of which reaching England, where his fame had already arrived, archbishop Cranmer gave him an invitation to fix his residence there. On his arrival he was appointed to give lectures in theology at Cambridge, and appears to have been much admired and respected. When Hooper accepted the bishopric of Gloucester, but refused to be consecrated in the episcopal vestments, Bucer wrote a most convincing but moderate treatise against this fastidious reluctance; and on the review of the Common Prayer Book, he expressed his opinions at large, that he found all things in the service and daily prayers clearly accordant with the Scriptures. Edward VI. esteemed him very highly; and having heard that his health had suffered during the winter from the want of a German stove, sent him 20*l.* to procure one. In return, he wrote a book for the king's own use, Concerning the Kingdom of Christ, which he presented as a new year's gift. It referred to the miseries of Germany; and to the want of ecclesiastical discipline, the adoption of which he strongly recom-

mended in England, beginning by a more careful refusal of the eucharist to ill livers, by the sanctification of the Lord's day, of holidays, and of days of fasting, which last he proposed should be more numerous and less confined to Lent, a season which had been popularly disregarded; and by the reduction of non-residence and pluralities, the true remnants of popery. Bucer died at Cambridge in the close of February, 1550, and was buried in St. Mary's with great ceremony, his remains being attended by full 3,000 persons jointly from the university and the town. A Latin speech was made over his grave by Dr. Haddon, the public orator, and an English sermon was then preached by Parker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; and on the following day, Dr. Redman, master of Trinity college, preached at St. Mary's a sermon in his commendation. Redman had differed from him much, especially on the subjects of justification and divine grace, so that Strype ranks him among "his enemies;" but in his sermon he particularly praised the sweetness of his temper, and added, that as Bucer "had satisfied him in some things, so he believed, if he had lived, he would have satisfied him in more; and that he being dead, he knew none alive from whom he could learn so much." An amusing story, recorded in the Life of Bishop Jewell, shows both the gentleness of Bucer's disposition and the malice of his opponents. Catherine, duchess of Suffolk, having two sons at Cambridge, and herself occasionally residing within its precincts, had sent Bucer a cow and a calf towards the maintenance of his family. The good-natured man was fond of these beasts, which gave occasion to a report among his adversaries that the cow and calf were magic spirits, which instructed him in what he was to read in the schools. This did not prevent him from continuing to give his customary attention to his favourites; but once pointing them out to a friend, he observed, "Behold, these are my masters, from whom I have learned what I teach others; and yet they can speak neither Latin nor Greek, Hebrew nor German, nor talk to me in any other language." Five years afterwards, in the reign of Mary, when inquisitors were sent to Cambridge, the remains of Bucer and of Fagius were dug up from their resting-places, fastened erect by a chain to stakes in the market-place, and burnt to ashes; their names, at the same time, were erased from all public acts and registers as heretics and deniers of the true faith; and this violence to their memories continued till Elizabeth became queen. A very interesting collection of tracts relative to the life, death, burial, condemnation, exhumation, burning, and restoration of Martin Bucer, was published at Strasburg, in Latin, by his friend Conrad Hubert. It contains, among other matters, the Greek and Latin Epicedia, which the members of the university, according to custom, placed on his coffin; and also the Encomia, written when he and Fagius were posthumously reinstated in their academical honours. Each of these testimonies of honour fills more than fifty pages. Bucer wrote both in Latin and in German, and so largely that it is thought his works, if collected, would amount to eight or nine folio volumes. He was thrice married, and his first wife, by whom he had thirteen children, had been a nun.

BUCELIN, (Gabriel,) a learned German historian, of the Benedictine order, born at Diessenhoffen, in Turgovia, in 1599. His works, which are very numerous, are chiefly geographical and historical, but are said to evince less accuracy than industry of research. The principal are,—1. Germania Topo-chrono-stemmata-graphica Sacra et Profana, 4 vols, fol. 1662, 1671, 1678, Ulm and Frankfort. 2. Rhætia, Etrusca, Romana, Gallica, Germanica, Europæ Provinciarum situ altissima, Augsburg, 1666, 4to. 3. Nucleus Historiæ Universalis, 1654, 1658, 2 vols, 12mo. Bucelin died in 1691.

BUCHAN, (William,) a physician, the son of a farmer, and born, in 1729, at Ancram, in the county of Roxburgh, in Scotland. He was originally intended for the church, being entered at the university of Edinburgh as a student of divinity; but preferring medicine to theology, he studied anatomy under Monro, physic under Rutherford, and chemistry and botany under Plummer and Alston. He was well skilled in mathematics, and gave lessons to many of the pupils at the university, where he continued nine years. Having taken his degree, he commenced practice at Sheffield, and afterwards settled as a physician in the neighbourhood of Ackworth, in Yorkshire, where he had the care of a foundling hospital, and acquired much practical knowledge of the diseases of children. He married, and returned to Edinburgh, where he published the work which, from its novel and attractive nature, obtained for him much popularity —The Domestic Medicine. In the com-

position of this work he was greatly assisted by Mr. William Smellie, the celebrated printer and naturalist. The first edition appeared in 1771. Few books have attained a popularity equal to this production. No less than nineteen editions were published during the life of the author, and not less than 80,000 copies were disposed of. Dr. B. received but 700*l.* for the work, which afforded an annual fortune to the proprietors. It still continues to appear, and it has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe, and it obtained for the author many marks of regard even from crowned heads; and among others, a gold medal and an autograph letter from the empress of Russia. It is founded upon the plan of Tissot's Avis aux Peuples, and is not at all inferior to that work in its execution. There is much good sense manifested in various parts of the work; but the propriety of any one being his own physician may reasonably be doubted. There are so many symptoms in common to various diseases, that he who has not been properly educated and seen much practice, can hardly be conceived qualified to judge of the nature of any case of disease. The great use of Dr. B.'s work, as it appears to us, has been in overturning many injurious prejudices, which time and authority had sanctioned, among mothers and nurses, and in introducing a more rational practice among the people to whom so important a trust is committed. The work, however popular with the public, was viewed with ill-will by the profession, and the author was induced to quit Edinburgh, and in 1778 he settled in London. The freedom of his habits, his convivial disposition and love of society, operated unfavourably to his advancement in his profession, and he felt severely the want of pecuniary resources. His chief scene of practice and consultation was at the Chapter Coffee-house, in St. Paul's church-yard, where, at that time, many distinguished literary men associated, amongst whom Dr. Buchan was much esteemed, having brilliant wit to enliven the circle. He died February 25, 1805, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and was buried in the cloisters, west side of Westminster abbey. In addition to the work abovementioned, he published, a Thesis de Infantum Vita conservanda. Cautions concerning Cold Bathing and drinking the Mineral Waters, Lond. 1786, 8vo. On the Medical Properties of Fleecy Hosiery, Lond. 1790, 1791, 1805, 8vo. On the Venereal Disease, Lond. 1796, 1797, 1803, 8vo; in German, by J. C. F. Leune, Leip. 1800, 1801, 2 vols, 8vo. Advice to Mothers on their own Health and that of their Offspring, Lond. 1803, 8vo; in French, by Duverne de Presle, Paris, 1804, 8vo.

BUCHAN, (Alexander Peter,) a physician, son of the author of The Domestic Medicine, born at Edinburgh, where he was educated and admitted M.D. Mr. Ferguson, the well-known and ingenious lecturer on natural and experimental philosophy, bequeathed by his will to Dr. Wm. Buchan the whole of his apparatus, and Dr. A. P. Buchan lectured with his father at Edinburgh twice each season during three years. He came to London with his father, was admitted as a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and appointed physician to the Westminster hospital. He was a learned but an eccentric man, and died Dec. 5, 1824, having published,—Enchiridion Syphiliticum, Lond. 1797, 12mo. Observations on Sea Bathing, Lond. 1801, 1804, 1818, 8vo. Bionomia, or Opinions concerning Life and Health, Lond. 1811, 8vo. Venus sine Concubitu, Lond. 1818, 12mo. Symptomatology, or the Art of detecting Diseases, Lond. 1824, 12mo. He also published an edition of Armstrong on the Diseases of Children, Lond. 1808, 8vo, and edited the twenty-first edition of his father's Domestic Medicine, Lond. 1813, 8vo.

BUCHAN, (David Stewart Erskine, lord Cardross, and earl of,) born June 1, 1742. He was the second son of Henry David, the tenth earl of Buchan, and was the elder half-brother of Thomas lord Erskine, lord chancellor of England. He was educated by James Buchanan, of the family of the memorable poet and historian, under the immediate direction of his parents. He was instructed in the elements of the mathematics by his mother, who was a scholar of Maclaurin; and by his father in history and politics. He was sent very early in life to the university of Glasgow, where he applied himself with ardent and successful diligence to every ingenious and liberal study. His hours of relaxation from science and literature were frequently passed in endeavours to acquire the arts of design, etching, engraving, and drawing. Having completed his education, he repaired to London, to pursue the study of diplomacy under the patronage of the earl of Chatham. Whilst resident in the metropolis, he was elected a

fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, in 1765. In November, 1766, he was appointed secretary to the British embassy in Spain. But the death of his father, in 1767, led him to withdraw from public life, and to dedicate himself to the advancement of science and literature, and the improvement of his native country.

Of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the earl of Buchan may justly be styled the founder. The first meeting preparatory to its formation was held at his house, November 14, 1780, when he explained the general plan and intention of the proposed association. A second meeting assembled at the same place a fortnight after; and at a third, on the 18th of October, the society was instituted, when the earl of Bute was elected president, and the earl of Buchan the first of the five vice-presidents. A few weeks after he presented to the society a correct life of the admirable Crichton, written by himself, in which many falsities relative to this prodigy of human nature are detailed. He likewise deposited with the society some valuable literary productions of Crichton. His antiquarian pursuits at that period were principally confined to the collecting of curious missive letters, elucidatory of Scottish biography, and in general, characteristic letters of illustrious or learned persons. His objects were, first, as leading to a Biographia Scotica; secondly, biography in general; and, thirdly, the printing of characteristic letters, by centuries, of the most eminent persons in the state, or in literature, since the restoration of letters in Europe.

In December, 1784, the earl communicated to Mr. Nichols, then editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, two letters, containing some Remarks on the Progress of the Roman Arms in Scotland during the Sixth Campaign of Agricola, which, with a third by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, and six plates, were published in 1786, as the thirty-sixth number of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. On reviewing the memorials of the Scottish nobility, lord Buchan felt his enthusiastic veneration in a particular manner excited by the science and virtues of the illustrious Napier, the inventor of logarithms; and accordingly, in conjunction with Walter Minto, LL.D. he published at Edinburgh, in 4to, in 1787, An Account of the Life, Writings, and Inventions of Napier of Merchiston, as a specimen of biography on a new plan. In 1787 lord Buchan's declining health induced him to reside at his country mansion of Dryburgh Abbey. He now applied himself to the improvement of his ancestral seat; and communicated to Grose's Antiquities of Scotland a description of the place, printed in vol. i. pp. 101—109, and another description to The Bee. In 1814 he erected in his grounds a statue of Wallace; and a chain bridge of his formation crosses the Tweed at Dryburgh. The enthusiasm of lord Buchan led him to institute an annual festive commemoration of Thomson, at Ednam, the scene of that poet's birth. It was on this occasion that Burns composed his beautiful little address to the shade of the bard. In the following year the earl pursued the subject in an Essay on the Lives and Writings of Fletcher of Saltoun, and the Poet Thomson, Biographical, Critical, and Political, with some Pieces of Thomson's never before published, 8vo. In the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1792, he published proposals for editing the voluminous manuscripts left by the celebrated Nicholas Claudius de Fabry de Pereise, senator of the parliament of Aix; but the plan does not appear to have led to any result. It was not till the same year that the first volume of the Transactions of the Society of Antiquarians of Scotland was completed at the press. It contained the following articles by the earl of Buchan:—Memoirs of the Life of Sir James Steuart Denham, bart. (pp. 129—139); Account of the Parish of Uphall, (pp. 139—155); Account of the Island of Icolmkill, in pp. 234—241, accompanied by an etching, executed by himself when at the university of Glasgow, and dedicated to his mother, Isabella the countess dowager; and in pp. 251—256, is a Life of Mr. James Short, optician, by his lordship. Lord Buchan was an occasional contributor to various periodical publications. His favourite signature was Albanicus, under which, in a letter to his friend Hortus, he describes his residence of Dryburgh Abbey in the fourth volume of The Bee. In some letters (where printed we are not informed) he warmly embraced the cause of Mary queen of Scots against Dr. Robertson. To the Gentleman's Magazine he communicated, in 1784, a description of the grave of Ossian, with an epitaph in blank verse; and a letter on the antiquities of Scotland, signed with his own name; and in 1785, a fragment of Petronius, received from Con-

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stantinople, signed A.B. The mind of this indefatigable nobleman was almost continually devoted, through a long series of years, to the pursuits of literature. His correspondence with scholars and men of science, both at home and abroad, was very extensive, and he numbered among his friends many of the most distinguished characters of his period. He died at Dryburgh Abbey, in 1829.

BUCHAN, (David,) a captain in the royal navy, a polar voyager. The age of this officer, or of his entry into the navy, we have not been able to ascertain; he obtained, however, his lieutenant's commission January 29, 1806, and subsequently in 1810, when serving on the Newfoundland station, in command of the *Adonis* schooner, he was despatched by admiral sir John Duckworth, to the river Exploits, for the purpose of undertaking an expedition into the interior, with a view of opening a communication with the native Indians, if any such were to be found. Buchan arrived in the bay of Exploits early in January 1811. His vessel was frozen up, and he commenced his tour in the interior along the banks of the river, accompanied by twenty-four of his crew, and three guides, and having penetrated about 130 miles, discovered some wigwams of the natives. He surprised them, and their inhabitants, in number seventy-five persons, became in his power. He seemed to succeed in overcoming their extreme terror, and had hoped he had established with them a friendly understanding. Four Indians, among whom was their chief, accepted his invitation to accompany him back to the place where, as he explained to them by signs, he had left some presents which he designed for them. So much of mutual confidence seemed to exist, that two of Buchan's marines volunteered to remain with the natives in the wigwams, until their captain and the Indian chief and his companions returned with the intended presents. But such was the treachery of a tribe too long persecuted by the settlers of the island, that Buchan, on his return, found the huts deserted, and his two hostages deprived of their heads, and their naked trunks pierced with arrows, and placed in an exposed position upon the ice. In Barrow's Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic Regions, published in 1818, will be found a full account of our subject's unsuccessful attempt to establish a friendly intercourse with the Red Indians of Newfoundland.* In 1816 lieutenant Buchan was promoted to the rank of commander, and in January 1818 was appointed to the *Dorothea*, on a voyage of discovery in the arctic sea. Captain Buchan, in company with the *Trent*, commanded by lieutenant Franklin (now sir John), sailed from Deptford early in May, 1818. Spitzbergen was approached on the 26th of that month. The two vessels pursued an almost uninterrupted course along the western shore of that island, until they reached Cloven cliff, its northern boundary, where they found that impenetrable barrier of ice described by captain Phipps, which has hitherto frustrated every endeavour to reach the pole. Twice they were led into it by flattering prospects, and each time the flakes closed upon them, so that they could neither advance nor recede. The first time they were beset for thirteen days, within two miles of the land, and in such shoal water, that the rocks were plainly to be seen in the offing. On the second occasion, they penetrated as far as 80° 14′ N., and remained in the ice nearly four weeks; sometimes striking against it with a violence that made them rebound, and frequently suffering much from pressure, which nothing but the superior strength of the vessels could have withstood; so powerful was this compression, that the planks of the ships' decks were split, and the vessels themselves often lifted up several feet, and thrown over very considerably on their bilges. (Marshall.) Subsequently the *Dorothea* and *Trent* narrowly escaped destruction; but though failing in their object, they ultimately reached England in safety. In this expedition, which has never had justice done it, many interesting magnetical and astronomical observations were obtained, and which have been published by Mr. George Fisher, the astronomer who accompanied captain Parry on one of his polar voyages. Captain Buchan subsequently served in command of the *Grasshopper*, (18,) on

* At later periods Captain Glascock, of the navy, (1819,) Mr. Peyton, a settler, and at a still later time, Mr. Morris, a merchant of St. John's, as well as captain Buchan himself, severally made fruitless attempts to communicate with this almost exterminated tribe. From the few seen, it would seem to be the opinion of these authorities that the race is nearly extinct. Captain Glascock and Mr. Peyton sought to return to her tribe, (laden with presents,) a captured woman, named Mary March, (after the month in which she was taken,) but the woman could not be induced to go back. Captain Buchan, some ten months afterwards, undertook the same intent. The woman *died* on her way. Captain Glascock, it is said, has strung together a tolerable vocabulary of the Indian tongue.

the Newfoundland station, where he was promoted to the rank of post-captain, his commission bearing date June 12th, 1823. In 1825 he was appointed high sheriff of the colony, and retained that office for some five or six years When he died we have not been able to ascertain. He was an active and enterprising mariner, and a most zealous and efficient officer.

BUCHANAN, (Claudius, D.D.) was born on the 12th of March, 1766, at Cumbuslnag, a village near Glasgow. His father was rector of the grammar-school of Falkirk, and a man of excellent character; but his religious principles and habits appear to have been derived from his mother. After acting in the capacity of tutor in two or three families in Scotland, he made his way to London, and became an attorney's clerk. He was guilty of deception towards his parents in representing himself to have gone to the continent, but became convinced of his fault, and by his mother's recommendation attended the ministry of that eminent character in the religious world, the Rev. John Newton, rector of St. Mary's Woolnoth. Through his advice and influence he was, after some time, sent to Cambridge, where he received his education at Queen's college, at the expense of Henry Thornton, Esq., who was afterwards amply repaid by him not only in a pecuniary point of view, but by the eminent services which he lived to see him render to the cause of religion. He went out to India in 1796, as one of the East India Company's chaplains; and on the establishment of the college of Fort William in Bengal, in 1800, was made professor of Greek, Latin, and English classics, and vice provost. Shortly after his arrival, he married Miss Whish, daughter of a clergyman of Norfolk. From his letters it appears that his occupations were varied and incessant. Here he wrote his memoir on the expediency of an ecclesiastical establishment for British India, and a tract entitled The College of Fort William in Bengal, published without his name in 1805. Having resolved to occupy one of the two years which remained of his time in India in investigating the temples of the Hindoos, the churches and libraries of the Romish, Syrian and Protestant Christians, in ascertaining the state of the eastern Jews, and in procuring fit instruments for disseminating the Scriptures in India, he, in April 1806, set out from Calcutta. He visited Ceylon three times, and made inquiries respecting the state of the Hindoos, and of the different classes of Christians. He afterwards made a second visit to the Jews and Syrian Christians of Malabar and Travancore, and obtained important information at Goa respecting the operations of the inquisition. On his return to Calcutta he set on foot a subscription for the printing of the gospels in the Malayalim language. In the year 1805 he had offered five hundred pounds to be awarded as prizes in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for the best essays on the probable design of divine Providence, in subjecting so large a portion of India to the British empire, for the diffusion of Christianity there. One of the productions suggested on this occasion was a poem on the Restoration of Learning in the East, by Mr. Charles Grant, afterwards lord Glenelg, and colonial secretary. In 1808 he returned to England, where he arrived in August. On the 26th February, 1809, he preached his celebrated sermon, the Star in the East, at the parish church of St. James's, Bristol, for the purpose of directing public attention to the state of religion in our eastern empire. Having lost his first wife in India, he, in February, 1810, married Miss Thompson, daughter of Henry Thompson, Esq., of Kirby-hall, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire. At this time the university of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Divinity. He officiated for a few months at Welbeck chapel, London. In the spring of 1810 he removed to Moat hall, near the seat of his father-in-law. He soon after published his Christian Researches, which went through three editions in the same year; and in February 1811, he had a slight paralytic attack, which deprived him of speech. He projected a voyage to Palestine, and to the Asiatic and Greek churches; but his declining health put a stop to this laborious undertaking. He then made another journey into Scotland, from which he returned through Ireland. He transmitted a sketch of an ecclesiastical establishment for India to his majesty's ministers, who received it with expressions of approbation, and of entire concurrence in the views of its author. He also published a work on a colonial ecclesiastical establishment, which made a strong impression throughout the country. To Dr. B.'s unwearying zeal may be attributed much of the activity which has of late years characterised the church and government, in planting

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an efficient church establishment in India and our other colonies. The committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society determined to print an edition of the Syriac New Testament; and Dr. B. undertook to prepare the text, and to superintend the execution of the work, at his own expense. He therefore left Yorkshire, and settled at Broxbourne, in Hertfordshire. Here, in the labour of translation and superintending the press, having got as far as the twentieth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, he died suddenly, after a third slight shock of paralysis, on the 9th February, 1815, in the 49th year of his age. His remains were deposited at Ouseburn, in Yorkshire, and a monumental inscription, written by the Rev. W. Richardson, of York, records, in plain but expressive language, the leading particulars of his life and character. (Memoirs of his Life and Writings by Rev. H. Pearson. Works of Dr. Buchanan.)

BUCHANAN, (George,) an elegant Latin poet, born in February, 1506, in the farm-house of Mid-Leowen, or the Moss, in the parish of Killearn, in the county of Stirling. His father, of whom he was deprived at an early age, lived in great poverty; and he was indebted to the kindness of his uncle, James Heriot, for the rudiments of his education in his parish school, from whence he sent him to the university of Paris, where he had not been more than two years when his uncle died, and he was obliged to return; and so great was his indigence, that he was under the necessity of enlisting as a common soldier in the army of the duke of Albany, then commanding the French forces in Scotland, and regent of the kingdom. At the termination of the war, Buchanan was confined by ill health for several months, occasioned by the fatigue and hardships of the campaign. On his recovery, he matriculated at the university of St. Andrews, and attended the lectures of John Major, then professor of philosophy. Major was a profound admirer of Aristotle, and Buchanan characterises his lectures as the *sophistry of Major*. Major retired to France, and took Buchanan along with him, where he maintained him for two years, and, in 1526, procured for him a regency in the college of St. Barbe. Buchanan appears to have been an ungrateful man, for he returned Major's kindness by a scandalous epigram. In 1527, Buchanan entered as Bachelor of Arts in the Scottish college at Paris; and in 1528 took his master's degree. In 1529 he was elected procurator for the German nation—a scholastic division, which comprehended the students from Scotland and England. After struggling with the most severe privations for two years, he was appointed to teach grammar in St. Barbe's; and he likewise superintended for five years the education of the young earl of Cassilis, with whom he returned to Scotland. While residing with this nobleman at his seat in Ayrshire, Buchanan drew down upon himself the signal wrath of the church, and the vengeance of the Franciscan monks. He had imbibed the reformed tenets, and he published a severe satire, called Somnium, against them, noting their hypocrisy, impudence, and presumption, their vast pretensions to austerity and sanctity, and their private indulgence of free, unrestrained, and sensual pleasures. It was his intention to have returned and resumed his professorship at St. Barbe's, but his reputation had by this time reached the ears of James V., who appointed him preceptor to one of his natural children, who died young. Buchanan composed another satire on the Franciscans, who, in their turn, imputed to him the titles of an Atheist, and an immoral man. But they were not satisfied with reproaches. Archbishop James Beaton arrested him on a charge of heretical pravity, and confined him in St. Andrew's castle, from which he made his escape, and took refuge in England. Disappointed of patronage from Henry VIII., whom he vainly attempted to propitiate by the grossest poetical adulation, he passed over to France, where he had already formed a respectable connexion. At Paris he was immediately subjected to the persecution of cardinal Beaton, the Scottish ambassador, who made every exertion to get him into his power; but Buchanan escaped. He accepted an invitation to Bourdeaux, from Andrew Govea, principal of the college of Guienne, where he was appointed a professor; and he presented an elegant Latin poem to the emperor Charles V., on his public entry into that city in the year 1539. Cardinal Beaton's enmity reached him even at Bourdeaux, where he remained about three years; but on the cardinal's return to Scotland, he came to Paris, and in 1544, was a regent in the college of cardinal le Moine, a post which he held till 1547. In that year, Buchanan accompanied Govea to Portugal, and was installed a professor in the university of Coimbra. After the death of Govea in 1548, he was imme-

diately exposed to the malice and vengeance of the Franciscans, who sent him and other three professors to the Inquisition, where he lay for a year and a half. Here his sufferings were considerable, and he was ultimately imprisoned in a monastery, but was treated with great kindness by the monks, whom he afterwards ungratefully reviled for their ignorance. In this quiet and secluded retreat, he translated the Psalms into Latin verse. After a confinement of some months, he regained his freedom, and sailed for England; but he returned to Paris in 1553, and was immediately appointed a regent in the college of Boncourt; and in 1555 he undertook the care of Timoleon de Cossé, son of the count de Brissac, marshal of France, whom he accompanied into Italy. In 1560, Buchanan left this distinguished family; and although it is uncertain when he returned to Scotland, yet Sir T. Randolph mentions him in a letter to Cecil as a resident at the Scottish court in 1562. Buchanan could now hold his religious opinions unmolested; and queen Mary, though a Romanist, had the liberality to assign him a grant of the revenues of the royal abbey of Crossraguil, in Ayrshire; and the earl of Moray, as prior of St. Andrews, appointed him principal of St. Leonard's college, in that university. As he was a layman, this appointment was irregular; but, in the year 1567, he sat as moderator of the general assembly, which is still more inconsistent, as in that capacity he presided over the *titular* bishops, or superintendents, and ministers—"a most uncanonical admission, without a parallel in the annals of the primitive church." Our poet attached himself zealously to the party of the regent Moray, and with singular ingratitude attacked his fallen benefactress, by conducting an impeachment against her, which involved, not only her reputation, but her life. He composed a Detection, in which he attempted falsely to prove that she was concerned in the murder of her husband. He went to England to support the charges of his patron, the earl of Moray; and while there, he addressed some encomiastic verses to queen Elizabeth, who settled on him a pension of 100*l*. Queen Mary always intended that he should be her son's tutor; and the regent now conferred that office upon him. In November 1569, he was appointed assessor to the Faculty of Arts; and in March 1570, he resigned the office of principal in favour of Adamson, titular archbishop of St. Andrews. After the murder of his patron Moray, he wrote his epitaph, and published his work, De Jure Regni apud Scotos, for the purpose of justifying the dethronement of Mary. On the murder of archbishop Hamilton, "he indulged his furious passions in several epigrams, in which he speaks of the archbishop's death with the most illiberal and savage exultation." On the attainder of Maitland, prior of Coldingham, in 1571, our poet was appointed privy seal, which entitled him to a seat in parliament. Being now well stricken in years, he was much afflicted with the gout, and, of course, confined to the house; during which periods he composed his History of Scotland. He died on the 28th of September, 1581. He was a man of undoubted abilities, which, however, he did not always rightly apply, being governed more by party and personal animosities, than by a genuine love of truth. He was, besides, a republican in principle; and the design of his book, De Jure Regni apud Scotos, was evidently to subvert the principles of monarchical government, and to introduce democracy. He was buried at the expense of the city of Edinburgh, in the Grey-friars churchyard. (Lawson's Life and Opinions of George Buchanan.)

BUCHEL, (Arnold,) a Dutch historian, born at Utrecht in 1565. He studied first at the university of Leyden, whence he proceeded to several of the universities of Germany, Italy, and France. A severe domestic calamity turned his attention from the law, to which he had been bred, to the study of the history of his country, and of classical literature. He published several pieces relating to the antiquities of his native city, and a supplement to the Atlas of Mercator. Some letters of his are to be found in the collections of Isaac Vossius. He died in 1641.

BUCHER, (Samuel Frederic,) a learned German writer, the date and place of whose birth have not been ascertained. He wrote—1. Antiquitates Hebraicæ et Græcæ, 1717, 12mo. 2. De Monetis Veterum, 1753, 4to.

BUCHET, (Peter Francis,) born at Sancerre, in Berri, in 1679, the indefatigable editor of the Mercure de France, and of a new series of the same publication, entitled, Nouveau Mercure, commenced in 1717, a very rare, valuable, and popular miscellany. Buchet died in 1721.

BUCHETTI, (Louis Marie,) a learned Jesuit, born at Milan, in 1747. He travelled in most of the countries of Europe, with several pupils of rank, whose education he was superintending. He died by his own hand at Venice, in 1804. He wrote—1. An Italian Commentary on the Writings of Moschus, Bion, and Theocritus. 2. An Italian Translation of the Supplices of Euripides, Venice, 1799; with an Appendix, containing Observations on Modern Republics. 3. De Vitâ et Scriptis Julii Cæs. Cordaræ ex Soc. Jesu Commentarius.

BUCHNER, (Augustus,) professor of poetry and eloquence, at the university of Wittemberg, born at Dresden in 1591. His Orationes Academicæ, Frankfort and Leipsic, 1705, 1727, published by Stubel, are said to be the most successful imitation of the style of Cicero that has appeared since the revival of letters. He is the author of a Commentary upon Plautus, and of other minor works. He died in 1661.

BUCHOLTZER, (Abraham,) a learned divine of the Reformed church, born at Schonan, in 1529. He studied at first at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and afterwards at Wittemberg, under the direction of Melancthon, devoting himself to the Greek and Hebrew languages, and to theology. He was minister at Sprottau, from 1563 to 1573, and afterwards at Crossen and Freistadt, where he died, in 1584. He wrote,—1. A great part of Hypomnemata Ph. Melancthonis in Evangelia Dominicalia. 2. Chronologica Isagoge, Görlitz, 1580, fol. 3. Index Chronologicus, *ib.* 1585, fol. Frankfort, 1634, 8vo. 4. Catalogus Consulum Romanorum, Görlitz, 1590. 5. De Ideâ boni Pastoris. 6. De Concionibus Funebribus. Scaliger and Thuanus have spoken in high commendation of Bucholtzer, and Melchior Adam has written his life. He was no less distinguished for his pulpit eloquence than for his learning; and his services in promoting the Reformation secured for him the countenance of Catherine, widow of Henry, duke of Brunswick, of Ernest, prince of Anhalt, and of other persons of rank. (Saxii Onomast.)

BUCHOLZ, (Andrew Henry,) a German writer, born at Schœningen, in 1607. He studied at Wittemberg, was appointed professor of poetry and moral philosophy at Rinteln, and inspector-general of the schools of Bruns, where he died in 1671. He wrote two romances, which were popular in their time; and a German translation of the Book of Psalms, Rinteln, 1640, 12mo.

BUCHOLZ, (Christopher Frederic,) a German chemist, born Sept. 19, 1770, at Eisleben, in the county of Mansfield, the county of Martin Luther. His father, a celebrated chemist, died early, and Bucholz was educated by his father-in-law, C. F. Voigt, also a distinguished chemist. He commenced his studies in chemistry at the age of fourteen, and at nineteen was selected to conduct an establishment at Ochsenfurt, in Franconia, which he did for two years, and then removed to Mulhausen, where he remained until 1794. Here he commenced those experiments by which he became afterwards so well known. He published a Memoir on the Crystallization of the Acetate of Barytes, of which he is the discoverer. He removed to Erfurt, attached himself to Voigt, and entirely devoted himself to chemistry, botany, and mineralogy. In 1808 he was admitted M.D. at the university of Rinteln, and in 1809 to the same degree at the university of Erfurt. In 1810 he was appointed to a chair of philosophy. His health suffered much from a long imprisonment, in 1813, occasioned by the siege of Erfurt, and he was compelled to go to Aix-la-Chapelle, for the restoration of his health. His sight became weak, and he was nearly blind before he died, in his native place, June 9, 1818, having published, among other works, Taschenbuch fuer Aertze, Physici und Apotheker, &c. Erf. 1795, 1796, 8vo. Versuch zur endlichen Berichtigung der Bereitung des Zinnobers, &c. *ib.* 1801, 8vo. Beyträge zur Erweiterung und Berichtigung der Chemie, *ib.* 1799-1803, 3 vols, 8vo. Gundriss der Pharmacie, *ib.* 1802, 8vo. Almanach oder Taschenbuch fuer Scheidekünstler und Apotheker, Weimar, 1806, 8vo. Gœtting was the original editor of this journal, and he was succeeded by Bucholz. Katechismus der Apothekerkunst, Erf. 1810, 8vo. Theorie und Praxis der Pharmaceutisch-Chemischen Arbeiten, &c. Lips. and Basle, 1812, 1819, 2 vols, 8vo. Bucholz also published translations of Gren's Elements of Chemistry, Halle and Berlin, 1809, 2 vols, 8vo, and the Manual of Pharmacology, by the same author, *ib.* 1813, 2 vols, 8vo. Many important memoirs by him are also to be found in the Journal of Pharmacy, by Trommsdorf, Crell's Annals of Chemistry, Scherer's Chemical Journal, the Physical and Chemical Journal of Schweigga; also in Gehlen's Journal, in the Physical Annals of Gilbert, and in the Acts of the Academy of the Useful Sciences, some of which

have been translated into Nicholson's Journal, the Philosophical Magazine, and the Annals of Philosophy.

BUCHOLZ, (William Henry Stephen,) a distinguished German chemist, born Dec. 23, 1734, at Bemberg, where he was educated, and afterwards studied at Magdeburg. He passed seven years with the celebrated Jacobi, with whom he learned chemistry, and also paid attention to medicine. At the death of his master he went to Jena, where he took the degree of M.D., after which he settled at Weimar, and was named physician to the prince. He died Dec. 16, 1798, having, among other works, published, Tractatus de Sulphure Minerali, Jenæ, 1762, 4to. Diss. de Saponis quibusdam Mineralibus, *ib.* 1763, 4to. Chymische Versuche ueber das Meyerische Acidum Pingue, Weimar, 1771, 8vo. Beyträge zur Gerichtlichen Arzneygelehrtheit und zur Einheimischen Antiseptischen Substanzen, *ib.* 1776, 8vo. He translated the Veterinary Pharmacopœia of Bartlett, Anderson on Contagion, the Letters of Turra on the Febrifuge Properties of the Indian Bark, Dijênval on the Solution of Indigo, Cadogan on Chronic Diseases, Gout, &c. There are also various papers by him in the different periodicals, and in the Acts of the Academy of the Curious in Nature, of which body he was admitted a member, under the title of Socinus III. His papers on Belladonna in Cases of Hydrophobia, in the Surgical Journal of Richter, and on Poisoning by Cobalt, in Hufeland's Journal, are worthy of particular notice; as well as one on Spontaneous Combustion, in Crell's Chemical Annals.

BUCHOZ, (Peter Joseph,) a French physician and naturalist, born at Metz, Jan. 27, 1731; was educated for the law, and for some time exercised the functions of an advocate. A passionate attachment to botany, however, induced him to apply himself to medicine; and he received the degree of M.D. at Nancy, in 1759. He was appointed physician to Stanislaus, king of Poland, but he did not enter into practice, being almost wholly devoted to the study of natural history; in which, notwithstanding the incredible labour employed in the publication of no less than 300 volumes, he made no discovery of importance; nor indeed did he distinguish himself by much taste in his compilations. The enormous expense to which such undertakings subjected him, added to misfortunes and losses which befel him at the Revolution, annihilated his fortune, and nearly reduced him to want. He died at Paris, Jan. 30, 1807. Of his works it is sufficient to enumerate: Traité Historique des Plantes de la Lorraine et des trois Evéchés, Nancy, 1762-68, 13 vols, 8vo. Lettres Périodiques sur la Méthode de s'enrichir promptement, et conserver sa Santé par la Culture des Végétaux, Paris, 1768-70, 5 vols, 8vo. Médecine Rurale et Pratique, Paris, 1768, 12mo. Secrets de la Nature et de l'Art, Paris, 1769, 4 vols, 12mo. Lettres Périodiques Curieuses, &c. Paris, 1769-70, 5 vols, 8vo. Sur la Phthisie Pulmonaire, Paris, 1769, 8vo. Dictionnaire Raisonné Universel des Plantes, Paris, 1770, 4 vols, 8vo. Dictionnaire Vétérinaire et des Animaux Domestiques, Paris, 1770-74, 6 vols, 8vo. Dictionnaire Minéralogique et Hydrologique de la France, Paris, 1772-75, 4 vols, 8vo. Histoire Universelle de Règne Végétal, Paris, 1772, &c. 25 vols, fol. Histoire Naturelle de la France, Paris, 1776, &c. 14 vols, 8vo.

BUCHWALD, (John de,) a Danish physician, born at Meldorp, April 7, 1658, and educated at Copenhagen. He travelled in Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and France; was made, upon his return, chief surgeon to Frederic IV.; and taking the degree of M.D. in 1700, he was afterwards appointed a professor at Copenhagen, and a counsellor of state. He died in 1738, having published—Specimen Medico-Practico-Botanicum, Copenh. 1720, 4to.

BUCHWALD, (John Balthasar de,) a Danish physician, son of the preceding, born at Copenhagen, Jan. 22, 1697. In 1720 he was received M.D., upon which he travelled to Holland, to attend the lectures of Ruysch and Boerhaave. In 1739, upon the death of his father, he was made physician to the king; and in 1750 appointed professor of medicine. In this year, however, he died, having published many works. It is sufficient to notice,—Diss. de Ossibus, Copenh. 1716, 4to. De Chylificatione, *ib.* 1717, 4to. De Morbo Comitiali, *ib.* 1720, 4to. De Desideratis quibusdam in Chirurgiâ, *ib.* 1736, 4to. De Diabetis Curatione, *ib.* 1737, 4to. Dissert. exhibens Systema Anatomiæ, *ib.* 1740, 4to. Thesium decades de Musculo Ruyschii in Uteri Fundo, *ib.* 1740, 4to. Hist. Gemalli Coaliti et Compositi, *ib.* 1743, 4to. Diss. sistens Descript. Omenti Anatomicam, *ib.* 1748, 4to. De Linguâ Humanâ, *ib.* 1749, 4to. De Vulneribus, *ib.* 1753, 4to. De Rubro Sanguinis Colore, *ib.* 1762, 4to.

There are some good papers by Buchwald, printed in the Acts of the Copenhagen Academy.

BUCK, (Samuel,) an English engraver; he was assisted by his brother Nathaniel in executing the plates of views of the principal cities and towns in England and Wales; and among them one on a very large scale, of the cities of London and Westminster. They are all in the same style, the back-grounds being slightly etched, and the buildings finished with the graver in a stiff manner. Their prints amount to about 500, and still bring a great price. Samuel Buck died in London, in 1799, aged eighty-five, having survived his brother several years.

BUCKERIDGE, (John,) an eminent English prelate, born near Marlborough, in Wiltshire. He was educated in Merchant Taylors' school, and thence sent to St. John's college, Oxford, in 1578, where he was chosen fellow, and proceeded, through other degrees, to D.D., in the latter end of 1596. After leaving the university, he became chaplain to Robert, earl of Essex, and was rector of North Fambridge, in Essex, and of North Kilworth, in Leicestershire, and was afterwards one of archbishop Whitgift's chaplains, and made prebendary of Hereford, and of Rochester. In 1604 he was preferred to the archdeaconry of Northampton; and the same year, Nov. 5, was presented, by king James, to the vicarage of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, in which he succeeded Dr. Andrewes, then made bishop of Chichester. About the same time he was chaplain to the king; was elected president of St. John's college, 1605, and installed canon of Windsor, April 15, 1606. His eminent abilities in the pulpit were greatly esteemed at court; insomuch that he was chosen to be one of the four (Dr. Andrewes, bishop of Chichester, Dr. Barlow, of Rochester, and Dr. John King, dean of Christchurch, Oxford, being the other three) who were appointed to preach before the king, at Hampton-court, in September, 1606, in order to bring the two Melvins, and other presbyterians of Scotland, to a right understanding of the Church of England. He took his text out of Romans xiii. 1, and managed the discourse (as archbishop Spotswood, who was present, relates) both soundly and learnedly, to the satisfaction of all the hearers; only it grieved the Scotch ministers to hear the pope and presbytery so often equalled in their opposition to sovereign princes.

In the year 1611 he was promoted to the see of Rochester, to which he was consecrated June 9. Afterwards, by the interest of his pupil, Dr. Laud, then bishop of Bath and Wells, he was translated to Ely, upon the death of Dr. Felton, in 1626; where, having sat a little more than three years, he died, May 23, 1631, and on the 31st was buried in the parish church of Bromley, in Kent. Wood says that he was a person of great gravity and learning, and one that knew as well as any other person of his time, how to employ the two-edged sword of holy Scripture on the one side against the papists, and on the other against the puritans. His works are,—De Potestate Papæ in Rebus Temporalibus, sive in Regibus deponendis usurpata: adversus Robertum Cardinalem Bellarminum, lib. ii. In quibus respondetur Authoribus, Scripturis, Rationibus, Exemplis contra Gul. Barclaium allatis, Lond, 1614, 4to; a very able work. He published, also, A Discourse on Kneeling at the Communion, and some occasional sermons, particularly A Funeral Sermon on the Death of Bishop Andrewes, on Heb. xiii. 16, published at the end of that learned prelate's Sermons, in folio, London, 1661.

BUCKHURST. See SACKVILLE.

BUCKINCK, (Arnold,) was the first engraver of maps on copper, and flourished in the middle of the fifteenth century. He was associated with Sweynheym, who, after having learnt the secret of the art of printing from Fust and Schoeffer, the inventors of it, formed the design of giving an impression of the works of Ptolemy, with maps, more elaborately executed after the beautiful manuscript copies of that author, than wood engraving could accomplish. This rare and admirable edition was published at Rome, in 1478, and shows that Buckinck was not only the inventor of the art of engraving on copper, but that he had carried it to a very high degree of perfection. He died at the close of the fifteenth century, but the precise date of his death is not known. The terms in which he has spoken of his labours in the last leaf of this edition of Ptolemy, discover an excusable measure of self-gratulation: "Claudii Ptolemæi Alexandrini philosophi geographiam Arnoldus Buckinck e Germaniâ Romæ tabulis æneis in picturis formatam impressit, sempiterno ingenii artificiique monumento."

BUCKLAND, (Ralph,) a popish divine of some note, was born at West Harptre, in Somersetshire, about 1564. In 1579 he

was admitted commoner in Magdalen college, Oxford, and afterwards passed some years in one of the inns of court. Having at last embraced the popish religion, he spent seven years in the English college at Rheims, whence he removed to Rome; and being ordained priest, returned to England, acted as a missionary for about twenty years, and died in 1611. He published,—1. A Translation of the Lives of the Saints, from Surius. 2. A Persuasive against frequenting Protestant Churches, 12mo. 3. Seven Sparks of the Enkindled Flame, with Four Lamentations, composed in the hard times of Queen Elizabeth, 12mo. From this book, archbishop Usher, in a sermon preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, in 1640, on Nov. 5, produced some passages which he believed to hint at the gunpowder plot. Wood expresses his persuasion, that the archbishop has erred in his inference in this case; but the reasons assigned by him for so thinking are very illogical. Certainly, if the date of the book be correctly given (1603) the case has a very suspicious appearance. Buckland also wrote,—De Persecutione Vandalica, a translation from the Latin of Victor, bishop of Biserte, or Utica.

BUCKLER, (Benjamin, D.D.) a learned and ingenious divine and antiquary, born in 1716, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1739. He was afterwards elected a fellow of All-Souls college, where he proceeded B.D. in 1755, and D.D. in 1759. In 1755 he was presented to the vicarage of Cumner, in Berkshire, by the earl of Abingdon. He was also rector of Frilsham, in the same county. He died, and was buried at Cumner, Dec. 24, 1780, being, at that time, likewise keeper of the archives in the university of Oxford, to which office he was elected in 1777. He assisted his friend and contemporary, judge Blackstone, in his researches respecting the right of fellowships &c., in All-Souls college, and drew up that valuable work, the Stemmata Chicheleana; or, A Genealogical Account of some of the Families derived from Thomas Chichele, of Higham-Ferrers, in the County of Northampton; all whose Descendants are held to be entitled to Fellowships in All-Souls College, Oxford, by Virtue of their Consanguinity to Archbishop Chichele, the Founder, Oxford, 1765, 4to. He also published,—A Supplement to the Stemmata, Oxford, 1775. Besides the above, Buckler published, but without his name, A Complete Vindication of the Mallard of All-Souls College, against the injurious Suggestions of the Rev. Mr. Pointer, London, 1750, 8vo, and a second edition, 1751. This produced another piece, entitled, Proposals for Printing, by Subscription, the History of the Mallardians.

BUCKMINSTER, (Joseph Stevens,) an American divine, orator, and man of letters. He was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 26, 1784, and was the son of one of the most eminent among the clergy of that state. In 1797 he entered as a student at Harvard college; and in 1800 he attained university honours, after the display of uncommon proficiency in literature, and the delivery of an oration on the characters of different nations. Quitting the college, he continued his studies at home in theology, and other branches of knowledge. In October, 1804, he first appeared as a public preacher, at Boston; and the following year he accepted an invitation to become minister of a religious society there. Too close attention to his clerical duties deranged his health, and brought on epilepsy. With a view to his recovery, he made a voyage to England, in 1806; and after remaining there some months, he went through Holland to Switzerland, and thence proceeded to Paris, where he stayed half a year; and then revisiting England, he returned home. His sermons now procured him a place in the first class of popular preachers. He contributed to the periodical publications of the day several valuable papers, and he prepared a number of occasional addresses of great merit. In 1808 he superintended an American edition of Griesbach's Greek Testament; and in 1810 he digested a plan for collecting and publishing all the best modern versions of the books of the Old Testament, but the scheme failed for want of patronage. In 1811 he was appointed lecturer on biblical criticism at Harvard college. He died in 1812. His sermons were collected and published in 1814, with a biographical memoir; and a second volume appeared at Boston, 1829.

BUCKSHORN, (Joseph,) a Dutch portrait painter, born in 1674. He came early to England, and was a pupil of Sir Peter Lely, whose works he copied with great accuracy. He died in 1709.

BUCOLDIANUS, BUCOLDZ, or BUCHOLDZ, (Gerard,) a philologist and physician, born in the electorate of Cologne, about the close of the fifteenth

century, where, in 1527, he published an improved edition of Quintilian, in fol. In 1534 he published at Bologna a treatise on rhetoric; and in 1542 we find him practising physic at Spires, in the capacity of physician to Ferdinand, king of the Romans, and brother of the emperor Charles V. Besides his edition of Quintilian, mentioned above, and of which author he published another edition in 1538, Bucoldz wrote,—1. De Ebrietate Oratio, 1529. 2. Minervæ cum Musis in Germaniam Profectio, *ib.* a poem. 3. De Inventione et Amplificatione Oratoria, seu Usu Locorum, libri tres, Lyons, 1534, fol. a popular performance. 4. De Puella quæ sine Cibo et Potu Vitam transigit brevis Narratio, Paris, from the press of Robert Stephens, 1542, 8vo. 5. A Commentary on Cicero's Oration in defence of King Dejotarus.

BUCQUET, (John Baptist Michael,) a celebrated physician and chemist, the son of a French parliamentary advocate, and born at Paris, February 18, 1746. He abandoned the law for chemistry and anatomy; and having exhausted his finances in the course of his studies, he presented himself for his degrees to be conferred gratuitously. In this expectation, however, he was disappointed, and consequently obliged to apply to his friends. His degree being obtained, he immediately commenced lectures on chemistry and natural history, and by the elegance of his diction, and copiousness and clearness of illustration, drew to his discourses many men of letters and amateurs of the sciences. In 1775 he was chosen to lecture on pharmacy to the pupils of the school of medicine, and in the following year he succeeded Roux in the chemical chair. He was admitted a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and associated with the Royal Society of Medicine. Incessant application proved injurious to his health, and brought on a severe nervous disorder, which, added to a schirrous affection of the colon, weakened his frame to such a degree, that he is reported in one day to have taken no less than a pint of æther, and upwards of one hundred grains of opium, to enable him to sustain the fatigue of his duties, in which he persevered to the last. He died in January, 1780, being only in the thirty-fourth year of his age. He was the intimate friend of Lavoisier, and the instructor of Fourcroy, who succeeded him in the chemical chair. He published, Introduction à l'Etude des Corps Naturels tirés du Règne Minéral, Paris, 1771, 2 vols, 12mo. Introduction à l'Etude des Corps Naturels tirés du Règne Végétal, Paris, 1773, 2 vols, 12mo. Mémoire sur la Manière dont les Animaux sont affectés par différens Fluides aériformes méphitiques, &c. Paris, 1778, 8vo. Rapport sur l'Analyse du Rob anti-Syphilitique de Laffecteur, Paris, 1779, 8vo. He is also the author of several papers in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, vols vii. viii. ix., and in the Memoirs of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1776.

BUCQUOI, (Charles Bonaventure de Longueval, Count de,) a brave and distinguished general in the Spanish service, under Philip II. and his successor. His earliest campaigns were in the Low Countries, and he signalized himself at the defence of Arras and of Calais. He was afterwards taken prisoner by the Dutch, but was ransomed. He was next commissioned, in 1620, by Ferdinand II. to quell a revolt that had broken out in Bohemia, but was repulsed at first; he effected a junction, however, with Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, returned with this reinforcement, and routed the protestant forces near Prague. On this occasion he committed such cruelties upon the vanquished as have affixed a foul stigma upon his name. The year following he reduced Moravia, but was slain soon after in an ambuscade, near Neuhausel, in Hungary, the 10th July, 1621.

BUCQUOY, (James de,) a Dutch traveller, born at Amsterdam, in 1693. After having visited the greater part of Europe, he in 1719 entered as engineer into the service of the East India Company, and was sent to superintend the erection of some forts on the eastern coast of Africa. The works were finished notwithstanding the unhealthiness of the climate, which occasioned a great loss of life; but in April, 1722, he and his companions were seized by some English pirates, who landed them on the western coast of Madagascar. After a residence of eight months amongst the natives, they succeeded in constructing a small vessel, and after undergoing much hardship, a small number of them arrived at Goa. Here he met a Dutch vessel, which conveyed him to Batavia. He subsequently acted as an officer in the customs, and mathematical teacher in that town, and in 1733 was appointed resident at Siam. He returned to Europe in 1735, and terminated his career in Holland about the year 1760. He published in Dutch his voyages during six-

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teen years in the East Indies, with the adventures of the author in his expedition to Rio de Lagoa, &c. Haerlem, 1745 and 1757, with a portrait of the author, and plates. His descriptions of Madagascar and Mosambique are valuable, especially on account of the naval charts accompanying them.

BUCQUOY, (John Albert d'Archambaud, Count de,) better known by the name of Abbé de Bucquoy, or Bucquoit, of the same family with the preceding, and remarkable for his singular adventures, was born in Champagne, in 1650. He made a resolution in early life to abandon the world, and with this view sought admission into the order of La Trappe. But the austerities of that convent proving prejudicial to his health, he, after giving gratuitous instruction in a school at Rouen, went to Paris, where he formed the project of founding a new religious order; but failing in his hopes of being able to work miracles, he abandoned his religious career, and engaged in military service; but here the freedom of his remarks upon government caused him to be confined in the fort l'Evêque, and afterwards in the Bastile, in 1709; but he escaped, and fled first to Switzerland, and then to Holland, where he proposed to the powers in alliance against France a project for the subversion of the government of that kingdom, and the establishment of a republic. He was now recommended by general Schulemburg to the notice of the German states, and was brought by him in 1714 to Hanover, where he had a pension granted him by George I., who was pleased with his conversation, and often invited him to his table. He died in 1740, at a very advanced age, leaving several singular publications. 1. Evénement des plus Rares, ou l'Histoire du Sieur Abbé Comte de Bucquoy, singulièrement son Evasion du Fort l'Evêque et de la Bastille, avec plusieurs de ses Ouvrages, vers et prose, et particulièrement la Game des Femmes, 1719. 2. Lettre sur l'Autorité. 3. Pensées sur l'Existence de Dieu. 4. De Dieu; de la vraie et fausse Religion (en vers), Hanovre, 1732, in 8vo. 5. L'Antidote à l'Effroi de la Mort. 6. Préparatifs à l'Antidote à l'Effroi de la Mort. 7. Le Véritable Esprit de la belle Gloire. 8. Essai de Méditation sur la Mort et sur la Gloire, 1736. 9. La Force d'Esprit, ou la belle Mort; récit de ce qui s'est passé au Décès d'Antoine Ulric, Duc de Brunswig, 1714, in 8vo.

BUDÆUS, (Theophilus,) a physician, born at Rehefield, in the diocese of Hertzbourg, in Saxony, July 25, 1664. He studied at Grimm, Wittemberg, and Jena, at which latter place, in 1690, he received the degree of M.D. He was appointed chief physician to the court of Saxe-Mersebourg, and he afterwards retired to Bautzen, where, in 1714, he established a college of medicine, and died in 1734. He was admitted a member of the Academy of the Curious in Nature, under the name of Menodotus, and he furnished several papers to the Transactions of this body. He also published,—Consilium Medicum, Bautzen, 1710, 4to. Tractat von der Krampff und Kriebel-Sucht. *ib.* 1715, 8vo. Medizinische Bericht von Denen, 1720, in Bauzen, &c. *ib.* 1720, 8vo. Miscellanea Medico-Chirurgica, practica et forensia, Goerlitz, 1733, vols iii. and iv. 4to. The first two volumes of this work are by S. Sturm.

BUDÆUS, (William,) a French physician, of the sixteenth century, took his degree at Paris in 1520, and was made professor of medicine in 1524. In 1553 he withdrew to Orleans, of which he was a native, and there died, having written, Commentarius de Curandis Articularibus Morbis, Paris, 1539, 8vo.—Another German physician of the same name is known as the physician and historian of Halberstadt, born in 1566, studied at Basle, where he took his degree in 1592, and was afterwards made physician to the duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg. He died in 1625, having published many historical dissertations, which, according to Reimann, have been highly esteemed by the learned.

BUDDEN, (John,) a civilian of Oxford, the son of John Budden of Canford, in Dorsetshire, was born in that county in 1566, and entered Merton college in 1582, but was admitted scholar of Trinity college in May of the following year, where he took his bachelor's degree. He was soon afterwards removed, at the request of Mr. Thomas Allen, to Gloucester hall, where he took his master's degree, but chiefly studied civil law. He was at length made philosophy reader of Magdalen college, and took his bachelor and doctor's degrees in civil law in 1602. In 1609 he was made principal of New-inn, and soon after king's professor of civil law, and principal of Broadgate's hall, where he died June 11, 1620, and was buried in the chancel of St. Aldgate's church. Wood says he was a person of great eloquence, an excellent rhetorician,

philosopher, and a most noted civilian. He wrote the lives of William of Wayn-flete, founder of Magdalen college, in Latin, Oxon, 1602, 4to, reprinted in Batesii Vitæ Selectorum aliquot Virorum; and of Archbishop Morton, London, 1607, 8vo. He also made the Latin translation of Sir Thomas Bodley's statutes for his library; and Sir Thomas Smith's Commonwealth of England; and from the French of Peter Frodius, an eminent civilian, a Discourse for Parents' Honour and Authority over their Children. Lond. 1614, 8vo. (Wood's Athen. Oxon.)

BUDDEUS, (John Francis,) a celebrated Lutheran divine, born June 25, 1667, at Anclam, in Pomerania, where his father, who was a minister, and designed him for the same profession, superintended his earlier education with great care. Before he went to the university, he was taught Greek and Latin, Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac, and had several times read the Scriptures in their original tongues. From the parental roof he was sent to Griesswald, and at the age of eighteen to Wittemberg, where he studied history, oriental learning, and the canon law, under the ablest professors. The fruits of his diligence were apparent in his earliest thesis, De Hungariâ et Transylvaniâ, printed in 1686; followed by another in 1688, De Ritibus Ecclesiæ Latinæ Judaicis; and by a third, in 1689, De Instrumento Morali. In 1687 he had received the degree of M.A., and printed, on that occasion, his thesis on the Symbols of the Eucharist. In 1689 he was appointed assistant professor of philosophy; and some time after, having removed to Jena, he gave lessons to the students there. In 1692 he was invited to Cobourg, as professor of Greek and Latin. In 1693, when Frederic, elector of Brandenburgh, afterwards king of Prussia, founded the university of Halle, Buddeus was invited by him to take the office of professor of moral and political philosophy; and after filling that office for about two years, he was recalled to Jena, in 1695, to be professor of theology. The king of Prussia parted with him very reluctantly on this occasion, but Buddeus conceived his new office so much better calculated for his talents and inclination, that he retained it for the remainder of his life, refusing many advantageous offers in other universities; and the dukes of Saxony, of the Ernestine branch, to whom the university of Jena belongs, looking upon Buddeus as its greatest ornament, procured him every comfort, and bestowed their confidence on him in various important affairs. In 1714 he was made ecclesiastical counsellor to the duke of Hildburghausen; and afterwards was appointed inspector of the students of Gotha and Altenburgh; assessor of the concilium arctius, which had the care of the university of Jena; and he was several times pro-rector, the dukes of Saxony always reserving to themselves the rectorate of that university. Under his care the university greatly flourished; and, being an enemy to the scholastic mode of teaching, he introduced that more rational and philosophical system which leads to useful knowledge. Amidst all these employments, he was a frequent and popular preacher, carried on an extensive correspondence with the learned men of his time, and yet found leisure for writing and study. He died Nov. 19, 1729. He was a distinguished contributor to the Acta Eruditorum of Leipsic, and to the great Historical Dictionary, printed there in 1709, in folio, and published under his direction and with his name. He also published, 1. De Peregrinationibus Pythagoræ, Jena, 1692, fol. 2. Elementa Philosophiæ Practicæ, Instrumentalis et Theoreticæ, 3 vols, 8vo, 1697. 3. Institutiones Theologiæ Moralis, 1711, 4to, often reprinted. 4. Historia Juris Naturæ, Jena, 1695, Leyden, 1711, Halle, 1717, 8vo. 5. Sapientia Veterum, hoc est, Dicta Illustriora septem Græciæ Sapientum, Halle, 1699, 4to. 6. Introductio ad Historiam Philosophiæ Ebræorum, *ib.* 1702. 7. Analecta Historiæ Philosophicæ, *ib.* 1706, 1724, 8vo. 8. Compendium Historiæ Philosophicæ, *ib.* 1731, 8vo. 9. Ecclesia Apostolica, sive de Statu Ecclesiæ sub Apostolis, Jena, 1729, 8vo. 10. Historia Ecclesiastica Veteris Testamenti, 1715, 1718, 2 vols, 4to, a valuable work, 11. Institutiones Theologicæ, Dogmaticæ, variis Observationibus illustratæ, 1723. 1724, 1726, 3 vols, 4to. 12. Miscellanea Sacra, 1727, 3 vols, 4to.

BUDER, (Christian Gottlieb,) an eminent German professor of civil law, born at Kittlitz, in Upper Lusatia, in 1693. He studied at Leipsic, and afterwards at Jena, where he obtained, in 1734, the professor's chair, which he filled with distinguished ability, till his death, in 1763. Of his numerous publications, the principal are—1. Bibliotheca Juris Struviana adaucta, Jena, 1720, 8vo. 2. Vitæ clarissimorum Juris Consultorum Selectæ, *ib.* 1722, 8vo. 3. Bibliotheca historica Selecta, in suas Classes distributa,

cujus primas Lineas duxit B. G. Struvius, emendavit et copiose locupletavit C. G. Buder, 2 vols, 8vo. Leipsic, 1740. A very valuable work, which has been enlarged and improved by M. Meusel, and published in 11 vols. 8vo, Leipsic, 1782. 4. Amœnitates Juris Feudalis, Jena, 1741, 4to. 5. Bibliotheca Scriptorum Rerum Germanicarum, easque universim illustrantium, Jena, 1730 and 1753, fol. A work of great merit, both on account of its methodical arrangement, and the authenticity of its information. Further particulars respecting the studies and writings of Buder may be found in his life, written by J. C. Fisher, Jena. 1777, 8vo.

BUDES, (Silvester,) a French general, who flourished in the fourteenth century. He is chiefly noted in the history of his time for the part which he took in supporting the cause of Clement VII. against the rival pope, Urban VI. He took the castle of St. Angelo, in which he placed a garrison; but the handful of men by which that fortress was held being forced by famine to capitulate, Budes, incensed at their surrender, marched suddenly upon the capital, where the chief persons of the city were assembled, and cut them to pieces. He was afterwards taken prisoner and beheaded, at the instance of the cardinal of Amiens, at Maçon, in 1379.

BUDEUS, or BUDÉ, (William,) an eminent French scholar, born at Paris, in 1467. He was the second son of John Budé, secretary to Charles VI., and one of the grand officers of the French chancery. In his infancy he was provided with masters; but such was the low state of Parisian education at that time, that when sent to the university of Orleans to study law, he remained there for three years without making any progress, for want of a proper knowledge of the Latin language. Accordingly, on his return home, his parents had the mortification to discover that he was as ignorant as when he went, disgusted with study of any kind, and obstinately bent to pass his time amidst the gaieties and pleasures of youth,—a course which his fortune enabled him to pursue. But in his twenty-third or twenty-fourth year, an ardent passion for knowledge occupied his mind. He immediately disposed of his horses and dogs, applied himself to study, and in a short time made very considerable progress, although he had no masters, nor either instruction or example in his new pursuit. His commencement was injudicious, for he read more of the comment than of the text; but he soon changed his plan, and gave himself up exclusively to the originals. He became, in particular, an excellent Latin scholar; and although his style is not so pure or polished as that of those who formed themselves in early life on the best models, it is far from being deficient in fluency or elegance. His knowledge of the Greek was so great, that John de Lascaris, the most learned Grecian of his time, declared that Budé might be compared with the first orators of ancient Athens. This language is perhaps complimentary; but it cannot be denied that his knowledge of Greek was very extraordinary, considering how little help he derived from instruction. He, indeed, employed at a large salary, one Hieronymus Spartacus, but soon found that he was very superficial, and had acquired the reputation of a Greek scholar merely from knowing a little more than the French literati, who at that time knew nothing. Hence Budé used to call himself *αυτομαθης*, and *οψιμαθης*, "self-taught," and "late taught." The work by which he gained most reputation, and published under the title De Asse, was one of the first efforts to clear up the difficulties relating to the coins and measures of the ancients; and although an Italian, Leonardus Portius, pretended to claim some of his discoveries, Budé vindicated his right to them with spirit and success. This caused a degree of heat between the two parties, which was speedily allayed by the friendly interposition of Lascaris. Previously to this, he had printed a translation of some pieces of Plutarch, and Notes upon the Pandects. His fame having reached the court, he was invited to it, but was at first rather reluctant to accept the invitation. He appears to have been one of those who foresaw the advantages of a diffusion of learning, and at the same time perceived an unwillingness in the court to entertain it, lest it should administer to the introduction of what was called heresy. Charles VIII. was the first who invited him to court, but died soon after; his successor, Louis XII., employed him twice on embassies to Italy, and made him his secretary. This favour continued in the reign of Francis I., who sent for Budé when the court was held at Ardres, at the interview of that monarch with Henry VIII., king of England. From this time Francis paid him much attention, appointed him his librarian, and master of the requests, and sent him

as his ambassador to Leo X., who admired his learning as much as his capacity for affairs; the Parisians also elected him provost of the merchants. This political influence he employed in promoting the interests of literature; and he suggested to Francis I. the design of establishing professorships for languages and the sciences at Paris. The excessive heats of the year 1540 obliging the king to take a journey to the coast of Normandy, Budé accompanied his majesty, but unfortunately was seized with a fever, which carried him off, Aug. 23, the same year, at Paris. His funeral was private, and at night, by his own desire. This circumstance created a suspicion that he died in the reformed religion; but of this there is no direct proof; and, although he occasionally made free with the court of Rome, and the corruptions of the clergy, in his works, yet in them likewise he wrote with equal asperity of the reformers. Erasmus called him portentum Galliæ. There was a close connexion between these two great men. "Their letters," says Dr. Jortin, "though full of compliments and civilities, are also full of little bickerings and contests; which show that their friendship was not entirely free from some small degree of jealousy and envy; especially on the side of Budé, who yet, in other respects, was an excellent person." Budé might envy Erasmus for his superior taste and wit, as well as his more extensive learning; and perhaps Erasmus might envy Budé for a superior knowledge of the Greek tongue, which was generally ascribed to him.

Budé was a student of incessant application; and when we consider him as beginning his studies late, and being afterwards involved in public business, and the cares of a numerous family, it becomes astonishing that he found leisure for the works he gave to the public. He appears in general to have been taken with the utmost reluctance from his studies; his application to which caused him to be constantly afflicted with headaches. He complains, in the preface to his book, De Asse, that he had not more than six hours study on his wedding-day. He married, however, a lady who assisted him in his library, reaching him what books he required, and looking out particular passages which he might want. In one of his letters he represents himself as married to two wives, by one of whom he had sons and daughters, and by the other, named Philologia, he had books, which contributed to the maintenance of his natural issue. In another he remarks that, for the first twelve years of his marriage, he had produced more children than books, but hopes soon to bring his publications on a par with his children. It is of him a story is told, which, if we mistake not, has been applied to another. One day a servant entered his study in a great fright, and exclaimed that the house was on fire. Budé said calmly, "Why don't you inform your mistress? you know I never concern myself about the house!' What affords some probability that Budé had imbibed the sentiments of the reformers in his latter days, is the circumstance of his widow retiring to Geneva, with some of her family, and making an open profession of the protestant religion. It appears by the collections in Baillet, Blount, and Jortin, in his Life of Erasmus, that the eulogies which Budé received from the learned men of his time are exceedingly numerous. His works were printed at Basil in 1557, 4 vols, folio. The most important of them is his Commentarii Græcæ Linguæ, published at Paris, by Robert Stephens, 1529, and 1548, fol., which is still highly valued by Greek scholars, although it is defective in method and arrangement. The best edition is that of Basil, 1556, fol. Budé left two sons, Louis and John, who professed the reformed faith; the former published a French translation of the book of Psalms, and was professor of the oriental languages at Geneva; the latter founded the Calvinist college in that city, and translated into French Calvin's Commentary on Daniel.

BUDGELL, (Eustace,) an ingenious and miscellaneous writer, born at St. Thomas, near Exeter, in 1685. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, whence he removed to London, and was entered of the Middle Temple, where his inclination led him to the study of polite literature, for which he almost wholly neglected his professional pursuits. During his residence at the Temple, he contracted a friendship with Mr. Addison, who was first cousin to his mother, and who, on being appointed secretary to Lord Wharton, the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, took Budgell with him as one of the clerks of his office. Budgell, who was then little more than twenty years of age, and had read the classics, and the best French, English, and Italian writers, became concerned with Sir Richard Steele and Mr. Addison in writing the Tatler. He soon afterwards contributed

to the Spectator, which was begun in 1711, and wrote all the papers marked with an X. Several little epigrams and songs, which have a good deal of wit in them, together with the epilogue to the "Distressed Mother," which had a greater run than any thing of the kind before, were also written by Mr. Budgell near this time; all which, together with the known affection of Mr. Addison for him, raised his character so much as to give him considerable consequence in the literary and political world. Upon the completion of the Spectator, the Guardian was commenced; and to this work Budgell is said to have contributed, along with Addison and Steele. Upon the arrival of George the First in England, Budgell was appointed under secretary to Mr. Addison, chief secretary to the lords justices of Ireland, deputy-clerk of the council, and soon after was chosen member of the Irish parliament, where he acquitted himself as a very good speaker, and performed all his official duties with great exactness and ability. In 1717, when Mr. Addison became principal secretary of state in England, he procured for his friend the places of accountant and comptroller-general of the revenue in Ireland. In the following year, the duke of Bolton was appointed lord-lieutenant, and carried over with him, in the capacity of secretary, a Mr. Webster. And now Budgel's indiscretion soon brought on his ruin; for, quarrelling with that gentleman upon some account or other, he gave loose to his resentment in a bitter lampoon, in which the lord-lieutenant was not spared, and which he published in spite of Mr. Addison's advice. At length, the lord-lieutenant, in support of his secretary, superseded Budgell, and very soon after got him removed from the place which he held under the crown. Soon after his arrival in England, he published his case in a pamphlet, entitled, A Letter to the Lord * * *, from Eustace Budgell, Esq., accountant-general of Ireland, and late secretary to their excellencies the lords justices of that kingdom; eleven hundred copies of which were sold off in one day, either from curiosity, or sympathy with his sufferings, which seem about this time to have affected his reason. Mr. Addison, who had resigned the seals, and had retired into the country for the sake of his health, found it impossible to stem the tide of opposition which was every where running against his kinsman, through the influence and power of the duke of Bolton, and therefore endeavoured to dissuade him from publishing his case, but all to no purpose.

Budgell's friend, lord Halifax, to whom in 1713 he had dedicated a translation of Theophrastus' Characters, was now dead, and lord Orrery, who held him in the highest esteem, had it not in his power to serve him. Mr. Addison had, indeed, got a promise from lord Sunderland, that, as soon as the present clamour was a little abated, he would do something for him; but that gentleman's death, in 1719, put an end to all hopes of succeeding at court. He continued, nevertheless, to make several attempts, but was constantly thwarted by the duke of Bolton. The duke of Portland, who was appointed governor of Jamaica, made Budgell his secretary, and was about to sail, when a secretary of state was sent to the duke, to acquaint him that he might take any man in England for his secretary, excepting Mr. Budgell. In 1720, the fatal year of the South Sea scheme, he was almost ruined, having lost above 20,000*l.* in it. He tried afterwards to get into parliament at several places, and spent 5000*l.* more in unsuccessful attempts. This completed his ruin. He now began to write a series of libellous pamphlets against Sir Robert Walpole and the ministry; and treated his relations in a way that led them to believe that his intellects were disordered. In 1727 he had 1000*l.* given him by the duchess of Marlborough, with a view to his getting into parliament, and exercising his talents against the ministry. But this scheme failed. In 1730 he joined the band of writers against the administration, and published many papers in the Craftsman. In 1733 he began a weekly pamphlet, called The Bee, which he continued for about a hundred numbers, making seven or eight volumes, 8vo. During the progress of this work, Dr. Tindal died, by whose will Mr. Budgell had 2000*l.* left him; and the world being surprised at such a gift from a man entirely unrelated to him, to the exclusion of the next heir, a nephew, and the continuator of Rapin's History of England, immediately imputed it to his making the will himself. Hence the shaft from the quiver of Pope:—

"Let Budgell charge low Grub-street on my quill,
And write whate'er he please—except my will."

It was thought he had some hand in publishing Dr. Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation; for he often talked

of another additional volume on the same subject, but never published it. After the cessation of The Bee, he became so involved in law-suits, that he was reduced to very distressing straits. He now returned to his original destination of the bar, and attended for some time in the courts of law; but finding himself incapable of making any progress, and seeing his prospects hopelessly clouded, he determined at length on suicide. Accordingly, in 1736, he took a boat at Somerset stairs, after filling his pockets with stones, and ordered the waterman to shoot the bridge; and, while the boat was passing under, threw himself into the river. Several days before he had been visibly distracted in his mind. Upon his bureau was found a slip of paper, on which were written these words—

"What Cato did, and Addison approv'd,
Cannot be wrong.

His inference of Addison's approval of self-destruction is as illogical as the act itself is wicked. But Budgell's moral sense had been corrupted by his unhappy intercourse with Tindal; and the miserable fruits of that connexion hold out an impressive warning against the danger, as well as the guilt, of unbelief. He was never married, but left one natural daughter behind him, who afterwards took his name, and was some time an actress at Drury-lane.

BUDRIO, (Antonio,) born of poor parents, in 1338, at Budrio, a small town situated between Bologna and Ferrara. Having applied himself to the study of the law, his great progress procured him the situation of law professor, a place amongst the judges of common law, as well as of the canon law at Bologna, and the freedom of the city. In 1393 he went to Ferrara to hold the same situation, and assisted in compiling the statutes. By pope Gregory XII. he was sent, together with two more coadjutors, to the anti-pope Bendict XIII., at Marseilles, to try to put an end to the schism which had long divided the church; and it is even asserted that he was sent by Benedict himself, for the same object, to the king of France. During this negotiation he died, at Bologna, in 1408. All his biographers speak of him as a very upright man; they relate that whilst at the bar, having given a wrong advice to a client, and discovering his error, he got back his opinion, under the pretence of making some additions to it, restored the fee, and advised his client to come to terms with his adversary. His law knowledge also seems to have been extensive; his opinion has long been followed in the Italian law courts, in dubious cases. He wrote many legal works, mostly on the books of the Decretals; but his style is intricate, and his meaning too often obscure.

BUECHNER, (Andrew Elie de,) a celebrated German physician, born at Erfurt, April 9, 1700. He was originally intended for the church, but selecting medicine as his profession, he went to Halle in 1719, where he studied during two years, under Hoffmann, and other eminent professors, after which he visited Leipsic and Strasburg. He obtained permission to travel in Franconia, Suabia, and Lower Saxony; then took degrees in medicine and philosophy at the university of Erfurt; and was admitted a member of the Academy of the Curious in Nature, under the name of Bacchius, an eminent physician, mentioned with respect by Galen. He successively became physician to Radolstadt, professor of medicine at Erfurt, and president of the Academy of the Curious in Nature. He refused an offer from Anne, empress of Russia, who desired to make him physician to her court; but he accepted a similar appointment from Charles V., who created him a councillor and count Palatine. Upon the death of Hoffmann, he succeeded to his chair of medicine at the university of Halle, where he died July 29, 1769. He was highly esteemed, and was member of various learned societies, among others, of the Royal Society of London; and Linnæus consecrated a genus of plants, (Buechnera,) to his memory. His writings are chiefly academical, and to be found enumerated in the Bibliothecæ of Haller. It is sufficient here to notice, De Rabie Caninâ, Erf. 1726, 4to. Programma de combinandis antiquorum et modernorum Dogmatibus, &c. *ib.* 1729, 4to. Programma quo Chemiam complura abdita Naturæ Mysteria accurate Explanantem et exacte sæpius Imitantem sistit, &c. *ib.* 1731, 4to. Miscellanea Physico-medico-mathematica, *ib.* 1731-34, 4 vols. 4to. Fundamenta Physiologiæ, Halle, 1746, 4to. Fundamenta Pathologiæ generalis, *ib.* 1746, 8vo. Fundamenta Therapiæ generalis, *ib.* 1747, 8vo. Fundamenta Therapiæ specialis, *ib.* 1747, 8vo. Fundamenta Pathologiæ specialis, *ib.* 1748, 8vo. Fundamenta Semeiologiæ Medicæ, *ib.* 1748, 8vo. Fundamenta Materiæ Medicæ, *ib.* 1754, 4to. Historia Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum, *ib.* 1755, 4to. Academia Naturæ Curiosorum Bibliotheca physica, medica, miscellanea, *ib.*

1755, 4to. There are also many papers by Buechner, printed in the Breslauer Sammlungen, in the Acts of the Academy of the Curious in Nature, in the Nova Acta, &c., which he edited from vol. v. to vol. x. A catalogue of his Cabinet of Natural History was published at Halle in 1771, 8vo.

BUEE, (Adrien Quentin,) a canon of Paris, in which city he was born in 1748. He afterwards became organist of a church at Tours; but returned to Paris in 1786, and was appointed secretary to the chapter of Notre Dame. In 1792 he published the work by which he is best known, Dictionnaire des Termes de la Révolution, a publication in which he took credit, in a subsequent edition, for more than ordinary sagacity in predicting the course of events in his own country. He adhered firmly to the royal cause, and after the "10th of August," took refuge in England, where his abilities were noticed and encouraged, and where he continued to reside until the return of the Bourbons, in 1814. His inclination led him chiefly to the study of geometry and analytics; and his political predilections, combining with his scientific pursuits, made him the uncompromising antagonist of La Place, whom he has assailed with considerable asperity in many of his writings. He was an acute observer of political events, and was fond of tracing effects to their causes. In a treatise, Sur la Révolution Française et sur le Gouvernement Representatif, written in 1821, he says, that the Revolution had its origin, not in 1789, but in 1715, when the parliament of Paris annulled the testament of Louis XIV. He died in 1826.

BUETTNER, (Christopher Theophilus,) a learned German physician and anatomist, born July 10, 1708, at Brandenberg, a village near Königsberg. He studied medicine at Halle, and took his degree of M.D. in 1732. In 1734 he was appointed professor extraordinary of medicine at the university of Königsberg, and in 1737 professor in ordinary of anatomy. The anatomical amphitheatre of this place owes its establishment to Büttner.; it was built in 1738, at his own expense, under the sanction of the Prussian government. He died April 10, 1776, having, among others, published Dissert. de verâ Mali Epileptici Causâ, Halle, 1732, 4to. De Vasis Hœmorrhoidalibus, Kœnigs. 1733, 4to. Anatomische Anmerkung und Beweis aus der Natur des Körpers, &c. *ib.* 1746—1752, 4to. Homo Microcosmus Mundorum optimus, *ib.* 1747, 4to. Aufrichtiger Unterricht für neu Angehende, Aertze und Wundärzte, *ib.* 1769, 1776, 4to. Gesamlete anatomische Wahrnehmungen, *ib.* 1769, 4to. He is also the author of some papers in the Königsberg Intelligenzblatt.

BUETTNER, (Christian William,) a celebrated German naturalist and philologist, born 1716 at Wolfenbuttel. His father was an apothecary, who, having intended him for his own profession, sent him in 1729 to an apothecary at Leipsic, where he remained four years; he afterwards spent, in the same employment, a year at Breslau, another at Frankfort-on-the Oder, and a third at Copenhagen. His early education appears to have been conducted without any system, and to this circumstance much of his wayward course of life is to be ascribed. Having visited the university of Upsal, he went to Dalecarlia, and after penetrating a considerable way into Lapland, he proceeded by Drontheim to Bergen, whence he sailed in 1736 to Edinburgh. In this city he applied himself to the study of the Gaelic language. His botanical acquirements were well known to his countryman, Dillenius, at Oxford, who endeavoured to retain him, in order that he might be his successor in his professorship, but he yielded to the desire of his father, who wished for his return, and passed over to Leyden, where he attended Boerhaave's lectures. At Leyden he contracted a close intimacy with Linnæus, and occupied the same lodging with him, although he never appears to have esteemed his botanical system. Having returned to Wolfenbuttel, he undertook the management of his father's business, which was lucrative; but when he found that it interfered too much with the prosecution of his studies, he abandoned it, and during the next ten years lived in poverty and solitude, devoted to natural history and philology. By analyzing the most ancient languages, and tracing their connecting points, he was led to many interesting views respecting the origin of nations, their migrations and progressive changes. In 1748, on the arrival of George the Second at Göttingen, he visited that city; and the opportunities for study which the library afforded, having caused him to prolong his stay, he obtained in 1755 the degree of doctor in philosophy; three years afterwards he became extraordinary professor, and in 1763 ordinary professor of natural history. During

twenty-five years he delivered his courses of lectures with the utmost regularity, they being the first ever delivered in Germany on natural history, distinctly from botany. He possessed a valuable museum, which in 1773 he gave up to the university, for an annuity; and which with the additions made to it by his celebrated successor Blumenbach, now ranks as one of the first in Europe. Ten years afterwards he sold his library to the Duke of Weimar, who entrusted it to his care in the castle of Jena, where he was accommodated with apartments. Thus Buettner having retired from the duties of his professorship, passed the last eighteen years of his life absorbed in his studies. He died in 1801. He contributed not so much by his writings as by his lectures and private communications, to the formation of those doctrines which were more completely brought before the public by Schloetzer, Gatterer, and Michaelis. He was the first to advance that monosyllabic languages are nearer the origin of languages than polysyllabic; an opinion which was afterwards so ably supported by Adelung. He also framed the first genealogical table of alphabets, constructed on rational principles. Some of his opinions, however, were more remarkable for singularity than probability: for example, that earthquakes are not occasioned by a movement of the earth, but by a vertigo epidemically affecting a great number of persons in a particular district; and again, that Cain was not guilty of murder, inasmuch as no one having as yet died on the earth, he could not foresee the result of his energetic demonstrations, and that his tenderness of disposition was demonstrated by his not sacrificing animals. He lived with extreme frugality, spending all his means on his library, and continuing to do so even when it was no longer his. Next to his books he loved domestic animals, especially cats and monkeys, by which he was constantly surrounded, and he smoked almost perpetually. Although considered even in Germany as a kind of monster of learning, yet owing to the imperfections of his early education, he could never express his ideas satisfactorily to himself in writing, and his works are consequently few, and afford no measure of the reputation which he acquired. They are, Vergleichungstafeln der Schriftarten verschiedener Voelker in den Vergangenen und Gegenwärtigen Zeiten, Gött. 1771; 2d part, 1781. This is unfortunately incomplete. He makes the number of simple modifications of articulated sound to amount to 320. Erklärung eines Japanischen Staatsverzeichniss, Gött. 1773. Beobachtungen über sogenannte Band oder Kettenwürmer, Gött. 1774. Tabula Alphabetorum hodiernorum, Gött. 1774. Süd-Asiatische Thiernamen aus seine Handschriften gesammelt von Eckhard, Gött. 1780.

BUETTNER, (David Sigismund Augustus,) a celebrated physician and botanist, born at Chemnitz, in Saxony, Nov. 28, 1724. He was educated at Berlin, under Stahl, his maternal grandfather. Having attended the lectures of Heister, Haller, and Brendel, he took his degree of M.D. at Göttingen, and then made various botanical excursions in Luneberg, and other places. He studied under Gaubius, at Leyden, for some time, and then returned to Berlin, and engaged in practice. In 1750 he communicated to the Royal Society of London some ingenious observations on polypi, which were afterwards printed by John Ellis, in his work on the Corallines. He visited London and Paris, returned to Berlin, and was appointed to a chair of botany and medicine, and ultimately accepted the professorship of botany at Göttingen, where he died in 1768. Linnæus named a genus of plants (Buttneria) after him, to recognise his services to botanical science. Modest and retiring in his manners and habits, Philip Raling put forth an account of his labours and researches. Büttner published only one perfect work, Enumeratio Plantarum Horti Cunoniani, Amst. 1750, 4to. At the time of his death, he was engaged upon a History of the Algæ, a Flora of Göttingen, and a Description of the rare Plants in the Garden belonging to the University.

BUFFALMACO, (Buonamico,) an Italian painter, born at Florence, in 1262, more celebrated for his facetious conversation, and his bons mots (collected by Boccace and Sacchetti), than for pictures. He received his early instruction in painting from Andrea Tassi. A friend of the name of Bruno consulted him one day, how he might give more expression to his subject; Buffalmaco, who had a turn for drollery, answered him that he had only to make the words come out of the mouths of his figures, by labels, on which they might be written. Bruno, thinking him in earnest, did so, as several German painters did afterwards, improving upon Bruno, by adding answers to the questions, thus making the figures

enter into a kind of conversation. Buffalmaco died in 1340.

BUFFIER, (Claude,) a distinguished writer, born in Poland, in 1661, of a French family, which was settled at Rouen, where he received his earlier education. In 1679 he joined the Jesuits. His first publication gave offence by the freedom of its remarks to the archbishop of Rouen, who denounced it in a pastoral letter. In 1697 Buffier went to Rome, but soon returned to Paris, and put forth several works, which evinced a union of singular sagacity with solidity of judgment. Of these, the principal is entitled, Un Cours des Sciences, sur des Principes nouveaux et simples, pour former le Langage, le Cœur et l'Esprit, Paris, 1732, fol. This collection includes an excellent French grammar upon a new plan, a philosophical and practical treatise upon eloquence, an art of poetry, elements of metaphysics, an inquiry into vulgar prejudices, a treatise of civil society, and an exposition of the proofs of religion, all full of just and original reflections. In this ingenious work Buffier has discovered remarkable metaphysical acumen, and has the merit of anticipating, though he failed to pursue it to its consequences, that system of mental philosophy which resolves all the ultimate principles of belief into the perceptions or suggestions of what is called common sense, a system which has since been adopted and expounded by Oswald, Beattie, and Reid; and, indeed, it is very plain that the last-mentioned writer is indebted to the learned Jesuit for many valuable hints on most of the purely speculative points treated of in his Intellectual Philosophy. Besides his Cours des Sciences, Buffier also wrote, 1. Pratique de la Mémoire Artificielle, Paris, 1715, 4 vols, 12mo. 2. An Introduction to the History of the Sovereign Houses of Europe; an Abridgment of Spanish History; and various devotional pieces. He died at Paris, in 1737.

BUFFON, (George Louis le Clerc, Comte de,) born at Montbard, in Burgundy, on the 7th of September, 1709. The wealth of his father, Benjamin le Clerc, counsellor in the parliament of Dijon, afforded him not only an education conducted on the most liberal plan, but also the privilege of choosing his occupations. It was his father's wish that he should qualify himself for the magistracy; but an acquaintance which he formed at Dijon with the tutor of the young duke of Kingston, who was on the usual continental tour, appears to have developed in him the love of science and of literature, which was to become his ruling passion. With him and the duke he travelled through France and Italy, and accompanied them to England. The death of his mother, whom he lost during his travels, having put him into possession of nearly 12,000*l.* per annum, he appears to have indulged in the dissipations so frequent amongst young men of fortune; and shortly after his return to France, having quarrelled with an English gentleman, at Angers, a duel ensued, in which he wounded his adversary. When about twenty-five years of age, he commenced that course of life which led to his future celebrity. At Montbard, he had a pavilion placed in a garden, about a furlong from his house; and the only furniture contained in it, was a large wooden secretary, and an arm chair. The entrance was by green folding doors, the walls were painted green, and the interior had the appearance of a church, on account of the elevation of the roof. Within this was another cabinet, where he resided the greater part of the year, on account of the coldness of the other apartment, and in which he composed the greater number of his works. It was a square building, situated on the side of a terrace, and ornamented with zoological drawings. After the publication of his great work, it was called by prince Henry of Prussia the cradle of natural history; and Rousseau, on visiting it, is said to have fallen on his knees, and kissed the threshold. He rose with the sun; after having dressed, he dictated letters, and regulated his domestic affairs; he then retired to his studies at the pavilion. His breakfast, which consisted of a piece of bread, and two glasses of wine, was brought to the pavilion, and he then usually took an hour's rest. When he had written two hours after breakfast, he returned to the house. At dinner he spent a considerable portion of time. His style of conversation was simple and careless, but sometimes eloquent; although engaging in all the trifling subjects occurring at table. After dinner, he slept an hour in his room, took a solitary walk, and during the rest of the evening, he either amused himself in conversation, or sat at his desk examining the papers which were submitted to his judgment. He retired to rest at nine o'clock. The time devoted to his studies was variable—sometimes amounting to fourteen hours in the

twenty-four, but usually regulated in the manner just described. The elegance of his style was not attained without great labour and perseverance. Like Newton, he was accustomed to say that genius consisted only in a greater faculty of patience. The arrangement of a single sentence has often occupied him an entire morning. He frequently read his own productions aloud, in order to satisfy himself as to the harmony of the style, and their general effect. It is asserted, that the manuscript of the Epochs of Nature was written out eleven times; and eighteen times, according to another authority. (Essai sur Dijon.)

The first of his works was a translation into French of Hale's Vegetable Statics, and of Newton's Fluxions. The Academy of Sciences having elected him into their body, in 1733, he presented them with the following papers, published in their Memoirs, viz.—Observations on the different Effects produced on Vegetables by the severe Frosts of Winter, and the slight Frosts of Spring, 1737. An easy Means of increasing the Solidity, Strength, and Durability of Wood. On the Preservation and Restoration of Forests. Experiments on the Strength of Timber, 1740, and 1741. On Arithmetical Series, 1741. On the Cultivation of Forests, 1742. On Accidental Colours, 1743. On the Cause of Squinting. This very ingenious essay tends to prove that squinting is caused by inequality of power, or slight difference of focal length of the eyes, causing indistinctness when both are used; and, consequently, the most imperfect eye is turned aside, and in that direction where it meets fewest objects, *i. e.* towards the nose. The mode of cure proposed, is to close the best eye, and use the weak eye, exclusively, for a time. Reflections on the Law of Attraction, 1745. Discovery of Vesiculæ Seminales in Viviparous Females, 1748. Invention of Burning Mirrors, to act at a distance, 1747, and 1748. This communication excited great interest. It had been the opinion of Descartes, and others, that the account of the burning of the Roman galleys at Syracuse by means of the sun's rays directed on them by Archimedes, was to be classed amongst the many incredible statements to be found in Livy. Buffon, however, undertook a series of experiments, to ascertain if it was possible. He connected, by frame-work, 168 pieces of plain silvered glass, six inches by eight. Between each was an interval of four lines. These intervals afforded the operator a view of the object against which the machine was to be directed; and all the pieces were under command by means of an apparatus of screws and springs. On the 23d of March, a plank of beech, which had been covered with tar, was set on fire at the distance of 66 feet, only 40 mirrors being brought to bear upon it. On the same day, 98 mirrors, under some disadvantageous circumstances, ignited a tarred and sulphured plank, at the distance of 126 feet. On the 3d of April, at 4 o'clock P.M., a board, covered with small pieces of wool, was placed at a distance of 138 feet, and the rays from 112 mirrors slightly inflamed it. The next day, at 11 o'clock A.M. 154 mirrors caused a tarred plank, fixed at a distance of 150 feet, to smoke densely in two minutes; but just when it was expected to burst into flame, the sun was obscured. At 3 o'clock on the 5th of the same month, 154 mirrors fired small sulphured chips of deal mingled with charcoal, at the distance of 250 feet, when the day was not bright; a few seconds were sufficient to produce ignition when the sun shone powerfully. An unclouded and clear sun, soon after midday of the 10th of April, inflamed very suddenly a tarred fir plank, the distance being 150 feet, and the number of mirrors brought into action being 128; at half-past 2 on the same day, a beech plank, partially sulphured, and covered in other parts with small pieces of wool, was inflamed so suddenly and strongly, that it became necessary to plunge it into water for the purpose of quenching the fire; 148 mirrors performed this at a distance of 150 feet. On the 11th of April, some small combustibles were ignited by 12 mirrors, at 20 feet; a small pewter flask, 6lbs. in weight, was melted by 45 mirrors, at the same distance; and some thin pieces of silver and iron were brought to a red heat by 17. He afterwards formed some spherical burning mirrors in one piece, and presented one of them, having a diameter of 46 inches, to the king of France.

His appointment to the important office of intendant of the Jardin du Roi, was the circumstance which led to the execution of his great work on natural history. His friend Dufay had already introduced great improvements into that establishment, and, on his death-bed, mentioned Buffon as the man best suited to follow them up. He was no sooner appointed, than he engaged in the constant labour of increas-

ing and illustrating the various collections. He is known to have planted the two avenues of lime-trees terminating towards the extremity of the nursery, and marking the limits of the garden at that period. The task of arranging the productions of nature, suggested the necessity of describing them; and his ardent mind, not content with description, however accurate or eloquent, soon engaged in forming theories of the formation of the earth, and of animated beings which, although now only considered as flights of fancy, yet dazzled the literary world at their first appearance, so as to gain admiration, even when assent was withheld. The first fifteen volumes (1749—1767) of the Natural History contain the history of man, and of quadrupeds. Seven others (1774—1789) continue the quadrupeds. The history of birds is in 9 volumes, (1770—1783); that of minerals in 5. This first edition, proceeding from the Imprimerie Royale, is held in the highest estimation on account of the singular beauty of the engravings, and the appropriate accompaniments, illustrating the mode of life and native country of each animal. He was not only fortunate in his selection of artists, but availed himself of the assistance of Daubenton, Lacepede, and many other most eminent naturalists, and comparative anatomists of the time. His system of generation from organic molecules is refuted by the experiments of Haller and Spallanzani; but his account of the physical and moral development of man is no less eloquent than accurate, when viewed according to the principles laid down by Mr. Locke. But the part of his work in which, according to Cuvier, his merit is most incontestable, is the history of quadrupeds. He was the first who adopted the plan of describing each species in detail, and distinct from all others. The want of this distinctness in previous authors, places his merit in the strongest light, and appears to have caused him to entertain feelings of contempt towards the mere systematic naturalists of the school of Linnæus—which, indeed, he has expressed in no measured language. His mineralogy is not only disfigured by hypotheses utterly inadmissible; but owing to the then imperfect state of chemical science, is now valueless. His style has been compared to that of Bossuet; and, although professing to dislike poetry, which he said enslaved both the writer and the language, yet we have seen with what care he composed and rehearsed his writings; and many of his passages are so brilliant and harmonious, that they seem to approach blank verse. His descriptions, although lofty, are yet graphic, and sometimes minute; and his vanity was often gratified by the applause they excited. He used to entertain his visitors by reading to them favourite passages out of his works, such as the description of the deserts of Arabia, in his account of the camel, and his pages on the swan. It is related that prince Henry of Prussia, on hearing him read the latter article, when on a visit at Montbard, was so much delighted, that he presented him with a service of Dresden porcelain, on which swans were enamelled in almost every attitude. He appears to have possessed a kind and benevolent disposition. It is related, that a young professor from a neighbouring college, having come on a borrowed horse to visit him at Montbard, was greatly distressed by the death of the horse, which reduced him to the necessity of walking back. He was not only accommodated by Buffon's carriage, but, on his arrival at home, found that a horse had been sent to the person who had lent one to him. His wife, mademoiselle de Saint Belin, whom he married in 1762, was of a good family of Burgundy. Her beauty and talents are said to have been of a high order, and they alone determined his choice, as she had no fortune. He possessed in her a companion who took the deepest interest in all his pursuits, and in the honours which were showered upon him. He was of a noble countenance and commanding figure, as may even now be inferred from his statue at the Jardin des Plantes, erected in his life-time, with this inscription, "Majestati Naturæ par Ingenium." Conformably with the custom of men of rank of that period, he bestowed much care on his toilet. His head was submitted to the *friseur* often twice, and sometimes three times in the day; and at Montbard he is described as exhibiting himself to the assembled peasantry, clad in the richest dress, and surrounded by his household, after church every Sunday. His life was divided between the Jardin des Plantes and Montbard, where the estate was erected into a county, in his favour. He avoided entering into any political or literary controversy, and his days passed on in complete tranquillity, till about his 73d year, when he became seriously affected with stone. Although he suffered great torture, (having, as

was afterwards found, 57 calculi in his bladder,) yet he would never submit to an operation. His chief consolation was found in his habit of study. When asked how he had found time to do so much, his reply was, "Have I not spent fifty years at my desk?" He died at Paris, on the 16th of April, 1788, in the eighty-first year of his age. His last words, addressed to his son, were said to have been, "Quit not the path of honour and virtue, it is the only way to attain happiness." Although his works afford grounds for the charge of infidelity made against him, yet, it is said, that when the Sorbonne took notice of some passages in them, he succeeded in explaining them to their satisfaction. But the interests of religion and morality call upon every friend to both, to denounce, in the strongest terms, Buffon's gross licentiousness of conduct, as well as his avowed hostility to the christian faith. His funeral was conducted on a magnificent scale. It was said, that above 20,000 people were collected in the streets to see it pass. The body was embalmed, and placed in the same vault with that of his wife, at Montbard. When Buffon was building the vault, he directed it to be constructed in the most permanent manner, assigning as his reason, that he should be longer in it than in any other place. In this particular, however, he was mistaken. During the phrenzy of the Revolution, his remains were torn up; the coffin was plundered on account of the value of the lead; and when a complaint of the outrage was forwarded to the Committee of Public Instruction, and a proposition made that he should have a place in the Pantheon, the reply was, that the temple would be profaned by the presence of an aristocrat. His only son, a colonel of cavalry, a man of considerable abilities, was condemned by the Revolutionary tribunal, and suffered death by the guillotine, only fifteen days before the downfal of Robespierre.

BUGENHAGIUS, or BUGENHAGEN, (John,) one of the German reformers, surnamed, from his native country, Pomeranus, was born of respectable parents, at Wollin, in Pomerania, June 24, 1485. He was sent early to the university of Grypswald, where he devoted himself so assiduously to his classical studies, that, at the age of twenty, he was appointed teacher of the school at Treptow, which he raised to a very high degree of reputation. The first impression he appears to have received of the necessity of a reformation, was from a tract of Erasmus: this induced him to look with more attention into the Sacred Volume, and he proceeded to instruct others by lecturing in his school on the Psalms, St. Matthew's Gospel, and the Epistles to Timothy, together with the Apostles' Creed, and the Ten Commandments. As a preacher he likewise became very popular, chiefly on account of his learning, in which he exceeded most of his contemporaries. His knowledge of history and antiquities recommended him to prince Bogislaus, who engaged him to write a History of Pomerania, and with this view furnished him with money, books, and records. This work he completed in two years, but it was long unpublished, the prince reserving it in manuscript, for the use of himself and his court. It was at length published at Greifswald, in 1728, in 4to, by J. H. Balthazar, with the author's life prefixed. Bugenhagius was still, however, attached to the religious principles in which he had been brought up; but in 1521, a change began to take place. In that year Luther's treatise on the Babylonish captivity was published. At his first perusal of this, he declared the author to be "the most pestilent heretic that ever infested the church of Christ;" but after a more attentive perusal, he candidly recanted this unfavourable opinion in the following terms, "The whole world is blind, walking in Cimmerian darkness; this man alone sees the truth." It is probable that he had communicated this discovery to his brethren, for we find that the abbot, two aged pastors of the church, and some other of the friars, began to be convinced of the errors of popery about the same time. Bugenhagius now avowed the principles of the reformation so openly, that the bishop denounced him, and he found it necessary to leave Treptow; and, being desirous of an interview with Luther, urged by Peter Suavenius, he went to Wittemberg, where he was chosen pastor of the reformed church. Here he constantly taught the doctrines of the reformation, both by preaching and writing, for six-and-thirty years. He always opposed the violent and seditious practices of Carlostadt, and lived on the most friendly terms with Luther and Melancthon. At first he thought Luther had been too violent in his answer to Henry VIII. of England; but he afterwards altered his opinion, and declared that the great reformer had treated that monarch with too much lenity.

In 1522, Bugenhagius was invited to

Hamburgh, to draw up certain doctrinal articles, the mode of church government, &c., and he also erected a school in the monastery of St. John. In 1530 he performed the same services for the reformed church of Lubeck. In 1537 he was solicited by Christian, king of Denmark, at whose coronation he officiated, to assist him in promoting the reformation, and erecting schools in his dominions. All this he appears to have performed on an extensive scale, for his biographers inform us that besides new modelling the church of Denmark, and substituting superintendents for bishops, he appointed ministers in the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway, to the number of twenty-four thousand. He assisted likewise, in 1542, in the advancement of the reformation in the dukedom of Brunswick, and other places. At length, after a life devoted to these objects, he died April 20, 1558. He wrote a Commentary on the Psalms; Annotations on St. Paul's Epistles; a Harmony of the Gospels, &c. He also assisted Luther in translating the Bible into German; and used to keep the day on which it was finished as a festival, calling it the "Feast of the Translation."

BUGGE, (Chevalier Thomas,) an eminent Danish astronomer, born in 1741. Early in life he was appointed to make a trigonometrical survey of the island of Zealand; an undertaking in which he greatly distinguished himself. In 1761 he was sent to Drontheim to observe the transit of Venus, at the same time that Maupertius was sent by the French government to Lapland for that purpose. In 1780 he assisted in the remodelling of the Royal Observatory at Copenhagen; and after the Revolution in France, he went thither to share in the deliberations of the French philosophers relative to the adoption of a new system of weights and measures. Of this journey he published an account in 1800, in which he has given much circumstantial information respecting the then condition of the arts and sciences in France. This work has been translated into English, and published in one volume 12mo. Bugge was a member of several scientific societies, and his best known publication is a treatise on mathematics. He died in 1815.

BUGIARDINI, (Giuliano,) a Florentine painter, born in 1481. He received instruction at first from a sculptor named Buteldo, but afterwards had the advantage of studying under Michael Angelo Buonarotti. He is said to have excelled in portraits, but is not a correct draughtsman. He died at Florence in 1556.

BUGLIO, (Louis,) a Jesuit missionary, born at Palermo, in 1606. He studied at the college of that order at Rome, and in 1634 he was appointed to proceed to the East Indies in the capacity of a missionary. He afterwards directed his course to China, and arrived at Macao in 1637, just at the time when the political condition of the country was unsettled by the introduction of the Tartar dynasty. He continued, notwithstanding much discouragement, to labour in that field for forty-five years, and acquired a remarkable facility both in speaking and writing the language. He died at Pekin, in 1682, and left several devotional works in Chinese.

BUGNYON, or BUGNONIUS, (Phibert,) a French lawyer, born at Maçon, towards the beginning of the sixteenth century. Of his publications, the best known is his Legum Abrogatarum in Curiis Regni Franciæ Tractatus, Lyons, 1564, 8vo; and Brussels, 1702, fol. He died in 1590.

BUHLE, (John Theophilus,) born at Brunswick, September 29, 1763, was the son of a physician attached to the ducal court, and who cleverly united the tongue of his son, when it had been accidentally cut by a fall nearly in two. At an early age the boy was placed under Eschenberg; and such was his love of learning, that he used to read fifteen hours a day; and when only eighteen years old, gave a course of lectures on the history and literature of philosophy. By the advice of Heyne, he wrote for, and obtained, at the age of twenty, an academical prize, at Göttingen; by which he gained such credit as to be appointed the teacher of Greek and Latin to the young English princes then pursuing their studies at Brunswick. In 1787, he was elected a professor extraordinary at Göttingen, and reckoned rather amongst the most solid, than the most brilliant, of the learned men of Germany. On the breaking out of the French Revolution, the effect of which soon extended itself to Hanover, Buhle was deprived of his professorship; and after refusing a similar office in Austria, retired to Moscow, where he was appointed a councillor of state, with a salary of 2000 rubles, having, previous to his quitting Germany, been divorced from his wife, whom he had not long married. Thrown into the vortex of Russian dissipation, from which even his situation of inspector-general of all the schools of the country could not

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protect him, he ceased to labour as he had done in his youth; and contented himself with writing articles, translated into Russian, for some periodicals of Moscow. After the death of his patron Mouravief, he was appointed librarian to the grand duchess Catherine, the wife of the prince of Holstein-Oldenburgh; and through the recommendation of his sister, the emperor Alexander invited Buhle to Iver, to superintend the financial operations requisite to restore the paper of Russia from its state of depression; an appointment to which was attached a salary of 7000 rubles, with other advantages. Scarcely, however, had he returned with the emperor to St. Petersburgh, when hostilities broke out between the Russians and French; when, in consequence of the occupation of Moscow by the enemy, Buhle retired with the grand duchess to Jaroslaw, where he drew up a parallel between the taking of Moscow by the French, and of Rome by the Gauls, by which it was thought that Napoleon was not a little annoyed. After suffering from the severity of the winter, that nearly destroyed the army of the invaders, and during which the husband of the grand duchess fell a sacrifice to the epidemic which prevailed at Iver, Buhle followed in the suite of his patroness to St. Petersburgh, and shortly afterwards returned to his native town; there, on the re-establishment of the Caroline college, he obtained the chair of a professor, but fell into a state of melancholy, which was terminated by his death in Aug. 1821. As a scholar, he is best known by his edition of Aratus, in 2 vols, 8vo, Lips. 1792; and by his incomplete edition of Aristotle, printed at Bipont and Strasburg, 1792—1800, of which the first volume is chiefly valuable for an account of all the Greek and Latin commentators on the Stagirite, whose metaphysics, however, he gave up for those of Kant; while his fanciful notions on the state of the soul after death, are detailed in a volume he wrote shortly after the decease of his sister, who had shared in all his joys and sorrows, and whose loss he never ceased to feel, and whom he soon followed to the grave. Of his other works, a full account is given in the Biog. Univ., amongst which, the most worthy of mention is his Vernacular History of Modern Philosophy, translated into French by Jourdan, 6 vols, 8vo, Par. 1816, and of which an elaborate review, attributed to Cousin, is to be found in Les Archives Philosophiques, &c., Par., 1816-9. After his return from Russia, he wrote various articles in different German periodicals, on subjects connected with the literature (Sclavonic,) and intended to complete his edition of Aristotle; but his time was unfortunately occupied by his appointment to the censorship; and still more unfortunately, his feelings were soured by finding he had converted old friends into foes by the conscientious discharge of a painful duty.

BUIL, or BUEIL, a Benedictine monk, who was sent by the pope to America, on its first discovery, and accompanied Columbus on his second voyage thither. He is less distinguished for his apostolical zeal in propagating the faith than for his quarrels with the great navigator, against whom he loudly complained to their common sovereign. An account of his voyage and travels was printed in 1621, in fol. by Philoponus, a monk of the same order.

BUISSON, (Matthew Francis Regis,) a French physiologist, and cousin and pupil of the celebrated Bichât, was born at Lyons, in 1776. He was an excellent anatomist and physiologist, and highly esteemed for his talents and his virtues; but he, unfortunately, connected with his researches a blind devotion to Roman Catholic dogmas, and frequently indulged this disposition to a most ridiculous extent. He died at the early age of twenty-eight, having only published an ingenious thesis, which he defended before the faculty of medicine of Paris, entitled—De la Division la plus Naturelle des Phénomènes Physiologiques considérés dans l'Homme, Paris, 1802, 8vo. He assisted Bichât in his Anatomie Descriptive, composing a part of the 3d vol., and the whole of the 4th; to which he added, an account of the celebrated physiologist. Some papers by Buisson, were published in the Bibliothèque Médicale, after his premature death, by which it would appear that he had contemplated an entire system of physiology.

BUISTER, (Philip,) a sculptor, born at Brussels in 1598. For half of his life he remained in his native country, where his talents were usefully employed; he then settled in Paris, and executed for the park at Versailles a group of two Satyrs, a Flora, and several other works. His best production is the tomb of cardinal Rochefoucauld, grand almoner, placed, at first, in the chapel of St. Geneviève, at Paris; but now in the museum of French monuments.

BUKENTOP, (Henry de,) a popish controversial writer, and professor of theo-

logy at the University of Louvain, where he died in 1716. Of his numerous publications the most remarkable is, Lux de Luce, Lib. III. 4to. In the first book he treats of the antiquity of the Vulgate; in the second, he sets forth the various readings; and in the third, he compares the edition of Sixtus V. with that of Clement VIII., points out where they differ from each other, and shows that Plantins' edition, 1583, commonly regarded as the standard, varies in many places from that of the Vatican.

BULAVIN, a chief of the Don Cossacks, and the ringleader in a revolt against the Russian power, which broke out in 1708. The insurgents at first gained some successes, and prince Dolgoruki, the Russian governor, whose severities had occasioned the outbreak, was surprised and slain; but Bulavin was repulsed, with loss, in an attempt to make himself master of the fortress of Azoph, and was shortly afterwards defeated and killed by the Russians. Twenty thousand of his followers are said to have died either in battle or on the gibbet, and many others fled into Tartary. (Lesur. Hist. des Cosaques. Scherer.)

BULGAIRN, (Thaddæus Wenediktowitsch,) a distinguished Polish writer, and remarkable for the spirit of his writings in the Russian language. His sketches in Spain have been very popular. He was likewise the editor of a work published at Petersburg, entitled, The Northern Archives, which contains useful materials for Russian history, and important extracts from the most recent travels both of Russians and of foreigners. The most recent productions of this writer are the following romances:—1. Iwan Wuishigin, of which the whole of the first impression (2,400 copies) was sold off in the space of a week. Herr Oldekop has given us a German translation of it. 2. Dimitig Samoswaney, or, the False Demetrius, Petersburg, 1830, 4 vols. 8vo. 3. Peter Iwanowitsch, a picture of Russian character, as a continuation of his Iwan Wischyghin, or Russian Gil Blas; translated into German by F. Stork, Leipsic, 1834, 3 vols, 8vo.

BULGARINI, (Bulgarino,) a nobleman and most eminent lawyer, born at Sienna, in 1441, and died in 1497. After having filled the highest offices at home, he was, in 1480, sent as ambassador to Florence, then to Venice, then to Milan, and in 1495 to the emperor Maximilian, from whom he received several important privileges. He left learned works upon several titles of the Digest, Code, and Novellæ, which are highly esteemed.

BULGARINI, (Belisario,) an eminent scholar, of the same noble family, was born at Sienna, in 1539. His knowledge in literature and science seems to have been extensive. He had studied and made great proficiency in philosophy, and according to the custom of the times, in divinity and physic, and was well skilled in the classical languages, as well as in the French and the Spanish, in all of which he wrote some poetical compositions. He founded in his house the Academy of the Accesi, and was a member of that of the Tuttonati, under the name of Aperto, and also of the Venetian. He was often employed in all the public and private affairs of his countrymen, and it seems rather difficult to conceive how he could find time to acquire so much and various knowledge. He died very old, about the year 1620. He made himself conspicuous by the controversy which he had with Mazzon, that lasted during his life; and he wrote a good many treatises to prove that the Comedia of Dante is not a true and real poem—a useless task. He also wrote several poems, which have been published in different collections, and many comedies, some of which have been published.

BULKLEY, (Peter,) an English divine, was born at Woodhill, in Bedfordshire, January 31, 1583, and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He had an estate left to him by his father, Dr. Edward Bulkley, whom he succeeded in the living of Woodhill. Here he remained for twenty-one years, until he was silenced for nonconformity by archbishop Laud. On this he converted his estate into money, and went to New England in 1635, and carrying with him some planters, they settled in the year following at a place which they called Concord. He died there in 1659. He wrote, The Gospel Covenant opened, London, 1646, 4to; and some Latin poems, which were published in Mather's History of New England.

BULKLEY, (Charles,) a protestant dissenting minister, born in London, in 1719. His mother was the daughter, by a second wife, of the celebrated Matthew Henry. He was educated first at Chester, from whence he went to Dr. Doddridge's academy at Northampton, in 1736. He first settled at Welford, in Northamptonshire, whence he removed to London, but quitted the presbyterians, was baptized by immersion, and joined the general

baptists. He preached afterwards at Colchester; and in 1743, he was chosen minister of a meeting in White's-alley, Moorfields. In 1745 this congregation removed to Barbican, and in 1780 to Worship-street, Shoreditch, where it remained until his death, April 15, 1797. Besides other works, he published, 1. Discourses on the Parables. 2. Notes on Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophical Writings. 3. Catechetical Exercises.

BULL, (Dr. John,) an eminent musician, born in Somersetshire, about 1563. His musical instructor was William Blitherman, organist of the Chapel Royal to queen Elizabeth, a celebrated professor of that time. Bull, on the death of his master, in 1591, was appointed his successor in the queen's chapel; and in 1596 he was appointed the first music professor to Gresham college, and the necessity of lecturing in Latin was dispensed with in his favour, as appears by the following ordinance of the executors of Sir Thomas Gresham, bearing date 1597: "The solemn music lecture to be read twice every week in manner following, viz. the theoretique part for one half hour or thereabouts, and the practique by concert of voice or instruments, for the rest of the hour: whereof the first lecture *should* be in the Latin tongue, and second in English. But because at this time Mr. Dr. Bull, who is recommended to the place by the queen's most excellent majesty, being not able to speak Latin, his lectures are permitted to be altogether in English, so long as he shall continue to be music lecturer there." His first lecture was printed under this title: The Oration of Maister John Bull, Doctor of Musicke, and one of the Gentlemen of her Majesty's Royal Chapell, as he pronounced the same before divers worshipful persons, the aldermen and commoners of the citie of London, with a great multitude of other people, the 6th day of October, 1597, in the new erected colledge of Sir Thomas Gresham, knt., deceased, made in the commendation of the founder and the excellent science of musicke. Imprinted at London, by Thomas Este. In the year 1601 he went abroad for the recovery of his health. He travelled incognito into France and Germany. Wood relates that at St Omer's he added to a piece in forty parts, forty more parts, in a few hours. The improbability, and, indeed, impossibility, of the story, sufficiently attests his great reputation in the science of music. After the death of queen Elizabeth, he was appointed organist to James the First; and in Stow's account of the dinner given to his majesty and prince Henry, on July 16th, 1607, it is related that "Mr. Doctor Bull, who was free of that company, being in a citizen's gowne, cappe, and hood, played most excellent melody upon a small payre of organs, placed there for that purpose onley." Upon this occasion he performed, amongst other things, a kind of voluntary, which he named God save the Kinge, and which has been erroneously brought forward as being the present national anthem. Bull's composition was, however, in fact a "ground" consisting of four notes, with twenty-six different bases set to it, and has been reprinted by Dr. Kitchener, in his Loyal and National Songs of England. In 1613 he visited the Low Countries, and entered into the service of the archduke. The reason for his quitting England, according to Dr. Ward, was the want of encouragement; for, notwithstanding the love which queen Elizabeth bore to music, yet the professors of the art were often under the necessity of dedicating their works to one another, for want of patrons. Besides the professorship at Gresham college, his only valuable appointment appears to have been his place in the Chapel Royal, and a similar one in the service of prince Henry, for each of which he had forty pounds per annum; and at this time there was no other means of acquiring money open to musicians, as we find Boswell (Works of Armorie, 1572,) exclaiming, "If it were not for the queen's majesty that did favour that excellent science, singing men and choristers might go a begging together with their master, the player on the organs." He settled finally at Lubeck, at which place many of his compositions, in the list published by Dr. Ward, are dated, one of them so late as 1622, the supposed year of his decease. A picture of him is yet remaining in the music school at Oxford; it is painted on a board, and represents him in the habit of a bachelor in music. On the left side of the head are the words, *An. ætatis suæ* 26, 1589; and on the right side an hour-glass, upon which is placed a human skull, with a bone across the mouth. Round the four sides of the frame is written the following distich:—

"The bull by force in field doth raigne,
But Bull by skill good will doth gayne."

There were in 1740 more than two hundred of Dr. Bull's compositions, vocal

and instrumental, in the collection of Dr. Pepush; the chief part of them were pieces for the organ or virginal. He was highly skilled in canon, and there are many specimens of his canons *recte et retro*, and *per arsin et thesin*, in triangular and other forms, which are more remarkable for ingenuity and study than for true musical genius. His pieces which have been republished, are dry and monotonous, and so deficient in variety of movement and modulation, that it is difficult to conceive how they could ever have been heard with pleasure, or even satisfaction. (Burney. Hawkins. Ward's. Lives of Professors of Gresham College. Wood, Athen. Oxon. Harmonicon.)

BULL, (George,) bishop of St. David's, was born at Wells, in Somersetshire, the 25th March, 1634. His father died when he was only four years old, and left him under the care of guardians, with an estate of 200*l.* per annum. He was put to the grammar-school at Wells, and afterwards removed to Tiverton. He entered a commoner at Exeter college, Oxford, in 1648, under the tuition of Mr. Ackland. Here he at first greatly misspent his time, but afterwards gained the reputation of a clever controversialist. In January, 1649, he retired from the university, along with his tutor, rather than take the oaths to the Commonwealth, and lived at North-Cadbury, in Somersetshire, till he was nineteen. Here one of his sisters succeeded in weaning his mind from frivolous pursuits, and induced him to apply diligently to his studies. He then placed himself for two years under the care of the Rev. William Thomas, rector of Ubley. He began soon after to study the works of Hooker, Hammond, Taylor, and other great masters of English theology. At the age of twenty-one, he applied to Dr. Skinner, the ejected bishop of Oxford, by whom he was ordained deacon and priest on the same day; but he did not receive his letters of orders till after the Restoration.

He accepted the living of St. George's, near Bristol, worth only 30*l.* per annum, which, being so small, had escaped sequestration by the revolutionary government. By his exemplary life, and great charity, he gained the affections of his parishioners, and was happily instrumental in reforming his parish, which was full of sectarians. A quaker came one Sunday into his church, during divine service, and cried out, "George, come down, thou art a false prophet, and an hireling." The indignant congregation seized the quaker, and handled him so roughly, that Mr. Bull was obliged to come down to protect him from their fury. Cromwell tyrannically prohibited the use of the liturgy, but Mr. Bull framed all his prayers out of it, after the example of bishop Sanderson; and those who railed at the liturgy as a *lifeless form*, admired Mr. Bull as one *who prayed by the Spirit!* A special instance of this delusion occurred once at the baptism of the child of a dissenter. Mr. Bull had committed the whole of the baptismal office to memory, which on this occasion he repeated with great gravity, devotion, and fluency, to the delight and admiration of the whole company. After the ceremony, the father of the child returned Mr. Bull many thanks, and praised *extempore* prayers, intimating how much greater edification might be derived from them than from set forms; upon which Mr. Bull showed him the office which he had used in the prayer-book, which, with other arguments, so convinced the good man, and his whole family, that, from that time, they became constant attendants on the service of the church. On the 20th of May, 1658, Mr. Bull married Miss Bridget Gregory, daughter of the minister of Cirencester; and the same year he was presented to the living of Suddington St. Mary, near that town. In 1659, his house was chosen as the rendezvous of some gentlemen who were engaged in a design for the restoration of the king. After that event, he was presented by the chancellor Clarendon to the adjacent vicarage of Suddington St. Peter. Here he confirmed two ladies of quality in the Anglican communion, whose principles had been unsettled by the arts of some crafty Jesuits. Mr. Nelson regrets the loss of the paper which he drew up for their instruction; but it was afterwards found, and has been since published at Oxford, under the title of a Vindication of the Church of England. In 1669, he published his Apostolical Harmony, with a view to the peace of the church on the subject of justification. In 1675, he published his Examen Censuræ, and Apologia pro Harmonia, in reply to Mr. Gataker, and Dr. Tully. In 1678, he was made a prebendary of the church of Gloucester; and in 1680 he published his Defence of the Nicene Faith, which was received with universal applause, both at home and abroad. In 1685, he was presented to the rectory of Avening, in Gloucestershire; and the following year, archbishop

Sancroft promoted him to the archdeaconry of Llandaff. In consideration of his eminent services to the church, the university of Oxford conferred on him the honour of D.D.; although he had never taken any other academical degree, and without the payment of the usual fee. He preached very warmly against the errors of popery during the reign of king James; and after the Revolution, he was put into the commission of the peace. In 1694, he published his Judicium Ecclesiæ Catholicæ, in defence of the anathema decreed by the first council of Nice, for which he received the thanks of the Gallican church assembled in convocation at St. Germains. His last treatise was Primitive Apostolic Tradition, against Daniel Zuricher, a Prussian. In 1703, the learned Dr. Grabe collected all his separate works, and published them in one folio volume, with many annotations, and a learned preface.

In his 71st year, queen Anne proposed to elevate him to the see of St. David's, which he at first declined, but at last yielded to the entreaties of the other bishops; and he was consecrated in Lambeth chapel, the 29th of April, 1705. Bishop Bull took his seat in the House of Lords during the discussion of the Union with Scotland, and seconded a motion for the insertion of a clause in opposition to one in the Scottish act, declaratory of the excellence of the church of England:—"For, my lords, whoever is skilled in primitive antiquity, must allow it for a certain and evident truth, that the church of England is, in her doctrine, discipline, and worship, most agreeable to primitive and apostolical truth." When he first visited his diocese, he was received with the greatest respect, both by the clergy and gentry; and he ever after resided constantly in it, discharging all the episcopal functions. His health was greatly impaired by intense study. On the 27th of September, 1709, he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, which brought on a spitting of blood. In February, 1710, an inward ulcer afflicted him, which occasioned his death, on the 17th of the same month; and he was buried at Brecknock. Out of eleven children, two only survived him. In stature, he was rather tall, and till broken by sedentary habits, and close study, his constitution was robust. The pious Mr. Nelson published his English sermons, in 3 vols, in 1713, with a Life, which occupied a fourth. (Athen. Oxon. Biog. Brit.)

BULLANT, (Jean,) a French architect, who flourished during the latter half of the sixteenth cenutry,. and greatly contributed to the restoration of Roman architecture. To those who have deeply studied architecture, and have seen the master-pieces of foreign countries, it must appear extraordinary that our forefathers should have ever abandoned the mediæval style of our own country; for associated as it must have been with the highest feelings, and connected intimately with the sacred traditions of the brightest period of our national history, nothing surely could have broken the chain of such associations, except a satiety of old impressions, a diseased appetite for novelty, or a desire, which sprung from the effort of the master-minds of the period to relieve themselves from the religious thraldom of the Roman priesthood, to disconnect their feelings from every object that might revive the influence of their recent faith. The last works of the Gothic architects abound in all the elements of high art. The earliest productions of our revivalists, however they may now and then seize a happy proportion or a striking contrast in the masses, are generally vulgar and coarse in the details. Our forefathers were content with the clumsy details of Hatfield and Holland House, while a San Gallo was erecting a Farnese Palace at Rome, and a Bullant was creating at the Chateau d'Ecouen some of the most graceful and happy features of the *renaissance* of France. The Italian had immediately under his eye the splendid productions of the best periods of Roman art, and the munificence of royalty or the generosity of the nobles sent to the country of the fine arts the rising talent of France to study those master-pieces of ancient genius. But we were content with base imitations at second-hand, and satisfied with the chance productions of an inferior class of handicraft-men, the Batty Langleys of the sixteenth century.

Jean Bullant appears to have well studied his art; for all that he did has outlived, in the estimation of the well-informed, every change in the taste or fashion of succeeding periods. He was architect to considerable portions of the palace of the Tuileries, and executed for Henry II. the Hôtel Soissons, of which nothing now remains but the curious column, which he is supposed to have built for Catherine de Medicis, as an astronomical tower, and which is let into the more recent constructions of the

modern Halle-au-bled. But an earlier work than either of them was the Chateau d'Ecouen, which he must have erected for the constable of Montmorency, some time between 1540 and 1547, the period that that distinguished warrior was in disgrace with Francis the First. This mansion, which, with its accessories of ramps, terraces, and fosses, has the character of a castle, is situate upon a hill, overhanging the village of Ecouen. It consists of four buildings, surrounding a quadrilateral court, at the angles of which are four pavilions, rising one story above the general level of the roofs. There are some striking contrasts resulting from a curious mixture of Gothic and Roman features in the architecture; but the decoration throughout is of the latter style, and the orders are freely applied as pilasters or isolated columns, with all the regular parts conceived with taste, profiled with great purity of outline, and enriched with the most elegant refinement. Monsieur de Chambrai, with less partiality than good judgment, has alluded to the Chateau d'Ecouen as containing some of the most regular examples of the three orders. (Chambrai, Parallèle des Ordres. Quatremère de Quincy, Vies et Ouvrages de plus célèbres Architectes.)

BULLART, (Isaac,) a Dutch biographer, born at Rotterdam, but educated in Bourdeaux. He afterwards settled at Brussels, where he died in 1672. He is the author of an elaborate posthumous publication, upon which he spent upwards of thirty years, entitled, Académie des Sciences et des Arts, contenant les Vies et les Eloges historiques des Hommes illustres de diverses Nations. This highly interesting work is embellished with upwards of two hundred portraits, engraved in a masterly style by Larmessin and Boulonnois, and was published in 2 vols, folio, at Paris, in 1682; at Amsterdam, in the same year, and at Brussels, in 1695.

BULLEN. See BOLEYNE.

BULLER, (Sir Francis, Bart.) a judge of the court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, was the son of James Buller, esq., member of parliament for the county of Cornwall, by Jane, one of the daughters of Allen, earl Bathurst, and was born at the family seat, in 1745. He received his earlier education at a private school in the west of England, whence he was removed to Winchester, and thence to London, and was admitted of the Inner Temple, Feb. 1763, under Sir William Ashurst, who was at that time a very eminent special pleader, but whom, it has been thought, he excelled. He was always ranked among the most eminent of the profession in this branch, and his business as a common-law draughtsman was unprecedentedly extensive. His practice also at the bar, to which he was called in Easter Term, 1772, was very considerable. In 1777, he was appointed king's counsel, and second judge of the Chester circuit. In Easter term, May 6, 1778, through the influence of lord Mansfield, he was made a judge of the King's Bench, in the room of Sir Richard Aston. During the indisposition of lord Mansfield, for the last three or four years that he held the office of chief justice, Sir Francis Buller executed almost all the business at the sittings at *nisi prius*, with great ability. In 1794, in consequence of his declining state of health, which rendered him unequal to the laborious duties of the Court of King's Bench, he was removed to the Court of Common Pleas; but his health still continuing to give way, he was about to obtain leave to resign, when he died suddenly, June 4, 1800. He was created a baronet in 1789. He was allowed to be deeply versed in the law, and was more distinguished for substantial than showy talents. His eloquence at the bar was seldom admired; but his addresses from the bench were convincing, perspicuous, and dignified. He seldom formed his opinions without due consideration, and held firmly what he had once decided. As a writer, he has conferred some obligations on the profession. His Introduction to the Law relative to Trials at Nisi Prius, 1772, 4to, has passed through six editions, with occasional corrections and additions, the last of which was printed in 1793, and is considered a standard work.

BULLET, (Peter,) a French architect, pupil of the celebrated Blondel, under whose masterly instruction he acquired much eminence in the theory and practice of the art. His most celebrated work is the Porte S. Martin, at Paris, built in 1674, and which is about fifty-eight feet wide by fifty-eight high. It consists of three archways, the centre one eighteen feet wide by thirty high; the side ones nine feet wide by seventeen high. There is an entablature six feet six inches high, composed of small parts, and overcharged with ornament, and the whole is surmounted by an attic twelve feet high. The courses of stone are marked with channellings and vermiculations, giving

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the edifice the character of an impregnable city gate, like those of Verona by San Michele, rather than the appearance of an arch destined to perpetuate the triumphs of the conqueror, for which purpose it was erected. The composition as a whole, although rather heavy, is imposing. Bullet executed several other edifices at Paris of less note, but still distinguished for their skilful construction. Most of them have since been swept away by the continual changes which occur from day to day in the commercial or domestic buildings of such a metropolis. He was the author of an useful work on the executive department of his art, which has seen many editions. (Quatremère de Quincy, Dictionnaire d'Architecture.)

BULLET, (John Baptist,) a learned French writer, member of the academy of Besançon, and a corresponding member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres, born in 1699. He was professor of divinity in the university of Besançon from the year 1728; and was afterwards dean. He died in 1775. He had a surprising memory, and, although devoted to controversial studies, was remarkable for amenity of temper. His works are of two kinds; some turning on religious matters, and others on literary inquiry. They are all accurate and solid; but we are not to look in them for elegance of style. The principal of them are;—1. History of the Establishment of Christianity, taken from Jewish and Pagan authors alone, 1764, 4to; an English translation of this able work appeared, Lond. 1782. There are also in professor Bullet's work some useful things which are not in the kindred work of Dr. Lardner, particularly a vindication of certain contested proofs; and an argument in favour of the Christian cause, built upon the supposed silence of Josephus concerning Jesus Christ, &c. His plan is also different from Lardner's, forming a connected discourse, without interruption, and therefore probably better suited to a numerous class of readers. 2. The Existence of God demonstrated by the Wonders of Nature, 2 vols, 8vo, 1768. 3. Answer to some Objections of Unbelievers to the Bible, 3 vols, 12mo. 4. De Apostolicâ Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ Origine, 1752, 12mo. 5. Memoirs on the Celtic Tongue, 1754-59, 3 vols, fol. This work contributed most to his reputation as a scholar of profound research. In it he has endeavoured to prove that all Europeans are descended from one common origin, and, consequently, now speak only different dialects of the same language. In this investigation Bullet seems to have consulted an immense number of books and MSS., and to have acquired some knowledge of all the languages of the earth, in which the smallest vestiges of the Celtic were to be found.

BULLEYN or BULLEIN, (William,) a learned physician, born in the Isle of Ely, about 1500, He studied at Cambridge, where he is said to have taken the degree of B.A., and then to have removed to Oxford, where he paid particular attention to the writings of the Greek and Arabian physicians. He was also studious in botany, and made several travelling excursions in England and Scotland, observing particularly those plants which are useful in medicine. He also visited the continent with the same view. Upon his return, in 1550, he was made rector of Blaxhall, in Suffolk, and he at the same time practised physic. Upon the accession of queen Mary, he, being a protestant, thought it safer to live at a greater distance from the court, and he therefore gave up his rectory, removed to Durham, and entered into great intimacy with Sir Thomas Hilton, governor of Tinmouth fort, and became a partner with him in the salt pans. Upon the death of the queen, and also of Sir Thomas, which arose from a malignant fever, and for which he was under the care of Bulleyn, he returned to London in 1560, and was followed by the brother of the governor, who caused him to be taken up, arraigned, and tried for the murder of his friend. Of this charge, however, he was honourably acquitted; but was detained in prison for a debt due to the estate of the deceased. Whilst in prison, he composed his medical works, which are distinguished by fancy and humour, as well as learning, though not free from the errors and prejudices of his time; and upon his discharge from confinement, he was elected into the Royal College of Physicians of London; enjoyed an extensive practice, and had great reputation for skill. He died January 7, 1576. His works are, The Government of Healthe, Lond. 1558, 1559, 1595, 8vo. A Comfortable Regimen against the Pleurisie, Lond. 1562, 12mo. Bulwarke of Defence against all Sicknes, Sornes, and Wounds, that doe daily assaulte Mankinde, Lond. 1562, 1579, fol. A Dialogue both pleasaunt and pietieful against the Fever Pestilence, Lond. 1564, 1569, 1573, 1578, 8vo.

BULLIARD, (Peter,) born at Aube-

pierre, about the year 1742, pursued his studies at Langres; and from his earliest years, exhibited the strongest predilection for the study of natural history. When he came to Paris, in order to qualify himself for the medical profession, his love of botany so carried him away, that he renounced his original intention, in order to be free to follow it alone. He died in Paris, in 1793. He possessed the valuable arts of drawing and engraving, and all the plates in his works were executed by himself. Although not to be ranked amongst the original authors on botany, yet his works are accurate, and well arranged; they are as follows:—Flora Parisiensis, Paris, 1774, 6 vols. Aviceptologie Française, ou Traité général de toutes les Ruses dont on peut se servir pour prendre les Oiseaux, Paris, 1778. Herbier de la France, ou Collection des Plantes Indigens de ce Royaume, Paris, 1780-93, fol.; 600 coloured plates. Dictionnaire Elementaire de Botanique, Paris, 1783. Histoire des Plantes veneneuses et suspectes de la France, Paris, 1794. Histoire des Champignons de la France, 1791—1812, fol. This was the most complete work on the subject at the time of its publication, and is almost the only one of the author which contains new descriptions of plants. It has now been superseded by others.

BULLINGER, (Henry,) one of the reformers, born at Bremgarten, a village near Zurich, in Switzerland, July 18, 1504. At the age of twelve he was sent by his father to Emmeric, a town in the duchy of Cleves, where he remained three years, during which his father, to make him feel for the distresses of others, and be more frugal and modest in his dress, and temperate in his diet, withheld his customary pecuniary allowance; so that Bullinger was forced, according to the custom of those times, to subsist on the alms he got by singing from door to door. While here, he was strongly inclined to join the Carthusians, but was dissuaded from it by an elder brother. At fifteen years of age he was sent to Cologne, where he studied logic, and commenced B.A. at sixteen years old. He afterwards betook himself to the study of divinity and canon law, and to the reading of the fathers, and conceived such a dislike to the school-divines, that, in 1520, he wrote some dialogues against them; and about the same time he began to see the errors of Rome, from which, however, he did not immediately separate. In 1522 he commenced M.A., and returning home, he spent a year in his father's house, wholly employing himself in his studies. The year after, he was called by the abbot of La Chapelle, a Cistercian abbey near Zurich, to teach in that place, which he did with great reputation for four years, and was very instrumental in causing the reformation of Zuinglius to be received. It is very remarkable that while thus teaching and changing the sentiments of the Cistercians in this place, it does not appear that he was an ecclesiastic in the communion of the see of Rome, nor that he had any share in the monastic observances of the house. Zuinglius, assisted by Œcolampadius and Bucer, had established the reformed doctrines at Zurich in 1523; and in 1527 Bullinger attended the lectures of Zuinglius in that city for some months, renewed his acquaintance with Greek, and began the study of Hebrew. He preached also publicly by a licence from the synod, and accompanied Zuinglius at the famous disputation held at Berne, in 1528. The year following, he was called to be minister of the protestant church at Bremgarten, and married a wife, who brought him six sons and five daughters, and who died in 1564. He met with great opposition from the papists and anabaptists in his parish, but disputed publicly, and wrote several books against them. The victory gained by the Romish cantons over the protestants in a battle fought 1531, forced him, together with his father, brother, and colleague, to fly to Zurich, where he was chosen pastor in the room of Zuinglius, who had fallen in the late engagement. In 1534 he had the rights of citizenship conferred upon him; and this caused him to be employed in several ecclesiastical negotiations, with a view to reconcile the Zuinglians and Lutherans, and to reply to the harsh censures which were published by Luther against the doctrine of the Swiss churches respecting the sacrament. He also took measures for the improvement of the schools, and caused a new college to be established at Zurich. In 1549, he concurred with Calvin in drawing up a formulary, expressing the conformity of belief which subsisted between the churches of Zurich and Geneva, and intended, on the part of Calvin, to remove any suspicions that he inclined to the opinion of Luther with respect to the sacrament. He also edited the writings of Zuinglius, and gave his protection to the French refugees, and to the English divines who

fled from the persecution raised in England by queen Mary. He likewise ably confuted the pope's bull excommunicating queen Elizabeth. In 1549, he by his influence hindered the Swiss from renewing their league with Henry II. of France; representing to them, that it was neither just nor lawful for a man to consent to be hired to shed another man's blood, from whom himself had never received any injury. In 1551 he wrote a book, the purport of which was to show, that the council of Trent had no other design than to oppress the professors of sound religion; and, therefore, that the cantons should pay no regard to the invitations of the pope, which solicited them to send deputies to that council. In 1561 he commenced a controversy with Brentius, concerning the ubiquity of the body of Christ. Bullinger died on the 17th September, 1575. His funeral oration was pronounced by John Stukius, and his life was written by Josias Simler (who had married one of his daughters,) and was published at Zurich in 1575, 4to. His printed works are very numerous, doctrinal, practical, and controversial, and form ten volumes folio. His high reputation in England, during the progress of the reformation, occasioned many of his works to be either translated into English, or published here. Of these the principal are: 1. A hundred Sermons upon the Apocalypse, 1561, 4to. 2. Twenty-six Sermons on Jeremiah, 1583. 3. Exhortation to the Ministers of God's Word, &c., 1575, 8vo. 4. Common Places of Christian Religion, 1572, and 1581, 8vo. 5. Bullinger's Decades, in Latin, 1586. 6. The Summe of the Four Evangelists, 1582, 8vo. 7. The Sum or Substance of St. Paul's Epistle to the Thessalonians, 1583, 8vo. 8. Fifty godly and learned Sermons, divided into five decades, containing the chief and principal points of Christian religion, a very thick 4to vol. 1577, particularly described by Ames. This book was held in high estimation in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and in 1586, archbishop Whitgift, in full convocation, procured an order to be made that every clergyman of a certain standing should procure a copy of it, read one of the sermons contained in it every week, and make notes of the principal matters.

BULLINGER, (John Balthazar,) a Swiss painter, born at Langnau, in the canton of Zurich, in 1713. He was at first a pupil of John Simler, but afterwards went to Venice, where he studied for two years under John Baptist Tiepelo. He commenced as an historical painter, but his natural genius led him to landscapes, and he became very eminent in that branch of the art. He visited Germany, and remained some time at Dusseldorf, Amsterdam, and the Hague. When at Amsterdam he seems to have studied attentively the best works of the Dutch school, and to have taken for his models the paintings of Both and Berghem.

BULLION, (Claude de,) a skilful French statesman, who flourished in the reigns of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. He was made master of requests in 1605 by the former monarch, who employed him in several negotiations. In 1611 he was deputed by the queen-mother, Mary de Medicis, to watch the proceedings of the protestants at the well-known assembly at Saumur, where Du Plessis Mornay was president. In 1614 he attended the conferences at Soissons; in 1632 he was appointed superintendent of the finances: and in the same year was chosen, by reason of his moderation and judgment, to act as mediator between Gaston, duke of Orleans, and the king his brother. He was one of the ministers that strongly dissuaded Louis XIII. from consenting to receive his mother, and urged reasons of state for inducing him to fix her residence at Florence. It was under Bullion's superintendence that the first louis d'or were struck, in 1640. He died at the close of the same year.

BULLION, (Peter,) related to the preceding, a very learned man, well versed in the Greek, Hebrew, and Syriac languages. The most esteemed of his publications is entitled, La Fleur des Explications Anciennes et Nouvelles sur les Quatre Evangélistes, Lyons, 1596, 4to.

BULLIOND, (Symphorien,) a learned French ecclesiastic, born at Lyons, in 1480. He was made bishop of Soissons in 1528, and was appointed governor of Milan by Louis XIII., who sent him as his ambassador to Pope Julius II. He afterwards filled an office in the royal household of Francis I., and assisted at the councils of Pisa and the Lateran. He published Statuta Synodalia for the Diocese of Soissons, Paris, 4to. He died in 1533.

BULLOCK, (Henry,) a native of Berkshire, distinguished for his learning in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow in 1507. He commenced D. D. in 1520, and was vice-chancellor in

1524-5. He was selected as an antagonist of Luther, by Cardinal Wolsey, who also made him his chaplain. By his letters to Erasmus, who addressed him by the name of Bovillus, it appears that he was an able Greek scholar, at a time when that language was little known. In 1513, in conjunction with Mr. Walden, he read a mathematical lecture, and had a salary from the university for it. He was also one of the twelve preachers sent out by that university in 1515. The time of his death is not known. He wrote, 1. De Captivitate Babylonica contra Lutherum. 2. Epistolæ et Orationes. 3. De Serpentibus siticulosis, a translation from the Greek of Lucian, printed at Cambridge, 1521, 4to. 4. Oratio coram Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, *ibid.* 1521, 4to.

BULMER, (William,) an eminent typographer, born in 1746, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he was instructed in the first rudiments of his art. During his apprenticeship he formed a friendship with Thomas Bewick, the celebrated engraver on wood, which lasted throughout life. During the period of their joint apprenticeships, Bulmer invariably took off the first impressions of Bewick's blocks, at his master's printing-office at Newcastle, where Bulmer printed the engraving of the Huntsman and Old Hound, which obtained for Bewick the premium from the Society of Arts in London. When Bulmer first came to London, his services were engaged by Mr. John Bell, who was then publishing his miniature editions of the Poets, Shakspeare, &c. About 1787, an accidental circumstance introduced him to Nicol, bookseller to king George III., who was then considering the best method of carrying into effect the projected national edition of Shakspeare, which he had suggested to Messrs. Boydell, ornamented with designs by the first artists of this country. Nicol had previously engaged the skilful talents of Martin, of Birmingham, in cutting sets of types, after approved models, in imitation of the sharp and fine letter used by the French and Italian printers, which Nicol for a length of time caused to be carried on at his own house. The establishment of the Shakspeare Press, under the direction of Bulmer, soon evinced how judicious a choice Nicol had made in his printer, to raise the reputation of his favourite project. This magnificent edition, says Dr. Dibdin, which is worthy of the unrivalled compositions of our great dramatic bard, will remain as long as those compositions shall be admired, an honourable testimony of the taste and skill of the individuals who planned and conducted it to its completion. The text was revised by Steevens and Reed. Our greatest poet, our greatest painter, and two of our most respectable publishers and printers, were all embarked in one common cause. The nation appeared to be not less struck than astonished; and our venerable monarch, George the Third, felt anxious not only to give such a magnificent establishment every degree of royal support, but he had even contemplated the creation of a royal printing-office within the walls of his own palace. One of the king's principal hopes and wishes was, for his own country to rival the celebrity of Parma in the productions of Bodoni. The first number of the Shakspeare appeared in January, 1791, and at once established Bulmer's fame as the first practical printer of the day.

Dr. Dibdin has given (Bibliographical Decameron, ii. 384—395,) a curious and copious list of the "Books printed at the Shakspeare Press," of which the principal are the following:—1. Aulii Persii Flacci Satyræ, with Brewster's translation, 1790, 4to. This was the first production of Bulmer's press. 2. The Shakspeare, 9 vols, folio, 1791—1805. 3. Contemplatio Philosophica, a posthumous work of the late Brook Taylor, with his Life, by his relation, the late Sir W. Young, bart. 1793, 8vo, privately printed. 4. Claudiani Opera, 1793—1796, small 8vo. 5. The Poetical Works of John Milton, in 3 vols, folio, 1793—1797; this is the finest production of Bulmer's press. 6. Poems of Goldsmith and Parnell, 1795, one copy on white satin and three on vellum. "The present volume," says Bulmer, in his advertisement, "in addition to the Shakspeare, the Milton, and many other valuable works, which have already been given to the world, through the medium of the Shakspeare Press, is particularly meant to combine the various beauties of printing, typefounding, engraving, and paper-making; as well with a view to ascertain the near approach to perfection which those arts have attained in this country, as to invite a fair competition with the best typographical productions of other nations. The ornaments were engraved on blocks of wood, by the Messrs. Bewick, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and London, after designs from the most interesting passages of the poems. 7. Museum Worsleyanum, 1798—1803,

2 vols, fol. English and Italian. Sir R. Worsley expended 27,000*l.* on this work, which was never published. 8. Bentleii et Doctorum Virorum Epistolæ, à Rev. Car. Burney, 1807, 4to. 9. Bibliotheca Spenceriana, 4 vols, 8vo. After continuing in business for about thirty years, Bulmer retired with a fortune, in 1819, to a residence at Clapham, where he died in September, 1830.

BULOW, (Henry William de,) a Prussian military adventurer, born at Falkenburg. He received his education at the military academy of Berlin, and entered into service at the age of fifteen. The perusal of the philosophical ravings of Rousseau unsettled his mind, and he sought and obtained an appointment in Holland during the insurrection against Joseph II. After an unsuccessful attempt to set up a theatrical establishment, he went to South America, where, having failed in a mercantile speculation, he became an active disciple of Swedenborg, and wrote a treatise, entitled, A View of the Doctrine of the New Christian Church, 1809, 8vo. He then returned to France, and resuming his military studies, published his Spirit of the Modern System of War, in which he has endeavoured to show that all military movements and operations ought to be regulated by a constant reference to the form of a triangle. This extravagant notion obtained some currency in Germany, but it was speedily overturned by some of the able tacticians of the day, particularly by general Jomini. Failing in his earnest endeavours to obtain an appointment in the Prussian service, he turned his attention to literature, and translated the Travels of Mungo Park, and wrote A History of the Campaign of 1800. He then went to London, where he ruined himself by a newspaper speculation, and was confined for some months in the King's Bench prison. He then returned to Paris, where, after a residence of two years, he became an object of suspicion to the police, and left that city for Berlin, where he published a piece, entitled, Napoleon Buonaparte. He also published several treatises on military tactics, and, finally, The Campaign of 1805. This last publication incensed the court of Petersburg, which caused him to be apprehended at Berlin. He was imprisoned at Riga, where he died, July, 1807, just when he was about to be sent thence to Siberia.

BULOW, (Frederic William, count von Dennewitz,) a celebrated Prussian general, born in 1755, at Falkenburg, in Mecklenburg, of a very ancient and distinguished family. He entered the army at the early age of fourteen; but the long peace which followed the seven years' war afforded him few opportunities of bringing himself into notice, so that in 1792, when the Prussian forces, under the command of the duke of Brunswick, invaded France, Bulow had risen to no higher rank than that of a captain. But his elevation was thenceforth remarkably rapid. The king of Prussia appointed him to the high and honourable office of governor to the young prince Louis Ferdinand. In 1793 he was raised to high military rank, and engaged in the campaign of the Rhine, in which he distinguished himself at the siege of Mayence, in the defence of the fortress of Marienborn, and at the attack upon Zahlbach. The peace of Basle suspended for a while his military career. But in 1806 he served under general Lestoq at the defence of Thorn, where he received a wound in the arm. He next served under Blucher, and distinguished himself at the battles of Eylau, Friedland, and Tilsit. At the recommencement of hostilities in 1813, he commanded a brigade under general d'York, and conducted the siege of Stettin. Soon after he was made lieutenant field-marshal; and on the 5th of April in that year he gained an important victory at Möckern, which enabled him to advance to the very walls of Magdeburg. On the 4th June following, by a rapid and masterly movement, he saved Berlin from the danger to which it was exposed from the advance of the left wing of the French army; a service which his sovereign honourably recompensed by bestowing upon him the decoration of the iron cross, while the emperor of Russia sent him that of St. Anne. An armistice ensued. On the 23d August he saved Berlin a second time by the victory of Gross-Bœrn; and a third time, on the 6th September following, by his glorious action at Dennewitz, in which he routed the division of marshal Ney with terrible slaughter. For this gallant achievement he was rewarded with promotion, under the title of count Dennewitz. At the battle of Leipsic his services were distinguished, and they were afterwards no less remarkable in Westphalia, Holland, and Belgium. In the beginning of 1814 he led the right wing of the allied forces into France, and at Soissons seasonably sustained the wreck of Blucher's division,

which had been routed at Montmirail and Chateau-Thierry. At the close of the war Bulow was appointed commander-in-chief of the Prussian infantry, and governor of the eastern provinces of that kingdom, in which capacity he resided at Königsberg until the fresh breaking out of hostilities in May, 1815, when he took the field under Blucher in Flanders, and closed a career of glory by his memorable repulse of Vandamme and Grouchy on the heights of Wavre, and by the unparalleled rapidity of the movement which placed his division on the 18th June on the field of Waterloo; a feat which drew the highest commendations from the duke of Wellington, and marks of distinguished favour from all the allied sovereigns. After the surrender of Paris, Bulow returned to his post and residence at Königsberg, where he died soon after, on the 25th February; 1816. This brave officer was a man of cultivated understanding, of winning manners, and exquisite taste in the fine arts. His pieces of sacred music have been much admired.

BULSTRODE, (Edward,) an eminent lawyer, born in Buckinghamshire, in 1588. In 1603 he became a commoner of St. John's college, Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple, of which he became afterwards a barrister. In 1633 he was appointed Lent-reader; and siding with the presbyterians in the rebellion, and having taken the covenant, he was, through the influence of his nephew, a leading man in the Long Parliament, and a favourite of Cromwell, promoted to be one of the justices of North Wales in 1649. He was also an itinerant justice, particularly at Warwick, in 1653, in which county he had an estate at Astley. He died at the Inner Temple, of which he was a bencher, in April, 1659, and was buried in the Temple church. He published, A Golden Chain, or Miscellany of divers Sentences of the Sacred Scriptures, and of other Authors, &c. London, 1657, 8vo. But he is best known for his Reports of Cases in B. R. regn. Jac. I. & Car. I. which were first published in 1657, 1658, and 1659, in three parts, fol.

BULSTRODE, (Sir Richard,) eldest son of the preceding, was educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, whence he went to London, and after studying law became a barrister; but, being of very different principles from his father, he joined the forces of his sovereign Charles I. and was quarter-master general until the forces were disbanded at Truro. At the restoration, he was sent to reside as agent at Brussels; and, on his return in 1675, Charles II. knighted and made him resident, and James II. made him his envoy. Disapproving of the revolution, he adhered to the abdicated monarch, and accompanied him to St. Germains, where he remained twenty-two years. He is said to have reached the advanced age of one hundred and one. At eighty he is said to have composed, 1. One hundred and eighty-five elegies and epigrams, all on religious subjects; and before that, in early life, a poem on the birth of the duke of York, 1721. 2. Letters to the Earl of Arlington, 1712, 8vo. 3. Essays on subjects of Manners and Morals, 1715, 8vo. 4. Memoirs and Reflections upon the Reigns and Governments of Charles I. and II.

BULTEAU, (Lewis,) a learned French author, born at Rouen, in 1625. He succeeded his uncle, as king's secretary, which office he occupied for fourteen years, at the end of which, in 1661, he withdrew to study and religious retirement, first to the abbey of Jumieges, and afterwards to St. Germain-des-Près, among the Benedictines of St. Maur, with whom he passed the remainder of his days. His principal works were, An Essay on the Monastic History of the East, 1680, 8vo, describing the manners, &c. of the Cœnobites, and proving that monastic institutions are not so modern as has been supposed. Abridgment of the History of St. Benedict and of the Monks of the West, as far as the Tenth Century, 1684, 2 vols, 4to. Translation of the Dialogues of Gregory the Great, with notes, 1689, 12mo. He was engaged in putting his last hand to a History of the Tenth Century, when he was cut off by an apoplectic seizure in 1693. His style was formed on the model of the writers of the Port Royal, and his knowledge of languages was very extensive. His brother, Charles Bulteau, published, in 1674, a Treatise on the Precedence of the Kings of France over those of Spain, 4to. He died in 1710.

BULWER, (John,) was author of several books on Dactylology, or the art of carrying on intercourse by the fingers, and of instructions to the deaf and dumb, intended, as he expresses it, "to bring those who are so born to hear the sound of words with their eyes, and thence to learn to speak with their tongues." This is explained in his Chirologia, or the Natural Language of the Hand, &c.

1644, 8vo. He was also author of Pathomyotomia, or a Dissection of the Significative Muscles of the Affections of the Mind, 1649, 12mo. The most curious of his works is his Anthropo-Metamorphosis; Man Transformed, or the Artificial Changeling, 1653, 4to, in which he shows what a strange variety of shapes and dresses mankind have appeared in, in the different ages and nations of the world.

BUNAU, (Henry Count,) privy councillor of Augustus III., king of Poland, born at Weissenfels, in 1697. He studied at Quolzbach, and at Leipsic; and his diplomatic skill caused him to be employed in several important negotiations. He died in 1762. Count Bunau deserves honourable mention for his noble and munificent encouragement of young men of promising abilities, whose means were too slender to enable them to pursue their studies without assistance. And to him the celebrated Winckelman was indebted for the support which enabled him to devote himself to the cultivation of the fine arts. His library, said to have been one of the most extensive ever possessed by a private individual, was purchased after his decease by prince Xavier for 130,000 francs, and was united to that of Dresden; and the catalogue, made by Franck, for the historical and philological departments alone, forms seven 4to volumes. Among other works, Count Bunau wrote a history of the emperors of Germany, and Dissertatio de Jure circa Rem Monetariam in Germaniâ.

BUNBURY, (Henry William,) an ingenious artist, son of Sir William Bunbury, of Middlehall, Suffolk. He was educated at Westminster, whence he was removed to Catherine hall, Cambridge. On leaving the university he devoted himself to the fine arts. His skill as a draughtsman is well known from his excellent caricatures, which attracted the notice and admiration of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and from his humorous volume of drawings and illustrations, entitled, Directions for bad Horsemen, by Geoffrey Gambado. In these amusing delineations this clever artist never transgresses the limits of good taste and delicacy. His sketches of mountain scenery show the hand of a master, and are universally admired for their taste and spirit. Bunbury died in 1811, at Keswick, in Cumberland, where he had settled towards the close of his life.

BUNDEREN, BUNDERE, or BUNDERIUS, a Flemish ecclesiastic, of the Dominican order, born at Ghent, in 1481. He wrote various controversial pieces against the reformers, and was a bitter opponent of Luther. He died in 1557.

BUNEL, (James,) a French painter, born at Blois, in 1558. He studied at Rome, under Frederigo Zucchero, and was one of the most eminent historical painters of his country at the time in which he lived; he was appointed painter to the king, and in conjunction with Dubreuil, painted the ceiling of the small gallery of the Louvre. In the church of the Augustines, at Paris, is a fine picture by Bunel of The Descent of the Holy Ghost, which, it is said, Nicholas Poussin preferred to all the other paintings in that city.

BUNEL, (Peter,) an elegant Latin scholar, born at Toulouse, in 1499. He commenced his studies at Paris, where he was distinguished by his genius and application. On his return to Toulouse, finding his family unable to maintain him, he went to Padua, where he was supported by Emilius Perrot. He was afterwards taken into the family of Lazarus de Baif, the French ambassador at Venice, by whose generosity he was not only maintained, but enabled to study Greek and Hebrew. George de Selve, bishop of Lavaur, who succeeded de Baif as ambassador, retained Bunel in his service, and, at the close of his embassy, carried him with him to Lavaur. Upon the death of that prelate, in 1541, Bunel returned to Toulouse, where he would have been reduced to the greatest indigence, had not MM. de Faur, the distinguished patrons of science, extended to him their unsolicited liberality. By one of these gentlemen he was appointed tutor to his sons; but whilst he was making the tour of Italy with them, he was cut off at Turin by a fever, in 1546. Bayle says, that he was one of the politest writers of the Latin tongue in the sixteenth century; and Paul Manutius and Menage have bestowed upon his style the highest commendations. The magistrates of his native town of Toulouse placed a marble statue to his memory in their town-house; an honour which he deserved no less for the purity of his morals than for the superiority of his genius and talents. He left some Latin epistles written with great purity, which were first published by Charles Stevens in 1551, and afterwards by Henry Stevens in 1581. Another, but a less correct edition, was printed at Toulouse in 1687, with notes by Mr. Gravero, advocate of Nimes.

BUNEMANN, (John Ludolph,) director of the academy of Hanover, born in 1687. He published several interesting works on bibliography, and the art of printing, especially Notitia Scriptorum editorum atque ineditorum Artem Typographicam illustrantium, 1740. He died in 1759.

BUNINA, (Anna Petrowna,) a celebrated Russian authoress of the nineteenth century. She has principally distinguished herself by didactic and lyrical poems. A complete collection of them was printed in three parts, at Petersburg, in 1821. In 1806, she published the Rules for Russian Poetry, for young women, from the abbé Batteux. The Fall of Phaeton, in particular, as A. Bestnscheff remarks, exhibits great richness and fertility of fancy.

BUNIVA, (Michael Francis,) a Piedmontese physician, born at Pignerol, in 1761. Destined for the medical profession, he was sent to Turin, at the university of which place he took the degree of M.D. in 1781. He afterwards defended his theses, which were printed as Dissertationes ex Physica de Generatione Plantarum; ex Anatomia de Organis Mulierum Genitalibus; ex Physiologia de Hominum Generatione, Torini, 1788, 8vo. In 1790 he was made professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and in 1801 named to a chair of pathology, which he filled till 1814; when, upon the restoration, he was, together with Balbis Vassalli, and the Abbé Valperga de Caluso, excluded from the new university. Buniva retired with a pension, and preserved the title of honorary professor. He now devoted himself entirely to practice, and became one of the most celebrated physicians in Piedmont. He was made president of the medical society of Racconiggi, and every year visited Turin, until his death, which occurred in Oct. 1834. Besides many papers in the Acts of the Academy of Turin, he wrote a great number of works; and among others, Dissertation sur les Insectes qui ravagent la Recolte des Blés, Turin, 1793, 8vo. Sur l'Epizootie Hongroise, *ib.* 1794, 8vo. De l'Inflammation des Poumons, *ib.* 1795, 8vo. Des Maladies des Bœufs, *ib.* 1796, 8vo. Memoria intorno concernente le Concierie, *ib.* 1797, 8vo. Discorso sulla Vaccina, *ib.* 1805, 8vo. Réflexions sur Allioni, célèbre Médecin, &c. *ib.* 1825, 8vo. Igiena de' Topografi, *ib.* 1825, 8vo.

BUNNEY, (Edmund,) born in Buckinghamshire, in 1540, and when sixteen years old was sent to Oxford, and having taken his bachelor's degree, was elected probationer fellow of Magdalen college, being at that time distinguished for his knowledge of logic and philosophy. Soon after he went to Staple's-inn, and thence to Gray's-inn, where he spent about two years, as his father designed him for the profession of the law. His own inclination, however, was for the study of divinity, which displeased his father so much, that, to use his own words, he "cast him off," although a man of piety himself, and one that had fled for his religion in queen Mary's days. He returned accordingly to Oxford, and took his master's degree in 1564, and in the year following was elected fellow of Merton college, an irregular act of the society, which however, Wood says, was absolutely necessary, as there was no person then in Merton college able to preach any public sermon in the college turn; and not only there, but throughout the university at large, there was a great scarcity of theologists. In 1570 he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and about the same time became chaplain to Grindall, archbishop of York, who gave him a prebend in that church, and the rectory of Bolton Percy, about six miles distant. This rectory he held for twenty-five years, and then resigned it, but retained his prebend. In 1570 we also find that he was subdean of York, but he resigned that office in 1579. In 1585 he was collated, being then B.D., to a prebend in Carlisle, and had likewise, although we know not at what period, a prebend in St. Paul's. It appears that he preached and catechized very frequently, both in Oxford and in other places, travelling over a considerable part of the kingdom, and preaching wherever there appeared a neglect of catechizing. This zeal, and his preaching extempore, brought him under the imputation of being too forward and meddling; against which he vindicated himself in A Defence of his Labours in the Work of the Ministry, written January 20, 1602, but circulated only in manuscript. He died at Cawood, in Yorkshire, February 26, 1617, and was buried in York cathedral. He published, 1. The Sum of Christian Religion, Lond. 1576, 8vo. 2. Abridgment of Calvin's Institutions, from May's translation, *ib.* 1580, 8vo. 3. Sceptre of Judah, &c. *ib.* 1584, 8vo. 4. The Coronation of King David, &c. 4to, 1588. 5. Necessary Admonition out of the Prophet Joel. 6. The Corner Stone, or

a form of teaching Jesus Christ out of the Scriptures, *ib.* 1611, fol.

BUNNEY, (Francis,) younger brother of the preceding, born in Buckinghamshire, in 1543. He went to Oxford in 1558, and after taking his bachelor's degree, was chosen perpetual fellow of Magdalen college in 1562. He then took his master's degree, and entered into holy orders in 1567. His sermons being admired, he was soon after appointed chaplain to the earl of Bedford, and leaving his fellowship in 1571, went to the north of England, where he became a frequent and popular preacher, like his brother. In May, 1572, he was made a prebendary of Durham; in 1573 he was made archdeacon of Northumberland, and in 1578 he was presented to the rectory of Ryton, in the bishopric of Durham, on which he resigned his archdeaconry. He died April 16, 1617. Wood represents him as an uncompromising opponent of popery, an admirer of Calvin, an industrious preacher, and a man of great charity. His works are, three tracts against cardinal Bellarmine and popery; an Exposition of Romans iii. 28, on Justification by Faith, London, 1616, 4to; and Plain and Familiar Exposition of the Ten Commandments, *ib.* 1617, 8vo. He also wrote an unpublished commentary on the prophet Joel, being the substance of some sermons.

BUNNICK, (John,) a Dutch landscape painter, born at Utrecht, in 1654. He had for his master, Herman Zachtleven, and having visited Italy, he passed some time at Genoa; he afterwards went to Modena, where his works were so much admired, that the duke appointed him his principal painter, and he remained eight years in his service. On his return to Holland he was employed by king William III. (then prince of Orange) to ornament his palace at Loo. He died in 1717.

BUNO, or BUNON, (John,) a professor at Luneburg, born in 1617. His numerous publications for the use of schools, and for the promotion of an improved system of education, had, in those times, an extraordinary popularity. He died in 1697, after filling successively the chair of history, geography, and theology.

BUNON, (Robert,) a celebrated dentist, born at Châlons sur Marne, May 1, 1702, admitted a surgeon at St. Côme in 1739, and died at Paris, Jan. 25, 1748. His works are judicious:—Dissertation sur un Préjugé très pernicieux, concernant les Maux des Dents qui surviennent aux Femmes Grosses, Paris, 1741, 12mo. Essai sur les Maladies des Dents, *ib.* 1743, 12mo. Expériences et Démonstrations pour servir de Suites et de preuves à l'Essai sur les Maladies les Dents, *ib.* 1746, 12mo.

BUNTING, (Henry,) a Lutheran divine, born at Hanover, in 1545. He studied at Wittemberg, and was successively pastor at Grunow and Gosslar; but the religious dissensions of the day having given him a distaste for public life, he relinquished his ministerial functions, and lived in privacy till his death, in 1606. He wrote, among other works, —1. A Harmony of the Evangelists. 2. A Treatise respecting the Coins and Measures mentioned in Scripture, Helmstadt, 1585, in 4to and 8vo. 3. Itinerarium Biblicum, in Latin and German, Magdeburg, 1597. 4. A Treatise on Chronology, *ib.* 1608, fol.

BUNYAN, (John,) was born at Elstow, near Bedford, in the year 1628. His father was a tinker, and his own education was merely such as his father's circumstances could afford. His religious education was entirely neglected, and he grew up extremely profligate, and was particularly addicted to "speaking rashly and unadvisedly with his lips." As he advanced in years this habit yielded to the enthusiastic opinions of the age, and he pretended to have seen heaven opened, like the first martyr, and to have heard from thence a reproving voice. Like the other sectaries of that period, he joined the rebels, and, in 1645, was present at the siege of Leicester, and escaped death by allowing another soldier to take his place as a sentinel, who was killed. In 1655 he was admitted a member of a baptist congregation, and laid claim to a faith of such magnitude as to work miracles. He was convicted, notwithstanding, and sentenced to perpetual banishment for holding unlawful conventicles and assemblies, and committed to prison, where he was confined twelve years and a half. The prison was full of dissenters, to whom he preached, and there he composed the Pilgrim's Progress—a work which has immortalized him—and also made tagged laces for the support of himself and family. In the last year of his confinement he was chosen to be the teacher of the congregation at Bedford, the 12th Dec. 1671; and he was indebted for his enlargement to the compassion and interest of Dr. Barlow, bishop of Lincoln. After

which he travelled into several parts of England to visit and confirm the brethren of his persuasion, which procured him the epithet of *Bishop* Bunyan. When king James II. issued his proclamation for liberty of conscience, Bunyan built a meeting-house at Bedford, by public contribution; and he frequently visited the nonconformist congregations in London. On one of his journeys to London, in the year 1688, he was overtaken by excessive rain, and in consequence was attacked by an inflammatory fever, at his lodgings, in Snow-hill, where he died on the 31st of August, aged 60, and was buried in the burial-ground, Bunhill-fields, near the Artillery-ground, in the city. He had four children by his wife, Elizabeth, one of whom, Mary, was born blind. "He appeared to be, in countenance, of a stern and rough temper; but in his conversation mild and affable; not given to loquacity, or much discourse, in company, unless some urgent occasion required it; observing never to boast of himself or his parts, but rather to seem low in his own eyes, and to submit himself to the judgment of others; abhorring lying and swearing; being just in all that lay in his power to his word; not seeming to revenge injuries, loving to reconcile differences, and making friendship with all. He had a sharp quick eye; accomplished with an excellent discerning of persons, being of good judgment and quick wit. As for his person, he was tall of stature; strong boned, though not corpulent; somewhat of a ruddy face, with sparkling eyes; wearing his hair on his upper lip, after the old British fashion; his hair reddish, but in his latter days, time had sprinkled it with grey; his nose well set, but not declining or bending, and his mouth moderately large; his forehead somewhat high, and his habit always plain and modest." (Account and Continuation of his Life prefixed to his Works, folio.)

BUONACORSI. See VAGA (Pierino del.)

BUONAFEDE, (Appiano,) an eminent Italian writer of the last century, was born at Comacchio, in the territory of Ferrara, in 1716, where he was educated. In 1734, and not 1745, he entered the order of St. Benedict, of the Celestini monks, and went to Bologna and Rome to complete his studies; and was, in 1740, elected professor of theology at Naples. From the year 1752 to 1764, he obtained the government of several abbeys at Bergamo, Rimini, and Bologna, and died at Rome in 1793. He was a man of great learning, and would, without doubt, have been raised to the dignity of a cardinal, if his attachment to the new opinions had not alarmed pope Pius VI. His principal works are:— 1. Ritratti Poetici, Storici e Critici, di varj Uomini di Lettere, Napoli, 1745; these ritratti are all in sonnets, with copious prose notes. Buonafede published them under the assumed name of Appio Anneo de Faba Cromaziano, republished at Venice in 1760. 2. Sermone Apologetico di T. B. B. Lucca, 1756. It is extremely rare, and has been, but without reason, attributed to Francesco Maria Zanotti. 3. Istoria Critica e Filosofica del Suicidio di Agatopisto Cromaziano, Lucca, 1761. This is a very curious and learned work, in which he gives the history of suicide amongst all the nations of the world, from the remotest antiquity; he then examines the systems of Pythagoras, Plato, the Stoics, Epicureans, and all the schools of Athens and Rome; defends the opinions of some of the fathers, casuists, rabbins, and heretics; then of the modern French and English; and concludes by showing the immorality of the act. The Biog. Univ., no doubt by a typographical error, mentions the year 1745 as the epoch in which Buonafede became a monk.

BUONAMICI, (Lazzaro,) born, not at Friuli, as Foscarini asserts, but at Bassano, then under the dominion of Padua, in 1479; and not from very poor parents, as the Biog. Univ. states, but from a respectable family, who enjoyed the freedom of that city, as Verci, the best of his biographers, has proved; though, perhaps, his father might have been the manager of the estate of Giovanni Cauci, a Venetian senator, with whose assistance he sent him to Padua to receive his education. Tiraboschi, on the authority of Verci, asserts that his progress in the classical languages, under the celebrated Pomponazzi, was such as to induce his master often to apply to him for the explanation of some difficult passage of Aristotle. To this he added a perfect knowledge of philosophy and mathematics, in all its branches, and even of music. It is generally asserted that, after having finished his studies, he was appointed private tutor to the children of the family of Campeggi, at Bologna, and that in 1525 he went to Rome; but it has been proved that he had been at Rome during the pontificate of Leo X., when he opened a school of belles-lettres, which must have been some years before he

was appointed tutor to Campeggi's children; and therefore the year 1425 was the second time, when, at the instigation of Reginaldo Polo, afterwards cardinal, he visited Rome, where he resumed his lectures on belles-lettres at the college Della Sapienza, and could scarcely save his life, with the loss of all his books and MSS., during the terrible pillage by the army of Charles V. in 1527. He then returned to Padua, and in 1530 was, by the Venetian government, appointed professor of the Latin and Greek languages in that university, with the stipend of 300 florins, and the freedom of the city, which enabled him to marry Caterina Tamagnini. The great reputation which he acquired in the performance of his office was such, that, two years after, the university materially increased his stipend to induce him to withstand the generous offers with which he was tempted to leave his situation by the university of Bologna; by Pope Clement VII., who went so far as to open a negotiation with the Venetian government; by the grand duke Cosimo I.; by Ferdinand, brother to Charles V., king of Hungary; by cardinal Sodoleto; by cardinal Osio, who, not having been able to induce him to go to Poland, returned himself to Italy, accompanied by several young noblemen, who were placed under his tuition. Buonamici refused all these offers; the credit which he enjoyed, and the pension he received from the government, seemed to have satisfied his ambition. He died in 1552, and was carried to the church of St. Antonio, (where he was buried,) on the shoulders of his pupils.

Buonamici owes the name and credit he enjoyed more to the reputation of his acquirements than to any work he published, though he had often promised many. From the MSS. which he left, and from the few which were afterwards printed, there is reason to suppose, with Mazzuchelli, that, as he had been a very severe censor of the works of others, he would not expose himself to the danger of being criticised in turn. It is a fact, that Erasmus often challenged him to come forward, and that some pupil of Sigonio attached to the pulpit where he read his lectures, the motto "Lazare veni foras;" and it is equally certain that the works which have reached us, both in prose and in poetry, though written with elegance, do not come up to the opinion he had of his acquirements; though he often said that he preferred speaking like Cicero, to being a Pope; for which reason he abused the Italian style and language to defend the Latin; and wrote a curious work, entitled, Concetti della Lingua Italiana, &c. Venezia, 1562. He wrote, besides, Carmina, Orationes, et Epistolæ, all printed in different collections.

BUONAMICI, (Giuseppe Maria,) better known by the name of Castruccio, was born in 1710, at Lucca, of an ancient family. Having received his first education at the college of Lucca, he was sent to Pisa, and thence to Padua, to complete his studies; and every where gave proofs of the power of his mind, and his attachment to literature and poetry, by several compositions, both in Latin and Italian, which have been published in different collections. In the hope of improving his condition, he entered the church, and went to Rome at the beginning of the pontificate of Clement XII., and refused the offer of cardinal Polignac, to whom he had dedicated a Latin oration, and an elegant poem, to take him to France. Being disappointed in his hopes, he left the church, entered the army of Charles III., then king of Naples, and urged on by the desire of emulating Castruccio and Castracani, his ancient countrymen, dropped his own name of Giuseppe Maria, and assumed that of Castruccio. In the war which ensued in 1744 between Charles and the emperor about the Spanish succession, Castruccio distinguished himself, was present at the battle of Velletri, and, in 1746, published at Lucca its history, under the title of De Rebus ad Velitras Gestis Commentarius ad Trojanum Aragonium S. R. E. Principem Cardinalem, &c. Lugduni Batavorum, 4to. For this he obtained in recompense from the king the office of extraordinary commissary of artillery, and of treasurer of the city of Barletta, to each of which a good pension was attached; this encouraged him to go on with his history de Bello Italico, which he published afterwards, under the title De Bello Italico Commentarii, in 1750-54, at Genoa, in three commentaries, the first of which he dedicated to Charles; the second to Philip of Borbone, duke of Parma, who honoured him and his descendants with the title of count; and the third to the Republic of Genoa, who also rewarded him with presents, the order of Malta, and likewise bestowed on him the honour of a cross of devotion, with a pension—due rewards to the merit of the work, which is still considered as the best Latin history of those wars. He died at Lucca in 1767.

Castruccio had an elder brother, of the name of Filippo, born also at Lucca, not in 1705, as the Biog. Univ. asserts, but in 1708, who was employed by Colloredo, archbishop of Lucca, to write the acts of his synod; and afterwards by Benedict XIV., substituted in the office of secretary of the Apostolical Briefs to Luchesini, whose funeral oration he preached, as well as that of Clement himself, who died in 1775. He was afterwards delegated by his republic to transact some important affairs with the Holy See, and died a few years after, in 1780. His most important work is the De Claris Pontificiarum Epistolarum Scriptoribus, Romæ, 1753, dedicated to pope Benedict XIV. In 1776, he also published the life of Innocent XI., which displeased the Jesuits, for the favourable manner in which he speaks of Jansenism. The above, and all the rest of his works, together with all those of his brother Castruccio, were published at Lucca in 1789, in 4 vols, 4to, under the title of Philippi and Castrucci Fratrum Bonamicorum Lucensum Opera Omnia.

BUONCONSIGLI, (Giovanni,) a painter of the Venetian school, was born at Vicenza, about the year 1460. He imitated the style of Bellini, and, at the same time, followed the precepts of the schools of Padua and Verona. There is a picture of his of great merit, the Virgin attended by four Saints, and a St. Sebastian, of exquisite proportion and rare beauty.

BUONAPARTE, (Napoleon,) was born at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica, on the 15th of August, 1769, and was the second son of Carlo Buonaparte, and of his wife, Letizia Ramolini. His name appears in the registry of his birth, Bonaparte, but this mode of spelling was not adopted by his father, nor by the family in former times. It appears that the family was settled in Tuscany, and that some members of it were authors. Nicolo Buonaparte, of San Miniato, wrote La Vedova, a comedy, published at Florence 1568, and 1592. Jacobo Buonaparte also wrote Ragguaglio Storico del Sacco di Roma dell' anno 1527. The immediate ancestors of Napoleon were settled in Corsica for several generations, and ranked amongst the *cittadini*, who were afterwards adopted into the nobility. His father was educated at Pisa, for the profession of the law, and on his return home married, as is said, without the consent of his parents. He joined general Paoli in his efforts to maintain the independence of the island against the French, and served throughout that disastrous war, accompanied by his young and beautiful wife, who remained with him, although she had been offered a secure asylum by one of her uncles, who was a member of the superior council of state in the French interest. He afterwards acted as a member of a deputation of the nobles of the island to Louis XVI., and became assessor to the judicial court of Ajaccio. In 1785 he went to Montpellier, to consult the faculty respecting his declining health, and died there of an ulcer of the stomach, on the 24th of February. From a litigation in which he was involved with the Jesuits respecting an estate which had been left to the family, and also from several losses incurred in attempting the drainage of salt marshes, his means of providing for his children were exceedingly straitened. Of thirteen, eight survived, five sons and three daughters. By the interest of Count Marbœuf, Napoleon was placed as a king's pensioner at the Royal Military School of Brienne le Chateau, at the age of nine years and eight months. From Bourienne, who was his schoolfellow, and of the same age, we derive the most authentic and interesting account of his school-boy days. From his first entrance at school, he manifested an eager desire for the acquisition of knowledge. To Latin he had an unconquerable aversion; but in mathematics he was the ablest of the whole school. He was remarkable for the tone of his conversation, with both masters and companions. He had a quick and searching look, and a degree of bitterness in his remarks. He was averse to forming particular attachments, and, generally speaking, was no favourite with his comrades, with whom he associated very little, and rarely joined in their sports. During play-hours he was observed to occupy himself in reading with great eagerness historical works, especially Polybius and Plutarch. The temper of the youthful Corsican was frequently soured by the railleries of the students, who ridiculed him on account of his country, the subjugation of which to France he felt most deeply. Although he had little cause to praise his fellow-students, as respected their conduct towards himself, he yet disdained to prefer complaints against them; and even when it became his duty to see that the rules were not transgressed, he notwithstanding preferred to go into confinement,

rather than denounce his companions. Bourienne relates the following anecdote, which has been strangely misrepresented by the lovers of the marvellous. During the winter of 1783-84, when a heavy fall of snow took place, and the boys were confined to the house, he was constrained during the play-hours to mingle with his companions, and to walk with them backwards and forwards in a large hall. In order to escape from this tiresome exercise, he contrived to stir up the whole school by the proposal of a new amusement. This was, to clear various passages through the snow in the great court, and with it to erect fortifications. He divided them into parties, and, as the inventor of this new sport, undertook to direct the attacks. In consequence of the report of the inspector, he was in 1784 transferred to the Military Academy at Paris, being then above fifteen years of age. He here found himself subjected to expenses beyond the value of the instruction received, and at once addressed a memorial to the sub-principal on the subject, in which he states, that the royal pensioners being all gentlemen in reduced circumstances, instead of having their minds improved, could derive nothing therefrom, save a love of ostentation, and sentiments of conceit and vanity; so that on rejoining the domestic circle, far from relishing the frugal gentility of their home, they will feel inclined to blush for the very authors of their being, and despise their modest mansions. He subsequently carried those views into effect in his imperial institutions for military education. His decided manner of expressing his opinions, and the keenness of his observations, appear to have annoyed his superiors, and to have shortened, in his case, the time usually spent at the college. He was soon granted an examination for the appointment of second lieutenant of artillery. The regiment in which he was placed (1785) was that of *La Fère*, and soon afterwards he was promoted to a first lieutenancy in the artillery regiment of Grenoble, quartered at Valence. At this time his father's death took place, and owing to the indigent circumstances in which the family was left, his elder brother, Joseph, after receiving his education at the college of Autun, in Burgundy, returned to Corsica. Some assistance is thought to have been derived from a rich relative, the archdeacon Lucien, of Ajaccio, who was their father's uncle; for Napoleon, while at Valence with his regiment, was allowed an annuity of 1200 francs, which, added to his pay, enabled him to share in the amusements of his brother officers. He passed much of his time at a chateau in the neighbourhood, belonging to a family named Boulat du Colombier. Long afterwards, when at the height of power, he used to say, that of his whole existence, he looked back upon those days with the most unmingled satisfaction. While at Valence, he wrote a dissertation in answer to Raynal's question, What are the principles and institutions by which mankind can obtain the greatest possible happiness? and sent it anonymously to the academy of Lyons. It obtained the prize, but was never printed. When emperor, he happened to mention the circumstance, and Talleyrand, one morning, presented him with the MS., which had lain forgotten amongst the documents of the academy. Our curiosity to know the views of his early age on this important subject cannot be gratified, as, after reading a few pages of the treatise, he flung it into the fire, and no copy had been made of it.

He was at Paris in April 1792, apparently unemployed, or at least unattached, while the army was undergoing a new organization. Here he met Bourienne, with whom his ancient friendship yet remained undiminished. On the 20th June, while in a coffee-room, Rue St. Honoré, near the Palais Royal, they saw a mob of about six thousand passing on to the Tuileries, and by gaining the terrace before them, were enabled to see much of what occurred. He evinced the utmost surprise and indignation at the forbearance with which they were treated; and when the king showed himself at one of the windows, with the red cap which had been placed upon his head, he was unable to restrain himself, and exclaimed aloud, "What madness! How could they allow those scoundrels to enter? They ought to have blown four or five hundred of them into the air with cannon, the rest would then have taken to their heels." After witnessing the attack on the Tuileries of the 10th of August, he left Paris, and rejoined his family in Corsica. The chief authority in the island, under the French government, was vested in general Paoli, and Buonaparte was appointed by him to the temporary command of a battalion of the national guards. Attempts had been made by the Jacobin party to establish a republic, which Paoli, who was attached to the constitutional monarchy, endea-

voured to repress. In January, 1793, an attack having been made upon the island of Sardinia, by a French fleet under admiral Truguet, Buonaparte, with his battalion, was ordered to co-operate, by taking possession of some small islands on the northern coast of Sardinia. This he accomplished, but when Truguet's fleet was repulsed at Cagliari, he returned to Corsica. Paoli having renounced the authority of the convention, the French troops, under Lacombe, St. Michel, and Saliceti, opposed him; Buonaparte joined them, and was sent with a detachment to attack Ajaccio, which had been occupied by Paoli's party. This enterprize, however, having proved unsuccessful, he was obliged to return to Bastia, and Paoli, with the assistance afforded by an English fleet, was enabled to force the republican party to quit the island. Buonaparte, accompanied by his mother and sisters, left Corsica in May, 1793, and placed them at Marseilles. During his residence in that city, he wrote a political pamphlet, entitled, Le Souper de Beaucaire, which was afterwards carefully suppressed; it is in the form of a dialogue, and exhibits a perfect knowledge of the state of parties, with much vigour and liveliness of style. In many of the remarks, also, we may perceive the germs of those plans which he afterwards carried into effect with such complete success; as masking, not besieging, fortified places, marching without baggage, concentrating masses upon a given point, and, what was then quite original, using eight, and even four pounders in cases where guns of the heaviest calibre alone had been applied. In September 1793, he was sent, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of artillery, to join the army then besieging Toulon, which was defended by the royalists and the English, under general O'Hara. He found the artillery disposed without any judgment; and when he endeavoured to prevail with Cartaux, the republican general, he found him ignorant of the simplest principles on which batteries should be constructed. Fortunately, another officer from the convention arrived, who perceived the force of Buonaparte's propositions. A council of war was called, and he was able to convince them, that although the orders of the convention were to take possession of the town, yet that this object could only be accomplished by first carrying the outer works which commanded the harbour. Under the command of Dugommier, who succeeded as general-in-chief, he was allowed to follow up his plans. He constructed his batteries with such effect, that the works commanding the harbour were taken possession of, but not without a sharp resistance, in which he received a bayonet wound, and general O'Hara was taken prisoner. The success, however, was complete; the English were no longer in a condition to retain the place, and Lord Hood's fleet sailed out of the harbour, accompanied by some Spanish and Neapolitan vessels, and by about 14,000 of the inhabitants, who were glad to escape on any terms from the cruelties they had to expect, after the enormities lately committed at Lyons. The few who remained, amounting to about four hundred, of those who had taken any part in the proceedings in favour of the royal cause, were collected in the square, and exterminated by grape shot. Buonaparte and the regular troops appear not to have been implicated in this massacre, which he subsequently stated was perpetrated by the revolutionary army, the *sans culottes* of Paris, and other towns. The reputation of Buonaparte as an artillery officer was now established, and on the recommendation of general Dugommier, he was, in February 1794, elevated to the rank of brigadier-general of artillery, and deputed to inspect the fortifications along the southern coasts. He joined the army which was engaged against the Piedmontese troops, and distinguished himself in the capture of Saorgio, Oneille, and Tanaro. The campaign was soon terminated, and the services of Buonaparte were now called upon in a new department; a circumstance which, while it proved the high value set on his abilities, showed at the same time the precarious tenure by which either life or liberty was held under the revolutionary government. He was directed, on the 13th July, 1794, by the representatives attached to the army of Italy, "to proceed to Genoa, in order, conjointly with the ambassador of the French republic, to confer with the government of Genoa as his instructions bear;" the ambassador having been directed to acknowledge him, and to cause him to be acknowledged by the government of Genoa. There were also added secret instructions, "that he should observe the state of the works and military stores of the fortresses of Genoa and Savona, and the condition of the surrounding country in both places." He was directed also, "as far as possible, to unravel the conduct of the French

minister Tilly, and the intentions of the Genoese respecting the coalition." Thus accredited, he went to Genoa, executed his commission there, and had returned to head-quarters, when, on the 6th of August, he was arrested by the deputies, Albitte, Salicetti, and Laporte. The cause of this proceeding has always remained in obscurity; and Buonaparte, even when at St. Helena, professed to be ignorant of it. He lost no time in forwarding a memorial, in which he boldly protested against being thus condemned unheard. This appeal appears to have produced the desired effect, for in fourteen days from the date of his arrest they passed a counter-order, commanding him to be restored provisionally to liberty, and to remain at head-quarters until further instructions from the committee of public safety. It appears that he was never subsequently molested on the grounds of this arrest. After the close of the war of 1794 he returned to Paris, where Bourienne found him indulging in hopes no less from his Supper of Beaucaire than from his first successes at Toulon and in the Italian army. It was proposed by the government to send him to assist in repressing the insurrection in La Vendée, not in the artillery service, but as brigadier-general of infantry. Whether he considered this as a field unworthy of his high reputation, or disliked the transfer from his favourite department of service, or whether actuated by both motives, is uncertain, but it is evident that his resignation was promptly accepted, from the following resolution, dated the 15th September, 1794. "The Committee of Public Safety decrees that general Buonaparte shall be erased from the list of general officers employed, in consequence of his refusing to repair to the station to which he had been appointed." He stated at St. Helena that he sent in his resignation: this resolution proves the contrary; a fact too revolting to his pride to be ever openly acknowledged.

Upon this reverse his activity had no employment, except in forming plans for the future. He lodged in the Rue de Mail, near the Place des Victoires, and frequently came to dine and pass the evening with Bourienne and his brother, "never failing to render these hours agreeable by his engaging manners, and the charms of his conversation." He often exhibited gloominess and disappointment, and was evidently deeply mortified at the life of obscurity to which he was condemned. At this time he formed a project that he should be sent to Turkey, ostensibly on an official mission, but in reality to introduce to that power the knowledge of artillery tactics and fortification, so as to enable her to act as a counterpoise to the mighty dominion of Russia. The memorial which he presented on this subject was never answered, and the author remained without occupation.

In the meantime a great change had taken place in the state of the government. The convention had framed a new constitution, known as that of the year III., but previously to its own dissolution passed a decree that at least two-thirds of the members of the two legislative councils about to be created should be taken from the members of the actual convention. The department of Paris decidedly refused its consent, and the sections of the city being assembled, protested against this attempt of the convention to perpetuate its own power, and announced their intention no longer to obey the orders of that body. On the other hand, the convention, many of the members of which had taken a share in the atrocities of the Reign of Terror, and were consequently odious to the Parisians, were determined to maintain their decree by force. They had at their disposal about 5,000 regular troops, with a considerable force of artillery and volunteers from the suburbs. Barras, a leading member, and who had been the chief instrument in effecting the overthrow of Robespierre, was appointed commander. He anticipated the insurgents in securing the depots of artillery and ammunition in the neighbourhood of Paris; and recollecting the abilities which Buonaparte had displayed at the siege of Toulon, he proposed to entrust him with the disposition of the troops required for the protection of the convention. His character as an artillery officer was also well known to Carnot, Tallien, and other distinguished members of the convention, and his appointment was unanimously adopted. During the night he anticipated the insurgents by disposing his cannon, loaded with grape-shot, so as to command the quays and all the other avenues through which they must advance. The expected attack took place on the following morning (October 4, 1795,) by several columns, nearly 30,000 in number, animated by the recollection of the victory which had been achieved on the 10th of August, 1792, in the same place, advancing towards the Tuileries

along the quays and Rue St. Honoré. As soon as they came within musket-shot they were ordered to disperse in the name of the convention. They answered by a discharge of fire-arms, and their fire was immediately returned by well-directed and continuous discharges of grape-shot and canister, which did great execution amongst the thick masses confined in narrow streets. Having no cannon, they made several desperate attempts to carry those of the convention, but were constantly repulsed, the fire of the artillery sweeping away the foremost, and throwing the rest into disorder. Not having succeeded in any point, after two hours' fighting, they withdrew in the evening to the more remote districts, and continued to resist in some places, till the fear of being surrounded compelled them to disperse. By the next morning the authority of the convention was completely re-established. Although other generals took an active part in quelling this insurrection, yet to Buonaparte belonged the chief merit. He had two horses killed under him. A decree of the convention at once appointed him second in command of the army of the interior; and when the new constitution came into operation, and Barras became one of the directors, he succeeded him as general-in-chief of the interior. From this period commences that unparalleled career, which places him amongst the greatest conquerors in the annals of mankind.

Holding now the chief military command, he yet continued to lead a private and retired life, occupied in study or in his duties during the day, and in the evenings visiting only amongst a few chosen friends. He was not insensible to the charms of female society, and according to the duchess d'Abrantes, actually made an offer of marriage to her mother; but a circumstance which occurred at one of his military levees was the occasion of his union with Josephine. A fine boy, about twelve years of age, having presented himself, with a request that the sword of his father, who had been murdered by Robespierre, should be restored to him, Buonaparte complied, and treated him with so much kindness, that next day his mother, Josephine de Beauharnois, came to thank him. Although his elder by several years, and with but scanty pretensions to beauty, yet her remarkable gracefulness of address made an immediate and decided impression. This lady was a native of Martinique, and the widow of viscount Alexandre de Beauharnois. There were frequent opportunities of meeting her, through the director Barras, who was an old acquaintance of her husband; and through madame Tallien, and other persons of note. The match was advantageous on account of many political connexions, and was concluded on the 9th of March, 1796. In the meantime he had been making frequent applications for active employment, and on the 23d of February had been appointed to the command of the army of Italy. He remained in Paris only twelve days after his marriage; and then he, who had only a few months previously commissioned his friend Bourienne to "procure him some small possession in the valley of the Yonne, as a place of final retirement," after rapidly passing through the intermediate promotions, now took his departure as commander-in-chief of the army of Italy. This was an office of the highest importance; for the French were held in check by the Austrians, and cooped up in the western Riviera of Genoa, between the mountains and the sea. Indeed, the directory appear to have had some doubts of their prudence in entrusting it to him alone, for shortly afterwards they proposed to unite Kellerman in the command. Buonaparte saw at once that this would confound all his projects. He wrote to Carnot, the minister at war, "Whether I carry on the war here or elsewhere is to me a matter of indifference. To serve my country,—to merit with posterity a page in our history,—this is my whole ambition. To unite Kellerman and me in Italy is to ruin all. General Kellerman has more experience, and will conduct the war better than I; but together we shall mar the affair. I cannot willingly serve with one who conceives himself the first commander in Europe.

The army entrusted to him consisted of about 50,000 men, in a wretched state of discipline, almost without horses, ill supplied with clothing or provisions, and only two-thirds of which were fit for active service. On the other hand, the combined Piedmontese and Austrian forces were posted in good order on the ridge of the Appennines, overlooking the French, and under the command of Beaulieu, an officer of high reputation. It belongs to history to describe the battles at Montenotte, Millesimo, and Magliani, by which the Piedmontese were completely separated from the Austrians, and the road was opened

into the north of Italy. The king of Sardinia was obliged to ask for a truce, which terminated in a treaty, surrendering all the Piedmontese fortresses and passes of the Alps into the hands of the French. Buonaparte was now able to follow up his advantages against Beaulieu. Resolving to dislodge him from the position which he had taken on the Adda, he attacked the bridge of Lodi, defended by the Austrians, with a numerous artillery. By a rapid charge of his grenadiers, who possessed themselves of the enemy's guns, the infantry not having been properly placed for their support, the Austrians were panic-struck; and at the end of the first campaign he had taken possession of Milan and all Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, which he blockaded. In pursuance of the plan laid down for supporting the French armies at the expense of the conquered countries, the most grievous exactions were laid on the Piedmontese, even deposits of private property were seized, which occasioned insurrections in different parts of the country. One of those outbreaks at Pavia caused that city to be given up to plunder for twenty-four hours. The dukes of Parma and Modena were required to pay large sums of money to furnish provisions and clothing, and to send the most valuable of their paintings to Paris. Notwithstanding the grand duke of Tuscany was at peace with France, yet Leghorn was taken possession of, and the merchants of that place were obliged to pay five millions of francs as a ransom for the property in their hands belonging to the English and other enemies of the republic. The pope was glad to procure a peace by the surrender of Ferrara, Bologna, and the citadel of Ancona; by paying fifteen millions of livres, in gold or silver, six millions in goods or provisions; and by surrendering a certain number of paintings, statues, and 500 manuscripts, to be chosen by the French commissioners, and sent to Paris. In the mean time, marshal Wurmser, a veteran officer of high reputation, having collected an army of between 50,000 and 60,000 men, advanced from the Tyrol towards Verona. Buonaparte hastily raised the siege of Mantua, attacked and defeated one detachment at Lonato, and on the 5th of August defeated Wurmser himself, with the loss of his cannon, and several thousand men. He obtained another victory at Bassano; and Wurmser, closely followed, and finding his retreat cut off, was glad, after marching day and night, to reach Mantua, where he arrived on the 14th of September, with a mere skeleton of his army.

Many severe actions took place around the walls of Mantua, without any further result than a constant diminution of the forces of the besieged, and a corresponding increase of vigour infused into the minds of the French. The standards taken from the Austrians in this campaign were sent to the directory, and presented on the first of October with great solemnity by Marmont, Buonaparte's aid-de-camp, who stated that they had destroyed three hostile armies, taken 47,000 men, 280 pieces of cannon, and forty-nine stand of colours. The abilities displayed by Buonaparte had now exceeded the most sanguine expectations of his friends. Surrounded by difficulties of every sort, he forced his way through them all, and laid his plans with such sagacity, that he could not be charged with having committed one false step. His body and his mind appeared reciprocally calculated for the support of each other. Both were incessantly employed; the one in contriving, the other in executing every design that was formed. His thoughts were uninterruptedly on the stretch; and it was well known that during seven successive days and nights of his contest with Wurmser, he had never laid himself down to rest. The Austrians were resolved to make a third effort; and marshal Alvinzi advanced from Carinthia with 30,000 men, while general Davidowich, with 20,000, advanced by the valley of the Adige, their object being to effect a junction, and relieve Wurmser at Mantua. Buonaparte received two severe checks in endeavouring to defeat each separately from the other; but Davidowich not having taken advantage of his success, and remaining inactive for ten days, Buonaparte determined to make another attack on Alvinzi. The village of Arcola, through which the French were to pass, was situated in a marsh, and only accessible by a causeway. This post was defended on every side; the French had succeeded in penetrating as far as a bridge over a canal, flanking the village, but were repulsed in repeated attempts to carry it, not only by those posted on it, but by a tremendous and well-directed fire of musketry from the houses near the bridge. The French generals, who saw the necessity of possessing themselves of

this post, advanced at the head of their men; and Augereau, in particular, who had the chief command in this desperate attack, seeing most of the generals carried off wounded, advanced, himself, with a standard in his hand, to the foot of the bridge. He had the good fortune to escape unhurt, but his men could gain no ground. Buonaparte, on receiving intelligence of this ill success, came himself to the spot, and reminding his troops of their passage over the bridge of Lodi, dismounted, and seizing a standard, rushed towards the bridge, at the head of the grenadiers, crying out, "Follow your general." The troops advanced, but were not able to stand the fire of the Austrians. His aid-de-camp was killed at his side, and he himself, who had remounted to rally his men with the more speed, fell from his horse into marshy ground. After extricating himself, he continued to press forward his men, but still they made no impression upon the Austrians, who, nevertheless, did not dare to move from their position in order to improve their advantage. The village was carried on the 15th, by the French taking the Austrians in the rear, but was afterwards retaken. The battle was continued on the 16th, and not decided till the 17th, when it ended in a complete defeat of the Austrians. The loss on both sides was dreadful.

In January, 1797, Buonaparte was at Bologna, threatening the Papal States, in consequence of a disinclination on the part of the pope to continue his remittances, when he received intelligence of the second advance of marshal Alvinzi, who, at the head of an army of 50,000 strong, was threatening several points of the French line, on the Adige. On the 13th, he hastened from Verona to Rivoli, and on the 14th, the battle of Rivoli took place, which terminated in the rout of Alvinzi, with great loss. Wurmzer was obliged to capitulate from want of provisions, and obtained honourable conditions in consideration of his age and high reputation. The pope having declined to fulfil the severe conditions imposed on him by the directory, and having made a show of resistance, with about 8,000 troops, Buonaparte at once advanced to Tolentino. The resistance made by the papal troops was futile, and deputies were sent to sue for peace. The terms prescribed were, that the pope should pay fifteen millions of livres, part in cash, part in diamonds, within one month, and the same amount within two months, besides horses and cattle, the possession of Ancona till the general peace, and an additional number of paintings, statues, and manuscripts. At first the directory wished to remove the pope altogether; but Buonaparte, aware of the religious influence still attached to him, not only consented to spare him, but treated his legate cardinal Mattei with distinguished courtesy. A fourth Austrian army was now assembled, under the command of the archduke Charles. This was inferior to the French, being mostly composed of new levies. Buonaparte continued to advance to Klagenfurth, when, fearing a rising of the Venetians in his rear, and a consequent interruption of his communications with Italy, he wrote to the archduke a flattering letter. "This," said he, "is the sixth campaign between our armies; how long shall two brave nations continue to destroy each other? Were you even to conquer, your own Germany would feel all the ravages of war. Cannot we come to an amicable understanding?" The archduke could return no decisive reply, but continued to retire as Buonaparte advanced. When he arrived at about eight days' march from Vienna, the Austrian cabinet decided in favour of peace, the negotiations began at Leoben, and the preliminaries were signed on the 18th. It was part of the secret articles, that Austria should, for her cessions in the Netherlands and Piedmont, have Venice as a compensation. Accordingly, although the democratic party in Venice had planted the tree of liberty in the square of St. Mark, and the most urgent remonstrances were made against the surrender to Austria, Buonaparte, so far from yielding, treated them with contempt and insult. Thus the fate of Venice was decided; and the most remarkable incident connected with it was, that the aged doge Marini dropt down senseless, as he was about to take the oath of allegiance to the imperial commissioner, and died shortly afterwards. Buonaparte took an affecting leave of the soldiers before his departure. He returned through Switzerland to Radsadt, where he was to act as plenipotentiary on the part of France. On the journey, he appeared to be absorbed in thought. The uncertainty of his future destiny is enough to account for this, without supposing with some that he already had distinctly formed any of those projects of ambition which were afterwards disclosed. Remote and undefined visions of greatness

must have offered themselves. He could not but be sensible that his situation no longer admitted of mediocrity. The conqueror and liberator of Italy could not remain as he was. He must either be raised to a yet more distinguished height, or fall in common with the many aspirants to distinction, who had appeared and as quickly disappeared in the course of the revolution. On his arrival in Paris he was received with the greatest honours by the directory. His youth added to the general enthusiasm. Those, however, who could observe him more closely, have avowed that their admiration of him at this period, was always accompanied by some degree of fear. His manners were reserved, and when he thought himself closely observed, he had the power of discharging from his countenance all expression. He appeared to consider other men only in proportion as they were connected with his own plans; and with a precision of intelligence which seemed intuitive from its rapidity, he penetrated the sentiments of those whom it was worth his while to study.

He lived in a very retired manner, indulging himself, however, frequently in visiting the opera. When there, he endeavoured to show himself as little as possible, and usually took his station at the bottom of the box, behind his wife; and although called for with loud acclamations, yet he never presented himself. His observation to Bourienne was this: "In Paris they soon forget every thing; if I remain long here idle, I am lost. In this great Babylon one reputation supplants another. People will not have seen me above thrice at the theatre, when I shall be no longer an object; therefore I shall appear but seldom."

He set out on the 10th of February, 1798, to inspect the preparations which had been made for invading England. In eight days he made a complete survey of the coast of the British channel, and returned decidedly convinced that the undertaking should be abandoned. A plan had been for some time maturing in his mind, to take possession of Egypt. "Europe," he would exclaim, "is but a molehill; there never have existed mighty empires—there never have occurred great revolutions, except in the East, where are six hundred millions of men." Tallyrand, then minister for foreign affairs, saw the utmost advantage in the design upon Egypt, which he thought would be the medium of commerce between India and Europe, instead of the circuitous route by the Cape of Good Hope. With respect to this undertaking, the directory merely acquiesced, and were but the passive official instruments of Buonaparte's inclinations. His orders passed throughout every part of France. His activity was incessant night and day. Orders and instructions followed each other with extraordinary rapidity. He assigned, with admirable precision, the place of meeting for each detachment, to some before Malta, to others before Alexandria. It was laid as a distinct charge against the directory, that they were actuated by the desire of ridding themselves of one whose talents and competition they feared. As to Buonaparte, he, according to Bourienne, acted under the thorough conviction that there remained for him no choice between destruction and the embarking in this wild and hazardous adventure. He left Paris, accompanied by his wife, on the 3d of May, 1798. Just ten days before his departure, an individual (Sir Sydney Smith) had made his escape from the Temple, who was destined to mar all his eastern projects; but he, unconscious of what was to depend on so insignificant an event, pursued his course to Toulon. The land forces amounted to twenty-five thousand men, chiefly veterans, selected from his own Italian army, with the most distinguished commanders, as Kleber, Dessaix, Berthier, Regnier, Murat, Lannes, Andreossi, Menou, and others, well known in the revolutionary wars. There were four hundred transports for the conveyance of the troops, and a fleet of thirteen sail of the line, and four frigates, under the command of admiral Brueys. A deputation from the Institute also accompanied the expedition, liberally supplied with philosophical instruments, and all other means of prosecuting the several departments of science. The squadron set sail on the 19th of May, and arrived at Malta on the 10th of June. Secure of a party among the French knights, who had been previously tampered with, he landed some troops, and took possession of those almost impregnable fortresses with little opposition. On the 22d they sailed from Malta. Nelson, who had received advices of the taking of that island, made directly for Alexandria, which he conceived to be their destination. Taking the shortest course, he arrived in the bay of Alexandria on the 28th, three days before the French; not finding them there, he pro-

ceeded towards Rhodes and Syracuse. The French, in the mean time, made directly for Alexandria, where they arrived on the 30th of June. According to Denon, Nelson's fleet was actually seen standing to the westward on the 26th, but owing to the haze, the French were not perceived.

Buonaparte during the whole voyage passed the greater part of his time below in his cabin. Even here his conduct was an illustration of a remarkable saying he once addressed to the pupils of a school, "Young people, every hour of time lost is a chance of misfortune for future life." Perhaps no man ever better understood the value of time: his very leisure was business. On board the *l'Orient* he conversed with Monge and Berthollet. The former, without possessing religious principles, cherished that propensity towards religious ideas which always harmonised with the feelings of Buonaparte. With those savans he also constantly discussed subjects relating to chemistry and mathematics. One of his greatest pleasures during the passage was, to appoint three or four to support, and as many to impugn some proposition. He availed himself of those opportunities to ascertain the talents of his officers, so as to be enabled afterwards to employ them according to their peculiar capabilities. He never, however, suffered these amusements to interfere with his duties as a commander, which increased as he approached the shores of Egypt. Having prepared a proclamation to the inhabitants, he on the arrival of the fleet before Alexandria resolved on landing immediately, although the night was approaching, and the sea violently agitated. The fear of Nelson's return urged him on. About one o'clock of the following morning (July 2d,) the landing was effected at Marabou, three leagues east of Alexandria, with great hazard, and not without some loss.

The Turks, when they saw the French marching upon Alexandria, made some hasty preparations for defence: the town, however, was easily taken, and Buonaparte commenced his march for the interior. After suffering great annoyance from parties of Mamelucs and Arabs, who constantly hovered about the flanks and rear of the army, he arrived in sight of the great pyramids on the 21st. Here the Mameluc cavalry, amounting to 5,000, besides the Arabs and the infantry, consisting chiefly of Fellahs, were encamped. The Mamelucs, being quite ignorant of the impregnable front which disciplined infantry, disposed in squares, can oppose to cavalry, charged with the utmost vigour, and caused some disorder in one of the French squares; but having no guns to support them, gained no further advantage. In the meantime, continual vollies of musketry and grape-shot were pouring on them, and made dreadful havoc; and after losing a vast number in desperate and vain efforts to break the French infantry, the survivors retreated in different directions from the field. Two days after this action, (called the Battle of the Pyramids,) which procured for Buonaparte the title of the "Fire King" amongst the inhabitants, he entered Cairo without resistance. Having convened an assembly of the principal Turks and Arab sheiks, he declared his determination to administer equal justice to all classes, a thing unknown in that country for ages. He established a scientific institute, and endeavoured to conciliate the good will of the ulemas and imams. While he was actively engaged in organizing his conquests, he learnt that Ibrahim, one of the most powerful of the beys, was making head in Syria. He marched against him, and had defeated him at El-Arych, when the news arrived of the destruction of the French fleet by Nelson in the bay of Aboukir. This, joined to the dissatisfaction now openly expressed by his men, rendered him inconsolable. He, however, wrote a despatch to the directory, throwing the blame upon the admiral; and, in order to revive the troops, who now saw themselves cut off from the communication with Europe, the *fête* of the republic was held with great magnificence in all the stations.

The sultan now issued an indignant manifesto, dated 10th September, declaring war against France; and, by means of the criers of the mosques, a general rising was organized. On the night of the 21st October the revolt broke out at Cairo, and general Dupuis was slain. Buonaparte started from his couch, on the first arrival of the intelligence, at five in the morning, and throwing himself on horseback, with only thirty of the guides, rode to every point, promptly re-establishing confidence, and ordering, with admirable presence of mind, vigorous measures of defence. Scarcely had he returned to breakfast, when he was informed that Bedouin Arabs were attempting to force the gates. In fact, the insurrection extended over the whole

country. Three days, however, were sufficient to quell it. During two, Cairo was exposed to the constant fire of the batteries commanding the city. The insurgents were at last glad to take refuge in the great mosque, and barricaded the doors. Buonaparte ordered them to be forced with cannon, and a dreadful massacre ensued. Five thousand Moslems were killed on that day; and after decapitating great numbers who had been taken prisoners, he issued a proclamation in the oriental style, in which he informed them that he was the man of fate foretold in the Koran; that nothing was concealed from him; and that resistance on their part was impious as well as useless.

The Turks having now assembled their forces in Syria, for the recovery of Egypt, under the command of Djezzar (or the butcher,) pacha of Acre, he resolved to anticipate, and march forward to meet them. A body of Mamelucs was dispersed by a night attack. The fort of El-Arish, considered as one of the keys of Egypt, fell easily into his hands. On the 7th of March he took Jaffa by storm, although defended by several thousand Turks. As they had cut off the head of the messenger who had heen sent to summon them to surrender, he resolved to exercise a signal vengeance. The Turkish prisoners, about 1200 in number, were marched out to the sand-hills, south-east of the town, and were there put to death by vollies of musketry, the wounded being despatched by the bayonet, as in the *fusillades* of the revolution. Their bones are still said to be in a heap, and mark the spot. It appears that the real motive of this revolting act was, the fear of being embarrassed by the care of so large a body of men, as prisoners. At Jaffa the plague began its ravages, and here Buonaparte went into the hospitals in person, and, by exposing himself to the infection, diminished the terror of the disease, in the minds of the soldiers. On the 14th the army marched towards Acre, which they reached on the 17th. The pacha having communicated their approach to Sir Sydney Smith, that officer immediately sailed for Acre, with the *Tigre* and *Theseus* ships of the line, and, having arrived there two days before the French made their appearance, contributed to place the old fortifications of the town in a respectable state of defence. He had the good fortune to intercept a convoy with cannon and military stores, which the French had sent from Damietta, for carrying on the siege. These, with the assistance of general Philippeaux, an old school-fellow of Buonaparte, but now a royalist, were turned to the best account; and the cannon thus acquired, to the amount of between thirty and forty pieces, were fixed upon the walls they had been intended to destroy.

The siege of Acre lasted sixty days from the opening of the trenches. The repeated assaults resembled the hand-to-hand conflicts of ancient times. On one occasion Buonaparte, notwithstanding a bloody and obstinate opposition, found his way to a large tower which commanded the rest of the fortifications. At this critical juncture, a Turkish fleet, bearing reinforcements, appeared in view of the garrison. The danger was imminent, that the town might be taken before they could land. Sir Sydney Smith in person proceeded to the scene of action, at the head of a body of British seamen, armed with pikes. They united themselves to a corps of Turks, who defended the breach, principally with heavy stones. A desperate conflict ensued. At this moment one of the Turkish regiments, which had been enabled to land, made a sortie upon the French, and although they were driven back, yet the diversion occasioned the besiegers to be forced from their lodgment. On the 21st of May, the final effort was made in two attacks, in the morning and at mid-day, but without any better effect. The besiegers, during the siege, had marched no less than eight times to the assault, while eleven desperate sallies were evidence of the obstinacy of the defence. Several of the best French generals were killed, and the bodies of the dead lying around, putrefied under the burning sun, spread disease among the survivors. Towards the conclusion of the siege, some insurrectionary movements in Lower Egypt were announced. The murmurs of the army increased every day. The people of Mount Lebanon, the Druses, who were at one time disposed to join him against Djezzar, seeing his failure before Acre, declared for the Turks. He was thus forced to retrace his steps, and return to Egypt.

The loss of the French, at the siege of Acre, amounted to three thousand men; but a much higher value was set on it by Buonaparte than even the brave defenders of the place could have imagined. In conversation with Bourienne,

after one of the unsuccessful assaults, he said, "I see that paltry town has cost me many men, and occupies much time; but things have gone too far not to risk a last effort." He then explained his views to march upon Damascus, and Aleppo. "I arrive at Constantinople with armed masses; I overturn the dominion of the Mussulman; I establish in the east a new and mighty empire, which shall fix my position with posterity; and perhaps I return to Paris by Adrianople or Vienna, after having annihilated the house of Austria." He took his departure from Acre in the night, in order to avoid a *sortie*, and to place the army beyond range of fire from the English ships in the bay of Mount Carmel. The sufferings in the march through the desert were dreadful: a devouring thirst, the total want of water, the fatigue of marching among scorching sand-hills, demoralized each individual. Officers or soldiers, with amputated limbs, and even those of them who had paid money for conveyances, were thrown from their litters, and abandoned to their fate. It seemed also as if they found a consolation for their own misfortunes, in burning and destroying every thing that came within their reach. The sea was on the right, and on the left and behind them was a scene of devastation; every dwelling, and all the crops being set fire to. Their largest guns were buried in the sand at Tentoura. They slept at Cesarea on the 22d of May, and reached Jaffa on the 24th. The fortifications of the town were blown up, and then occurred a transaction which has been the subject of much controversy, namely, the poisoning of the soldiers who were obliged to be left behind.

On the 14th of June, the army arrived at Cairo. The insurrections attempted by the Mamelucs were soon extinguished, and the French savans were engaged in examining the monuments of Thebes and Dendera, when Buonaparte was informed that the Turks, to the amount of 18,000 men, had landed at Aboukir, under the protection of an English fleet. On receiving the despatch on the evening of the 15th of July, he shut himself up in his tent, and continued till three o'clock next morning, dictating his orders for the march of the troops, and for the conduct of those, who, during his absence, were to remain in the interior. At four o'clock on the morning of the 16th, he was on horseback, and the army in full march. At this period of his life, energy, decision, promptitude, and imperturbable presence of mind, never forsook him on great emergencies. On the 25th, he commenced an attack on the Turkish army, which was eminently successful; but when the French had driven the enemy to their entrenchments, the batteries opened on them from the trenches, while they were at the same time exposed to the fire from the gun-boats in the bay; and the Turks, sallying out upon them, made such havoc with their sabres, poniards, and pistols, as compelled them to retire. The advantage thus gained, however, was lost by the eagerness of the barbarians to possess themselves of the heads of their fallen enemies, for which they receive a certain reward. They had rushed out of the entrenchments to obtain those prizes, when the French suddenly rallied, charged them with great fury, drove them back into the works, and soon surmounted the entrenchments. At this moment Murat formed a column, which turned the position of the Turks, and pressing onwards with the bayonet, he threw them into the utmost confusion. Attacked now on every point, they lost all discipline, became a confused rabble, and, in hopes of regaining the ships, threw themselves by hundreds into the sea, which seemed as if covered with their turbans. It was only when the victors were wearied with slaughter that quarter was given to about six thousand. The Turkish general, Mustapha Pacha, was taken, and Buonaparte returned on the 9th of August in triumph to Cairo.

After the battle of Alexandria he received intelligence from Europe, after an interruption of ten months. By this he learnt the disasters of the French armies, the loss of Italy, the misunderstandings amongst the members of the directory, and between them and the legislative councils. He at once determined to return. He had had enough of Egypt; and now that a crisis had arrived, he resolved to seize the opportunity of the late decisive victory, and the consequent tranquillity of Egypt, to hasten to Paris, and avail himself of the present state of events. He secretly gave orders for two frigates, then lying in the harbour of Alexandria, to be prepared; and in order to disguise his intention, he caused to be renewed the report of his intended expedition into Upper Egypt. He then suddenly announced that he wished previously to visit the Delta, for the purpose, as he

wrote to the divan of Cairo, of examining things there with his own eyes; but on arriving at Alexandria on the 23d, he at once embarked on board one of the frigates, at an unfrequented part of the beach. He took leave of Kleber by letter; and left behind him a short proclamation, apprising the army that news of importance from France had recalled him to Europe, but that they should soon hear tidings of him. Ere the frigates had got far from land, they were reconnoitred by an English corvette. This occasioned great alarm, and in order to avoid the English cruisers, they were obliged to coast the shores of Africa; and the wind being adverse, they made but a hundred leagues in twenty days. It was his intention, in case of falling in with the English, to run ashore upon the sands, and then endeavour to gain by land some other port for re-embarkation. During his moments of leisure, he walked upon deck, constantly occupied in superintending the execution of his orders. The smallest sail renewed his disquiet. Most of his aides-de-camp, who had been his companions in his former voyage, were no more; and he endeavoured to seek relaxation in playing cards and chess, and, as some state, in perusing the pages of the Bible and the Koran. After passing Sardinia, they were, by the violence of the west wind, obliged to land at Ajaccio, and to remain there seven days. His impatience was extreme. He dreaded that his arrival there should come to the knowledge of the English cruisers. Besides, he was overwhelmed with the number of persons who claimed to be relations. He learnt there the loss of the battle of Novi, and the death of general Joubert; and, determining to lose no longer time, he purchased a large skiff, which was to be taken in tow by the frigate; into this, manned by twelve of the best rowers of Corsica, it was his intention to throw himself, in case of urgent danger of capture, and to run for the nearest shore at all hazards. On the evening of their embarkation, they were noticed by an English squadron of fourteen sail. The admiral (Gentheaume) who accompanied him, would have tacked about to return to Corsica. "To do so," said Buonaparte, "would be to take the road to England; I am seeking that to France." They kept on their course, and a night of the deepest anxiety ensued. All the arrangements were made for taking to the skiff, when, to their unspeakable joy, the break of day disclosed the English squadron steering to the north-east, and on the 9th of October, 1799, Buonaparte landed at Frejus, the quarantine regulations having been dispensed with in his favour by the enthusiasm of the inhabitants. His arrival had been preceded by accounts of his actions in Africa and Asia; the latest of which was that of the victory of Alexandria, which amply compensated for all the losses attending the expedition. He was received every where with acclamations. No one asked wherefore, or by whose authority, he had returned: but the members of government, it must be supposed, felt alarm and anxiety, which they endeavoured to conceal, under the appearance of sharing in the general joy. The directory had lost whatever popularity they ever possessed, and were not supported by any party. The republicans wished to restrain the power of the directory, to turn out Barras, but still to maintain the constitution of the year III. Sieyes, one of the directory, had sketched out a new constitution, of a less democratic form, which was supported by a majority of the council of elders. Barras, being the most influential member of the directory, wished to maintain its power undiminished: but he was as an individual in bad repute, and inspired no confidence. Buonaparte having entered into communication with Sieyes, it was fixed that the existing constitution should be done away, and that the execution of this project should take place between the 15th and 18th Brumaire, which was afterwards finally arranged for the 18th.

The council of elders met at six o'clock in the morning of that day, (9th October, 1799,) and adopted a resolution by which the two councils were appointed to meet at St. Cloud the next day, in order to be out of the reach of the mob of Paris. By another resolution, Buonaparte was appointed commander-in-chief of the military division of Paris, and charged with protecting the safe removal of the councils. On receiving the decree, he rode to the garden of the Tuileries, and reviewed about ten thousand troops, assembled there from an early hour. The council of elders met again at one o'clock, and the debate soon became warm, when he entered, surrounded by a numerous retinue. He said that he was called to assume a higher command on his return from Italy, by the wish of the nation, and of his comrades. He pretended to be ignorant of every thing up to the moment when they had called him to the succour

of the country. His speech, however, was so unconnected, and he became so confused from the interruptions, that, according to Bourienne, who was at his side, he uttered scarcely any intelligible propositions. Berthier, and his friends near him, having persuaded him to retire, he left the hall, and mounted his horse. The troops greeted him with loud cries of *Vive Buonaparte.* And now the chief difficulty was to be encountered in the council of five hundred, which, under the presidency of his brother Lucien, had opened its meeting at two o'clock. It having been moved by one of the moderate party that a committee should be formed to report on the state of the republic, and that measures should be taken for opening a correspondence with the council of elders, he was interrupted by uproar and clamour on the part of the majority, who uttered loud exclamations—"The constitution, or death!"—Bayonets frighten us not!"—"We are freemen!" Others cried, "Down with the dictator!" Lucien in vain endeavoured to restore order. The mover of the resolutions was dragged from the tribune; the voice of other moderate members was overpowered by loud cries; "and," as Scott observes, "never had the democratic party shown itself fiercer, or more tenacious, than when about to receive its death-blow." A member having exclaimed, "Let us swear to preserve the constitution of the year III." the applause which followed was so general as to silence all resistance; and even Lucien, and the other members of the party of Sieyes, were compelled to take the oath of fidelity to the constitution which they were leagued together to destroy. In the midst of this fermentation, a letter of resignation from Barras was read, and received with every mark of contempt. The moderate party appeared quite overpowered, and on the point of giving up all further efforts, when the clash of arms was heard at the entrance of the apartment. All eyes were turned to that quarter. None but the military force were visible through the door, and Buonaparte entered, attended by four grenadiers of the constitutional guard. The soldiers remained at the bottom of the hall, while he, uncovered, stalked about one-third up the room. He was received with loud murmurs. All the members rose from their seats; some rushed on him to seize him by the collar; others cried out, "Out-law!"—"Traitor!"—"Was it for this you gained victories?—Down with the dictator!—Down with Cromwell!"—"What does the madman mean?" Buonaparte endeavoured to commence a speech, but he no sooner opened his lips, than he was overwhelmed with reiterated shouts of "Vive la republique!" and, "The constitution for ever!" At this crisis, a party of grenadiers precipitately advanced, calling out, "Let us save our general!" and extricating him from the deputies, bore him out of the hall. When outside, it is related by some, that Augereau began to waver, and, addressing Buonaparte, said, "A fine situation you have brought yourself into." He steadily replied, "Augereau, things were worse at Arcola. Take my advice—remain quiet; in a short time all this will change." There was no doubt that Jourdan and Bernadotte, if they had any opportunity, were ready to act on the popular side. Thus his position amongst the generals was precarious. On his exit from the assembly, the tumult continued unabated. When the president, Lucien, endeavoured to calm them, every sentence was interrupted by cries of, "Buonaparte has tarnished his glory!"—"He is a disgrace to the republic!"—"I devote him to execration!" After new efforts, he resigned the chair to Chasal, and desired to be heard as a simple member. He requested that the general might be again introduced, and allowed to state his intentions, which were merely to explain some matters of great importance in the present situation of affairs. This proposition was at once rejected, with cries of "Outlawry." He then a second time left the chair, to avoid putting to the vote the sentence of outlawry. Braving the fury of the assembly, he ascended the tribune, abdicated the presidency, renounced his mandate of deputy, and threw upon the desk his official insignia. Buonaparte, perfectly informed of what was going on within, sent some soldiers to his brother's rescue. They were at first received with applause, for the council, accustomed to see the triumph of democratical opinions among the military, did not doubt that they were deserting their general, to range themselves on the side of the deputies. Their appearance was but momentary; they instantly left the hall, carrying Lucien with them. On his arrival outside, he harangued the troops as president, and was received with loud shouts of, "Vive Buonaparte." But still the troops showed a reluctance to advance against the national representatives, till he called out

in a voice naturally deep and impressive, "The president of the council of five hundred proclaims to you that factious men, with drawn daggers, have interrupted the deliberations of the assembly. He authorizes you to employ force against these disturbers. The assembly of five hundred is dissolved." They now hesitated no longer. On a sign from Buonaparte, Murat entered the orangery at the head of the grenadiers, with drums beating, and fixed bayonets. He summoned the deputies, at their peril, to disperse. Cries of fear now were heard, intermixed with execrations of rage and shouts of "Vive la republique." An officer mounted the president's seat, and announced that they must retire. "The general," said he, "has given orders." Some left the hall; but the greater part remaining, and still keeping up the cries, the grenadiers were ordered to advance. They levelled their muskets, and marched forwards. The deputies now fled in every direction; most of them jumping from the windows of the orangery, and leaving behind them their official caps and gowns. In a few minutes the hall was clear, and, by ten o'clock at night, the greatest calm prevailed throughout the palace of St. Cloud.

At eleven o'clock, Buonaparte, who had taken nothing the whole day, and who seemed insensible to physical wants whenever great exertions were required, dictated a proclamation to the inhabitants of Paris. The rest of the night was devoted to the formation of a new constitution. The council of the elders assembled, and Lucien having collected about thirty of the council of five hundred, who undertook to act for the whole body, a provisional consular government was appointed by them, consisting of Buonaparte, Sieyes, and Roger Ducos. At one o'clock in the morning Buonaparte took the oath of office, and at three o'clock the two councils passed a vote of adjournment for three months, after appointing a commission to revise the constitution. On the evening of the 20th, Buonaparte removed to the Luxembourg. At the first sitting of the consuls, Sieyes having suggested that some one should act as president, Ducos immediately replied, "The general takes the chair of course;" and Buonaparte then stated in a firm and authoritative tone his plans with respect to various branches of the administration. Ducos seconded them. Sieyes at once perceived that he was henceforth to be a mere cypher. However, they proceeded in arranging the new constitution. The first and second consuls were appointed for ten years, and the third for five years, and were re-eligible; the first had the power of appointing to all offices, and of proposing all public measures, such as peace or war, and was commander of the forces. Notwithstanding some reluctance on the part of the commission to grant such powers to any individual, he appears to have overawed them into compliance. There was a conservative senate, consisting of eighty salaried members appointed for life, a legislative body of three hundred, with a tribunate of one hundred members, but so contrived, that the people had no power of directly electing any of them. Most even of those who had anticipated the best results from the revolution were now wearied, and desired a fixed government, in order to produce public confidence and security. Hence, when this constitution was submitted to the people in the communes throughout France, it was accepted by above three million votes, and rejected by only 1562.

Buonaparte, being now confirmed in his office of first consul, had the right of appointing the other two, and accordingly appointed Cambaceres and Lebrun second and third consuls. Fifty-nine of the most turbulent of the ex-deputies were ordered for transportation, but subsequently only kept under arrest. Good order and confidence in the financial department began to revive, and loans for the public service were obtained on easy terms. The cruel law of hostages, which rendered the wives or children of emigrants responsible for the actions of their relatives, was mitigated. The rejoicings at the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. were discontinued. The absurd heathenish ceremonials of worship, devised by the mountebanks of the revolution, were abolished; the churches were restored, and more than twenty thousand of the clergy confined in prison were set at liberty, and took an oath of fidelity to the government. La Fayette, and other lovers of constitutional freedom, who had been expatriated, were permitted to return. The insurrection in La Vendée was quelled, and in a manner calculated to unite all parties in the new order of things.

As the appearance of wishing for peace was well calculated to please the people, who were suffering the severest distress and privations from the long continuance of the war, Buonaparte, on the very day after he had been disencumbered of his first two colleagues,

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endeavoured to open a negotiation with the English government. He did this in an unusual manner; not through the intervention of diplomatic functionaries, but by addressing the king of England personally in a letter. The answer transmitted by lord Grenville in the usual form to the minister for foreign affairs, dwelt on the aggressions of France, declared that the restoration of the Bourbons would have been the best security for their sincerity, but disavowed all right to dictate to France in her internal concerns. The conjuncture appeared favourable to the English minister for carrying on the war. Italy had been recovered, and the Austrian army, to the number of 140,000, were menacing Savoy, and strengthening themselves on the Rhine. Buonaparte, in the check received at Acre, had been proved to be not invincible. The advantages gained by the Russians, under Suwarrow, were recent and decisive; and it was hoped that between the two strong parties of royalists and republicans, into which France was divided, the influence of the first consul would not be of long duration.

Towards the end of January 1800, Buonaparte made another stride over the ruins of the revolution towards absolute power, by removing his residence from the Luxembourg to the palace of the Tuileries. Bourienne, in relating that he found him in a profound sleep at seven o'clock on the morning of the day appointed for the procession, remarks, that he was much less moved at the moment of executing designs which he had projected, than at the time of their conception; so established was his habit of considering what he had determined upon in thought as already performed.

He left the Luxembourg at one o'clock. The principal splendour of the procession was confined to the military. A number of officers and three thousand chosen soldiers, especially the superb regiment of guides, attracted general admiration. The consul's carriage was drawn by six white horses, a present to him from the emperor of Austria, after the treaty of Campo Formio. His presence elicited universal acclamations.

The second and third consuls soon discovered that their parts were only such as he might think proper to assign to them, and found it their best policy to acquiesce without a murmur. At Talleyrand's first interview with him as minister for foreign affairs, he declared that he would consult with him alone. "With your permission, general," said he, "I would advise that the second consul, a very able lawyer as he is, should have the direction of legal affairs; while the third, equally conversant in ways and means, should conduct financial operations. This will occupy, will amuse them; and you, general, having at disposal the vital powers of government, will thus be enabled to attain the noble object of your aim, the regeneration of France." This advice was exactly followed, for on the very day of the installation of the consular government, when Buonaparte had entered the hall, Cambaceres and Lebrun resembled spectators, rather than colleagues of the first consul.

While engaged in effecting a number of reforms in the civil arrangements of the new government, Buonaparte resolved to deal in person a decisive stroke against the Austrians in Italy, by falling upon the rear of their army, before they should even suspect that he had left France. On the 6th of May, 1800, he left Paris, and proceeded to Dijon, where he had assembled an army of fresh raised conscripts and invalids, for the purpose of blinding the Austrian general as to his real intentions. At Geneva he had an interview with general Marescot, who had been dispatched to survey Mont Bernard, and who had with great difficulty ascended as far as the convent of the Chartreux. On the 15th he commenced this extraordinary march at the head of above 30,000 men. In the greater part of the ascent they advanced by paths only known to hunters, amidst general desolation, and in frequent danger of being overwhelmed by avalanches. They proceeded one by one, the infantry loaded with their arms, the cavalry leading their horses, and the artillery dragged along, the guns being placed in trunks of trees hollowed out for the purpose; each man on the average carried a weight of from sixty to seventy pounds. They were encouraged, however, by the presence of the general. He usually proceeded in silence, except when some obstacle occasioned a halt; then his commands were peremptorily given, and promptly executed. On their arrival at the convent, they obtained refreshments; and then commenced the descent, which proved as difficult to the infantry as the ascent had been to the cavalry. On the 16th of May the vanguard took possession of Aosta, a village of Piedmont. But an obstacle was soon to occur which at one time appeared as if it would debar them from reaping the fruits of their perilous

enterprize. The strong fortress and walled town of Bard completely closed up the entrance of the valley of Aosta, through which the near approach of two mountains admitted of but one outlet for the French. They were thus shut up in a valley, when their means of subsistence must have been speedily exhausted. General Lannes made a desperate effort to carry the fort by assault; but the advanced guard of the attacking party was destroyed, and the attempt was relinquished. Buonaparte in person now went to reconnoitre, and ascended a precipice, from the summit of which he could look down into the town and fortress. He detected a possibility of taking the town by storm, though he judged the fort was too strong to be carried by a *coup-de-main*. The town was accordingly carried by escalade; but it afforded no cover from the fire of the Austrians except in the houses, which they wished to spare for the sake of the inhabitants. In the meantime Buonaparte availed himself of the diversion to pass a great part of his army in single files by a precarious path formed by the pioneers over the precipice. Still a great difficulty remained—the path did not admit of the conveyance of artillery. This was, however, accomplished by an ingenious manœuvre. The most convenient street of the town was covered with dung and earth, over which the cannon was drawn by night, having been previously concealed by straw and branches of trees. Thus having emerged from this difficulty they passed on into the plains of Lombardy, in the rear of the Austrian army. On the 2d of June Buonaparte entered Milan, and was then joined by other divisions which had passed by the Simplon and St. Gothard.

On the 14th of June the battle of Marengo took place. In the afternoon, after a severe day's fighting, the French were retiring on all points, having suffered severe loss, when Dessaix arriving with a fresh division attacked the advancing column, while the younger Kellerman charged it in flank. The column was broken, and the Austrian general second in command, and his staff, were taken prisoners. The commander-in-chief, Melas, thinking the battle won, had just left the field and returned to Alessandria. A panic spread among the Austrians, and they fled in confusion, many of them being trampled under their own cavalry, which partook of the general disorder. An armistice was concluded between the two armies on the 16th of June, by which the French kept Lombardy as far as the river Oglio, and the Austrians gave up Piedmont and the Genoese territory, with all their fortresses, including Genoa and Alessandria.

Buonaparte arrived in Paris on the 3d of July, and was received with testimonials of public admiration and confidence, as might be expected from his transcendent services. Negotiations for peace were commenced with Austria, but were broken off; and, on the resumption of hostilities, Moreau defeated the Austrians in the great battle of Hohenlinden, and advanced towards Vienna. The French in Italy also continued to improve their advantages; so that Austria was compelled, although reluctantly, to separate her interests from those of England, and to agree to the treaty of Luneville, signed on the 9th February, 1801. By this she retained the Venetian territories, but transferred Tuscany from the grand duke Ferdinand to the son of the duke of Parma. Through the mediation of the emperor Paul of Russia, a treaty was arranged with Naples. The new pope, Pius VII., was left in possession of all the papal territories, except that portion which had been annexed to the Cisalpine republic. Those events having led to negotiations with England, where Mr. Addington had replaced Mr. Pitt as prime minister, and Egypt and Malta having been taken possession of by the English, after some delays the treaty of Amiens was signed on the 27th of March, 1802. The principal conditions were the restoration of Malta to the knights of St. John, the acknowledgment of the independence of the Cisalpine, Batavian, Helvetic, and Ligurian republics, the restoration of Egypt to the sultan, the Cape of Good Hope to Holland, the French West India islands to France, and England retained the island of Ceylon.

In following the chain of events abovementioned we have anticipated matters by a year and a half, and now return to the interior. The royalists had for some time formed a favourable opinion of Buonaparte, and entertained the hope that the restoration of good order effected by him was preparatory to his restoration of the Bourbons. Even Louis XVIII. was induced to write a letter, addressed to him, which was answered with cold civility; and some subsequent efforts made from the same quarter met a more direct repulse. Despairing of him, the

more active leaders of the party appear at this time, if not actually participating in, at least to have connived at the plots of the Jacobins. One of those remarkable for its atrocity, was that of the infernal machine. The conspirators prepared a barrel of gunpowder placed on a cart, to which it was strongly secured, and charged with grape-shot, so as to be dispersed in every direction by the explosion. The fire was to be communicated by a slow match. The machine was to be placed in the street through which the first consul was to go to the opera, it being so arranged that it should explode exactly at the moment when his carriage should pass the spot. On the evening of the 10th October, 1800, Buonaparte has since related, that though he himself felt a strong desire to remain at home, his wife and one or two intimate friends insisted that he should go to the opera. He was slumbering, when they awoke him. One brought his hat, another his sword. He was in a manner forced into his carriage, where he again slumbered, and was dreaming of the danger which he had escaped in an attempt to pass the river Tagliamento some years before, when on a sudden he was awoke by a sound and flashes like thunder and lightning. The cart bearing the engine, which was placed in the narrow street St. Nicaise, interrupted the progress of the carriage, which passed it with some difficulty, and one of the conspirators had fired the match at the appointed instant; but the coachman, who happened to be somewhat intoxicated, drove unusually fast, the carriage passed the machine two seconds before the explosion; and thus the life aimed at was saved. The explosion was terrible. Two or three houses were greatly damaged, and above seventy persons were killed or wounded. Buonaparte instantly exclaimed to Lannes and Bessieres, who were in the carriage, "We are blown up!" With great presence of mind he commanded the coach to be driven on. On his arrival at the opera, where the explosion had excited great apprehension, his presence was hailed with an enthusiasm not to be described, accompanied with tears of joy; and this event caused him to become more than ever the idol of the nation. The agents in the conspiracy, who were fanatical royalists connected with La Vendée, were tried and executed, and a few of the republican party shared the same fate. But Napoleon took advantage of the circumstance to procure a decree of the senate sentencing one hundred and thirty known leaders of the old Jacobin party to transportation, and the secret police was now organized by the celebrated Fouché on a more extensive scale than heretofore.

The habits of Buonaparte at this period of his life, as described by his secretary, who had constant access to his person, enable us to distinguish between the man and the hero. He had finely formed hands, and often while conversing seemed occupied in admiring them. When he walked he usually stooped, and kept his hands crossed behind his back. This latter habit was inveterate; and even at a masquerade it betrayed him four times, though cautioned to avoid it. He sometimes walked five or six hours in succession without weariness. He daily used the warm bath, remaining habitually two hours in the water, and during this time the journals were read to him. It was reported that he had epileptic fits; but Bourienne never witnessed anything of the kind: neither is it true that he was perpetually taking either snuff or coffee; he used those articles in moderation. He generally slept seven hours in bed, besides dozing a little in the afternoon. His usual hour for rising was seven, and his direction was, that he should never be awakened during the night to hear good news; but that on the occurrence of any reverse, he should be roused immediately. In the morning, when his toilet was completed with great care and neatness, he descended to the study; there he signed the answers to important petitions which had been analyzed by the secretary on the preceding evening. Afterwards he read the letters which had been opened and placed in order on his table. He replied in writing to some, but gave only verbal instructions respecting the greater number. Thus the time was occupied till ten o'clock, when breakfast was served. The rest of the day was devoted to levees, reviews, or official business. In the evening he often walked in the gardens of the Tuileries after the gates were closed; and not unfrequently walked into the city in disguise, ascertaining the state of public opinion, by entering into conversation with various persons. On one of these occasions, he and Bourienne were obliged to make a hasty retreat, in order to avoid unpleasant consequences, occasioned by his having spoken irreverently of the first consul.

In April, 1801, permission was granted

to the emigrants to return to France, provided they took the oath of fidelity to the government, within a certain period; and such of their property as had not been sold, was restored to them. There were, however, exceptions, comprising those who were too deeply pledged to the house of Bourbon ever to allow of a reconciliation with the new order of things; such as those who had commanded in the emigrant armies, or who held rank in the enemies' levies; those who had belonged to the households of any of the princes of the blood, and those who had been guilty of treason against the republic. The number of such exceptions were not to exceed 500. Another measure, of still greater importance, was the concordat with the pope, the ratifications for which were signed on the 18th of September, 1801. By this, the Roman Catholic religion was acknowledged as the national faith, and provision was made for the maintenance of the bishops and clergy. Although the pope surrendered almost all the prerogatives which his predecessors had exercised over the Gallican church, and the concordat was matter of lamentation to the more zealous Roman Catholics, yet others hailed this new arrangement as having a tendency to preserve in France some sense of the christian religion, which, under the total disuse of public worship, appeared likely to be altogether extinguished in the minds of the rising generation. The concordat was inaugurated at Notre Dame, with the utmost magnificence. Buonaparte attended in person with great pomp, and in a style closely resembling that of the former kings of France. He had endeavoured to defend himself among the philosophers, by comparing the concordat to a new sort of vaccination of religion, which, by introducing a slighter kind into the system of the state, would gradually prepare for its entire extinction; and some address was required, in order to procure the attendance of the old republican generals. They were invited by Berthier to breakfast, and thence carried to the first consul's levee; after which, it became impossible for them to decline attending him to the church. As he returned from the ceremony, he remarked with complacency, that the former order of things was fast returning. One of his generals answered, "Yes, all returning except the two millions of Frenchmen who have died to procure the abolition of the very system now in the act of being restored." He took care that his own name should be introduced as much as possible into the catechism, in order that the church should become a means of establishing his government; and those emigrant bishops who declined to resign their sees conformably with the terms of the concordat were deprived of the benefit of the amnesty above mentioned. He had, at his return from his first Italian campaign, commenced the custom of bestowing ornamented swords and muskets, as honourable testimonials to the officers and soldiers who had most distinguished themselves. He now improved upon this, by the creation of an order to be called the Legion of Honour. Many who saw the direction in which all his proceedings tended, opposed this measure with great vehemence, but without effect. On the 2d of August, 1802, he was proclaimed consul for life, by a decree of the senate, which was sanctioned by a majority of three millions of registered votes in the departments of France; and by a subsequent decree, he was granted the right of nominating his successor, by a testamentary deed. Thus, within two years, he not only obtained absolute power over the fiercest democracy that the world had ever seen, but, along with it, the privilege of appointing their future master after his decease.

To this period belongs the formation of the civil code, afterwards called Code Napoleon, which was entrusted to a commission of five lawyers, who sent the first outlines to the different courts of justice for their observations and suggestions. The whole was then laid before the section of legislation of the council of state, where Buonaparte and Cambacérès took an active part in the discussions. It afterwards passed both the tribunate and the legislative body, but was not finally promulgated till 1804. The provincial administration of France was also entirely remodeled. A prefect was appointed over each department, who received a large salary, and was liable to be removed or dismissed at the will of the first consul. He also appointed all the mayors of towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, while those of towns below that number were appointed by the prefects. Thus the whole government depended on him as its centre. The prefects being for the most part strangers to the districts, who owed all their power to their office, were completely subservient to his will; and thus the kind of independence long enjoyed by the local parliaments of France, and that which is

usually possessed by the owners of property within each district, was not only abolished by the revolution, was but now replaced by an authority vested more or less directly in himself, thus infinitely exceeding that enjoyed by the kings of the old monarchy, who had been frequently and successfully opposed by those local authorities.

To this period also belongs the expedition which he sent, under the command of his brother-in-law, general Leclerc, to recover the island of St. Domingo from the blacks, who had revolted. After dreadful atrocities committed on both sides, the French were obliged to yield, and the independence of the island was achieved. The annexation of Piedmont to France, and that of the duchy of Parma, and of the island of Elba, excited uneasiness in the minds of the English and Austrian ministers. Lord Whitworth had a conference with the first consul, remarkable for the impetuosity of the latter and the cool firmness of the former. The English minister represented that the state of things which the treaty of Amiens had contemplated, was no longer the same, after those late additions made to the French territory. Buonaparte, in reply, denied the right of England to interfere on this subject, and required that Malta should be given up to some neutral power. He also did not disguise that he had ulterior views respecting Egypt. He complained of the attacks on him by the English newspapers, a point on which he was always peculiarly sensitive, and said that conspiracies were formed against him in England, with the knowledge of the ministry, although Mr. Fox, during his visit to Paris, being then in opposition, told him in a blunt manner to drive that nonsense out of his head. In a subsequent interview, at the Tuileries, Lord Whitworth describes him as having become too much agitated to admit of the conversation being prolonged, and states that at a levee which took place subsequently, "what he said was loud enough to be overheard by two hundred people who were present, and that he was convinced that there was not a single person who did not feel the extreme impropriety of his conduct, and his total want of dignity, as well as of decency on the occasion." (See Lord Whitworth's despatches, Anno. Reg. 1803.) On the 18th of May, England declared war against France, and laid an embargo upon all French vessels in her ports. On the other hand, Buonaparte ordered all the English who happened to be in France, either on pleasure or business, to be detained as prisoners. This cruel proceeding, which severed so many thousands from their families for ever, he attempted to justify, on the pretence that many of them belonged to the militia. Hostilities were immediately commenced, by the occupation of Hanover by a French army, under the command of General Mortier. Towards the end of June, 1803, Buonaparte, in company with Josephine, undertook a journey to Belgium and the northern parts of France, during which they were everywhere received with the honours formerly conferred on royalty alone.

In February, 1804, it was discovered that Georges Cadoudal, the Vendean chief, and general Pichegru, who had, after his escape from Guiana, openly espoused the cause of the Bourbons, were at Paris, and that some interviews had taken place between the latter and general Moreau. Several emigrants had arrived in disguise about the same time. It was evident that a conspiracy was on foot; but the precise object of it was never discovered. Just at this crisis, it was reported to Buonaparte that the young duke D'Enghien, son of the duke of Bourbon, and grandson of the prince of Condé, was in correspondence with the conspirators, and that he was at Ettenheim, in the grand duchy of Baden, in order to enter France, in connexion with their plans. He immediately ordered him to be arrested, although in a neutral territory. On the 15th the prince was seized by a squadron of gendarmes, dispatched from Strasbourg, and detained there till the arrival of orders from Paris. On their arrival no time was lost, and the unfortunate prince reached Vincennes at nightfall of the 20th. A military court of seven members was ordered to assemble at Vincennes that very night, and the commandant of the fortress was ordered to have a grave ready dug. The duke underwent the ceremony of an interrogatory by the court, and admitted that he had borne arms against the republic, and that he received pay in the English service, but firmly denied that he was an accomplice in any conspiracy against the life of the first consul. Although there was not the slightest evidence, he was found guilty. The duke expressed a wish for an interview with the first consul, which was refused. He was in haste to retire to rest, and ascended to his chamber. When they went to him in order to inform him of

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the sentence, he was in a profound sleep. A few minutes afterwards, when they were leading him to execution, he had so little apprehension of it, that when descending the stair which conducts to the moat, he asked whither they were taking him; and then feeling the cold which came from below, exclaimed, "Will they throw me into a dungeon?" When he perceived what was about to take place, he asked for a priest; this was refused. He then knelt down, and prayed for a minute or two, after which he was led to the ditch, where a party of gendarmes was drawn up, and where his grave had been dug. It was now the dawn of morning, and Savary, from the parapet, gave the signal for firing. As soon as he fell, he was immediately buried in the dress which he had on, without any funeral ceremony. This outrage on the law of nations, no less than on the plainest principles of justice, excited general indignation throughout Europe. A remonstrance was addressed by Russia; and some few Frenchmen of superior moral feeling to the rest of the nation, amongst whom was Chateaubriand, testified their abhorrence by resigning their offices, and abandoning the rising fortunes of Buonaparte from this period.

A motion was made in the tribunate, by a citizen Curée, to confer upon Buonaparte the title of emperor, with the hereditary succession in his family. This proposition was opposed by Carnot, but was passed by a great majority on the third of May. It was unanimously agreed to in the senate, and was then submitted to the votes of the people in the departments. Above three millions of the registered votes were favourable, and between three and four thousand adverse. He even before the votes were collected assumed the title of emperor at St. Cloud, on the 18th of May, 1804. Having fixed the 19th of November for his coronation, the pope was summoned to Paris to place the imperial crown upon his head. Accordingly, on the appointed day, the procession proceeded to Notre Dame, accompanied by his Holiness. The crown having been blessed by the pope, Napoleon took it himself from the altar, and placed it upon his head, after which he crowned Josephine as empress. A deputation from the Italian republic having proceeded to Paris, in March 1805, humbly requesting Napoleon to accept the ancient iron crown of Italy, on condition that the two crowns of France and Italy should remain united only upon Napoleon's head, and that he should appoint a separate successor for Italy, he repaired to Milan, and was crowned in the cathedral by the archbishop of that city, on the 26th of May, 1805.

The invasion of England had been projected in the time of the directory, and the project was revived in 1804. After Buonaparte returned from Milan, he visited the camp at Boulogne, in the harbour of which town were assembled between eight and nine hundred vessels, besides those prepared in the other harbours of the west coast of France. Whether he really designed the invasion of England, has been questioned; however, his attention was called off in another direction. A new coalition was formed in the summer of 1805, between England, Russia, Austria, and Sweden. Prussia declined to join it, but Austria, without waiting for the arrival of the Russians, marched an army into Bavaria, and occupied Munich. Napoleon now hurried to Paris, and went in state to the senate, and addressed them in a speech, in which he ascribed this new war to the bribery of the English. A decree was passed for raising 80,000 additional conscripts, and the army, estimated at about 140,000 men, now advanced towards the scene of action, in six divisions: the first under Bernadotte, from Hanover, proceeded by the route of Göttingen and Frankfort; the second under Marmont, from Holland, passed the Rhine at Cassel; the third under Davoust, advanced by Heidelberg; the fourth under Soult, passing the Rhine at Spires, advanced towards Heilbrun. Ney, with the fifth, marched towards Stutgardt. The sixth, under Lannes, passed the Rhine at Kehl, and advanced towards Louisburgh. In the mean time, the army of Italy was reinforced, and placed under the command of Massena. Napoleon having arrived at Mainz, assumed the command of the grand army, and by a succession of bold and rapid movements, cut off the communication between Ulm and Vienna. The great Austrian army at Ulm was under the command of general Mack, who had already given sufficient proofs of incapacity, while commanding the Neapolitans, in 1798. The archduke Ferdinand, having resolved not to be involved in Mack's proceedings, forced his way from Ulm into Bohemia, but not without severe loss; one entire division of his army, amounting to 12,000 men, having been cut off, and forced to surrender. In the mean time, Mack was so com-

pletely invested at Ulm, that although at the head of 30,000 men, he, on the 17th of October, agreed to surrender the town, with its prodigious magazines and artillery. On the 14th of November, Buonaparte entered Vienna, and on the 15th he passed on to join the army, which was now advancing into Moravia, to meet the Russians. The great battle of Austerlitz took place about forty leagues beyond Vienna. The rising sun of that day was unusually splendid, and was often recollected by Napoleon as "the sun of Austerlitz." The Russians, in the full confidence of success, not only extended their line too much, but suffered the French to lead them into an unfavourable position. Their divisions were broken through, separated, and routed in detail, after desperate fighting, and repeated efforts by both Austrians and Russians, to retrieve the fortune of the day. Their loss was immense. On the following day an interview took place between Napoleon and the emperor of Austria, and an armistice was concluded, by which the Russian forces were allowed to retire. A treaty between Austria and France was signed at Presburg, on the 26th of December, by which Austria gave up the Venetian provinces and Dalmatia to the kingdom of Italy, and the Tyrol to Bavaria, besides paying a contribution of one hundred millions of francs. Napoleon having rewarded the subserviency of Wirtemburg and Bavaria, by additions of territory, taken from the western dominions of Austria, raised those electorates to the rank of kingdoms. The smaller states of the south of Germany were formed into a union, styled the Confederation of the Rhine, of which he took the title of Protector. Thus the old German empire was dissolved, and a preponderating influence secured for Napoleon.

Amidst the exultation which such a career of success produced, he was destined to receive intelligence of a reverse from the haughty islanders whom he was wont to style the nation of shopkeepers. The account of the battle of Trafalgar had reached him when at Vienna, and caused him the deepest mortification, which he did all in his power to disguise. No newspaper throughout the whole extent of his empire was allowed to mention it, and it was only known to those connected with commerce, or who could learn it from the foreign papers. The main strength of the French navy being now destroyed, Napoleon gave up his project of invading England. The king of Naples having broken his treaty with France, he sent an army to Naples, in February 1806, and king Ferdinand took refuge in Sicily, where he continued under the protection of the English, till the conclusion of the war. In March 1806, he appointed his brother Joseph king of Naples, and on the 6th of June following, he transformed the Batavian republic into a kingdom, and appointed his brother Louis to be the king. He also created his brother-in-law Murat grand duke of Berg. He had previously transformed the republic of Lucca into a principality, and given it to Eliza, his sister, and her husband Bacciocchi, to be held as a fief of the French empire. He also commenced his grand design of connecting his family with the reigning houses of Europe, by marrying his stepson and heir presumptive, Eugène Beauharnois, to a princess of Bavaria.

In February 1806, Mr. Fox, who succeeded as minister on Mr. Pitt's death, opened a correspondence of civility with Talleyrand, on occasion of an atrocious proposal of an individual to assassinate Napoleon. Talleyrand, in reply, seized the opportunity of sending a passage of the emperor's speech to the legislative body, expressing his ardent wish for a peace with England. A negotiation now ensued, which did not terminate till the death of Mr. Fox. The main point of difficulty was Sicily, which England could not with honour surrender; but which Napoleon required in order to complete the Neapolitan dominions of his brother Joseph. In the progress of the negotiation it transpired that Hanover was to be taken back from Prussia. When this intelligence reached Berlin, it roused a sense of indignation against the insolence and rapacity of the French. After an exchange of notes between the ministers, the king of Prussia issued a manifesto of war, and then proceeded to commit an error similar to that into which the Austrians had fallen. He did not wait for the Russians, but advanced with an extended front, of which Napoleon immediately took advantage. He separated the Prussian divisions; and at Jena, on the 16th of October, they were completely routed. Magdeburg, Spandau, and other fortresses, hitherto considered as almost impregnable, surrendered without any resistance, and on the 21st, Napoleon entered Berlin.

In the meantime the Russian armies

were advancing, and the French soon took possession of Warsaw. On the 28th of December the winter campaign with the Russians began by the battle of Pultusk, in which the French received a check, and retired towards the Vistula. On the 8th of February the great battle of Eylau was fought; the French being commanded by Napoleon in person, and the Russians by general Bennigsen. Neither army would yield till near ten o'clock at night, when the assailants were at last obliged to desist. The loss on both sides has been computed at 50,000 men. After the battle the French retired to the line of the Vistula, and the Russians towards Königsberg; and no general engagement took place till Napoleon, having reinforced his army to 200,000 men, again advanced. On the 13th of June the battle of Friedland ensued, and the Russians were forced to retire upon Tilsit, near the Russian frontiers. Both parties being now desirous of peace, a personal interview took place between the two emperors on a raft in the middle of the river Niemen, on the 25th of June, and peace was soon afterwards signed. The king of Prussia was allowed to retain about one-half of his former territories. The elector of Saxony obtained the duchy of Warsaw, and the title of king. The principal Prussian fortresses were retained by the French till the general peace. Napoleon having, when at Berlin, issued his well-known decree against British commerce, declaring the British islands to be in a state of blockade, there were now secret articles appended to the treaty of Tilsit, by which, in consideration of Russia obtaining a part of Prussian Poland, and being allowed to take Finland from Sweden, she promised to follow up Napoleon's continental system by closing her ports against British vessels. A new kingdom, that of Westphalia, was constructed out of the states of Hesse Cassel, part of Prussia, and Hanover, in order to be conferred on Napoleon's brother, Jerome.

On Napoleon's arrival in Paris he was received with the usual tribute of addresses. On the 19th of August, the tribunate, the only remains of a national deliberative assembly, was suppressed by a senatus consultum. The prince regent of Portugal having refused to enforce the Berlin decree against England, Junot was, with 30,000 men, sent across Spain to take possession of Portugal; and the public were informed by the Moniteur, that the house of Braganza had ceased to reign in Europe.

In June, 1808, Tuscany was formally annexed to the French empire, and the queen of Etruria was promised a compensation in Portugal, which she never received. The pope was directed to declare war against England; and, on his refusal, a French force entered Rome, occupied the castle of St. Angelo, the general took the papal troops under his command, and Napoleon, by a decree, annexed the Adriatic provinces to his kingdom of Italy. In this year commenced the invasion of Spain; an enterprise undertaken with the pretence of arranging the disputes which had taken place among the members of the Spanish royal family, but which had for its object to decoy that family into the French territories, and then to appoint Napoleon's brother, Joseph, king of Naples and Sicily, to the crowns of Spain and the Indies.

In September 1808, a conference was held at Erfurt between Napoleon and Alexander, the precise nature of which was not allowed to transpire. In the meantime, Junot, having been compelled by the English to surrender Lisbon, and the French armies in Spain, with Joseph, having been checked by the general rising of the Spanish nation, Napoleon resolved to set out and prosecute that war himself. He ordered a levy of 160,000 conscripts, and having arrived at Bayonne on the 3d of November, he, on the 5th, accompanied by a reinforcement of 12,000 men, joined Joseph at Vittoria. On the 23d of November he defeated the Spaniards at Tudela, and on the 4th of December, Madrid capitulated. He then made a rapid movement towards Astorga, expecting to intercept Sir John Moore in his retreat; but in this he was disappointed. He therefore left Soult and Ney to pursue him, and returned in haste to Paris, in January 1809.

Austria, although not irritated by any new aggression on the part of France, yet watched the proceedings of Napoleon with great anxiety. She recruited her armies beyond any of her former efforts; and, now that the Spanish war had broken out, she determined to take the field. The Austrian army crossed the Inn, under the archduke Charles, on the 9th of April, and occupied Bavaria and the Tyrol. Napoleon had no sooner learnt by the telegraph the invasion of Bavaria, than he left Paris on the instant for Frankfort, without guards or equipage, and almost without a companion, except Josephine, who accompanied him as far

as Strasburg. Although the talents of the archduke Charles were undoubted, and his army greatly superior in numbers to the French, yet Napoleon, by a series of combinations, the most skilful of any, perhaps, which he had ever yet achieved, was enabled, in the short space of five days, totally to defeat the formidable masses which were opposed to him. The victory at Eckmühl forced the archduke to retire into Bohemia, and thus to leave the road to Vienna open to the French, who, on the 12th of May, entered that capital, and Napoleon fixed his head-quarters at the imperial palace of Schönbrunn. The archduke, having obtained powerful reinforcements, approached the left bank of the Danube, which divided the hostile armies. All the bridges had been broken down; but the French, having connected some islands in the river with the opposite shores by means of hastily constructed bridges, crossed over to the left bank. On the following day, about four in the afternoon, they were attacked by the Austrians. The village of Aspern was repeatedly taken and retaken; but no decisive advantage was gained on either side when night closed upon them. On the following day the battle was recommenced, both armies having received fresh reinforcements, and the result was still doubtful, when it was announced that the bridges in the rear of the French were partly broken down, and Napoleon saw himself compelled to retire, in order to keep up his communication with the right bank of the Danube. Fortunately for him that end of the bridge which connected the great isle of Lobau with the left bank, on which they were fighting, still remained uninjured, and was protected by fortifications. This afforded him the means of withdrawing during the night. The carnage was dreadful, and was estimated at above twenty thousand men on each side killed and wounded. The advantage, however, was on the side of the Austrians. It showed the world that Napoleon was not invincible, and accordingly it was valued by them as a glorious and decisive victory. On the morning of the 23d, Napoleon, with his wounded and the remnant of his forces, was cooped up in the marshy island of Lobau and another island nearer to the left bank, while the destruction of the bridges had altogether divided him from the right bank, and from his rear under Davoust. By the morning of the 24th he had, with prodigious exertions, reestablished his communications with the right bank. He next converted the isle of Lobau into a kind of fortress, protected by batteries of cannon from any attack from the Austrian side of the river. Three floating bridges were prepared; these and the former bridge strongly repaired again connected the islands occupied by the French with the left bank of the river. For several weeks each army continued receiving reinforcements, and preparing for some decisive stroke. When Napoleon heard that the archduke John was advancing to join the enemy, he determined to anticipate him. On the 5th July, at ten o'clock at night, the French began to cross from the islands in the Danube to the left bank. Gun-boats, prepared for the purpose, silenced some of the Austrian batteries; others were avoided by means of the additional bridges secretly prepared; and at daylight on the next morning the whole French army had passed, notwithstanding all the fortifications which had been erected to oppose their passage, and which were now totally useless. Napoleon formed his line of battle upon the extremity of the archduke's left wing, threatening him both in flank and rear. He then endeavoured to break the centre of the Austrian line at the village of Wagram. It was taken and retaken, and only one house remained, which was occupied by the archduke, when night interrupted the conflict. On the next day, the 6th July, the bloody battle of Wagram was fought, in which Napoleon again successfully practised his favourite mode of attack by directing heavy masses upon one point. Lauriston, with a hundred pieces of cannon, and Macdonald, at the head of a chosen division, charged the Austrians in the centre, and broke through them. Napoleon himself was in the hottest of the action, and was repeatedly endangered by showers of grape-shot directed against his staff. In the Austrian line disorder began, which soon became a panic. The French took twenty thousand prisoners; and although the archduke John came up with a part of his army before the battle was quite over, yet the rout was so universal, that he was glad to escape notice and retire from the field. An armistice was now concluded, which was preparatory to the peace of Schönbrunn, signed on the 14th of October. Austria ceded Trieste, Carniola, and part of Croatia, Salzburg, Cracow, Western Galicia, and several other districts; in all con-

taining about two millions and a half of inhabitants.

Buonaparte had now been married to Josephine fifteen years. To maintain her influence over him, she made great sacrifices. In most of the rapid journeys which he performed she was his companion. No obstacle was permitted to interfere with her departure. However sudden the call, the empress was ever ready: however untimely the hour, her carriage was in attendance. There was, as all her intimates state, an increasing attention and anxiety, which betrayed the dread of an event which she knew was likely to occur. At last the crisis was brought about by Fouché. One evening he detained her in the recess of a window in the gallery at Fontainebleau, and explained, with all the alleviating circumstances his ingenuity could suggest, the necessity of a sacrifice which he represented as equally sublime and inevitable. She was at first almost overpowered, but commanded her emotions sufficiently to ask him whether he had been commissioned to use such language to her. He replied in the negative, and said that he had ventured on such an insinuation only from his desire to turn her attention to what so nearly concerned her glory and happiness. In consequence of this interview she asked her husband whether he had authorized Fouché to make the communication. He denied that he had, and endeavoured by every means to dispel her apprehensions. But when she demanded that Fouché should be dismissed, he refused. In fact, the great difficulty was removed; and being now spared the pain of communicating the proposal to Josephine, he had only to afford her time to familiarize herself with the idea of a divorce, preparatory to its being actually carried into effect.

Upon Napoleon's return from the campaign of Wagram, he attended the celebration of Te Deum for his victories. From the cathedral he passed to the opening of the legislative body. There he delivered an address, which concluded with these remarkable words: "I and my family will always know how to sacrifice our most tender affections to the interests and welfare of the great nation." These words, full of meaning, were soon understood by the public. Two days afterwards he made Josephine acquainted with the cruel certainty that the separation was ultimately determined on; and on the 15th December, 1809, they both appeared before the council, and she, with a faltering voice, having declared her consent, the act of divorce was solemnly passed, and registered on the following day. She took up her residence in the beautiful villa of Malmaison, having obtained a pension of two millions of francs. She lived to see Napoleon's first downfal, and to her death was universally esteemed on account of her many amiable and benevolent qualities.

In the following February, Eugène, (the son of the repudiated Josephine,) was commissioned by the council to propose to the Austrian ambassador a match between Napoleon and the archduchess Maria Louisa. Prince Schwartzenberg had his instructions on the subject, so that the affair was completely arranged within twenty-four hours. On the 11th of March, 1810, the marriage, by proxy, was celebrated at Vienna. A few days afterwards the youthful bride, accompanied by the queen of Naples, proceeded to Paris, where the marriage ceremony was performed by cardinal Fesch. The power of Napoleon about this time was at its zenith, and exceeded that wielded by any individual since the downfal of the Roman empire. By a *senatus consultum* of the 13th of December, 1810, Holland was deprived of the kind of independence it had enjoyed as a kingdom, under Louis Buonaparte, and was, with all the territory extending along the coast to Hamburg, annexed to the French empire. The dominions of Napoleon now extended from the frontiers of Denmark, to those of Naples; for he had terminated his aggressions on the pope by seizing Rome, and all his remaining provinces, and annexing them to the empire. The pope could only betake himself to spiritual weapons, and issued a bull of excommunication against the despoiler; upon which he was arrested in his palace in the middle of the night of the 5th of July, 1809, by a party of gendarmes, who escaladed the walls, and was carried off to Savona, where he was kept prisoner, till he was removed to Fontainebleau. The French empire, thus extended, consisted of 130 departments, and contained forty-two millions of inhabitants. Napoleon also held under his sway the kingdom of Italy, with above six millions, besides the Illyrian provinces, including Dalmatia, Carniola, and part of Croatia, which formed a separate government. The kingdom of Naples, with five millions, was under his brother-in-law Mu-

rat, Westphalia under his brother Jerome, and Spain had been assigned to Joseph. As protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, he had under his orders the kings of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, the grand duke of Baden, and several other German princes. He had also under his protection the Helvetic Confederation, which was bound to furnish him with troops, and to act according to his dictation. Prussia, crushed and dismembered, lay at his mercy. Austria was his ally through fear, as well as under the influence of family connexion. Such was the state of the continent of Europe at the beginning of 1811, and Napoleon's good fortune appeared to be completed in March of that year, when Maria Louisa was delivered of a son, who was immediately dignified with the title of king of Rome.

Very shortly after his marriage, Napoleon summoned Sweden, in an imperious manner, to enforce his decrees against British trade. He seized upon fifty Swedish merchantmen, and confiscated them, upon the charge of contraband trade with England; and in January 1812 he sent General Davoust to take possession of Swedish Pomerania, and the island of Rugen. Alexander and the crown prince of Sweden held an interview on occasion of this aggression, and a plan of resistance was arranged; the Russian armies were reinforced; and Napoleon poured immense levies of troops into Prussia, Pomerania, and the duchy of Warsaw. On the 9th he left Paris, accompanied by the empress, and arrived at Dresden, where he was joined by the kings and princes of the Confederation of the Rhine. The emperor of Austria also came; and the king of Prussia, as he had just signed a treaty with Napoleon, by which he placed 20,000 men at his disposal. Austria agreed to furnish 30,000, and the count de Narbonne was sent to Wilna, where Alexander then was, to invite him to Dresden; but he declined the invitation. After a series of brilliant festivities, Napoleon quitted Dresden for Thorn, where he arrived on the 2d of June. His immense army was assembled chiefly between the Vistula and the Niemen, which latter river formed the boundary of the Russian empire. There were 270,000 French, 80,000 Germans of the Confederation of the Rhine, 30,000 Poles under prince Poniatowski, 20,000 Italians under Eugène, and 20,000 Prussians. Towards the Niemen, men, horses, carriages, provisions, baggage of every description, were directed from all parts of the European continent. It was a sight fit for the contemplation of Heraclitus, to behold the union of so many nations, languages, manners, religions, and divers interests, ready to fight for a single individual against a power which had done them no injury. The Russians, acting according to the plan of Barclay de Tolly, avoided coming to a general engagement, and continued to retire before the French in such a manner as to extend their line, and thus afford them opportunities of attacking them in detail, while the country was cleared of every thing that could contribute to their support, or shelter. In passing through Lithuania, disease broke out in the invading army; 25,000 patients were crowded within Wilna in a few weeks. Heavy rains rendered the roads impassable, and 10,000 horses were lost. Napoleon, however, advanced, crossed the Dnieper, and entered Russia Proper, with about 180,000 men. In his march through Lithuania, no less than 100,000 men had dropped off from his ranks. On the 16th of August, the two hostile armies met under the walls of Smolensk; but the Russians, after clearing off all the provisions, evacuated the town, which their rear-guard set on fire. The battle of Borodino, near the banks of the river Moskwa, was fought on the 7th of September. The two armies were nearly equal in number. After a dreadful slaughter, in which the Russians lost 15,000, and the French 10,000 men, the Russians retired, and next day continued their retreat. On the 14th of September, the French entered Moscow, and found it deserted, except by a few of the lowest class, and those who lived by plunder. On the next day, Napoleon took up his quarters in the Kremlin. On the evening of their arrival at Moscow, a fire had broken out, which was soon extinguished; but on the following night it broke out afresh; and it was now observed, that, although the wind repeatedly changed, yet the flames always broke forth in that quarter from whence the existing wind would direct them on the Kremlin. During the whole night the greater part of the city glared with an unnatural light, and was covered with a suffocating atmosphere. At midnight of the third day the Kremlin was found to be on fire, and Napoleon himself was obliged to abandon it; and passing through the burning streets with much difficulty and danger, he at length gained the open

country, and took up his abode in a palace, about a French league from the city. The fire raged with unabated violence till the 19th, and then began to slacken. Four-fifths of this great city were laid in ruins; or, to use an expression of the Russian historian, "nothing was left of Moscow save the remembrance of the city, and the deep resolution to avenge its fall." On the 20th, Napoleon returned to the Kremlin; and, as if to show his indifference to what had occurred, caused a theatre to be fitted up, and plays to be acted by performers sent from Paris. He soon, however, had more important subjects under his consideration. Supplies began to fail. It became necessary to use horse-flesh; and he sent Lauriston to the Russian head-quarters with a letter for the emperor Alexander; the letter was forwarded, but no answer was returned.

On the 19th of October, before daybreak, Napoleon took his departure from Moscow. The army, as it filed from the gates of the city, amounted to about 120,000 men. They were followed by no less than 550 pieces of cannon, and 2000 artillery waggons. There was also a vast number of all kinds of carriages charged with the trophies of war, and the spoils of Moscow, which Napoleon, according to his mode of acting as *protector* of the arts, intended for the amusement of the Parisians. He at first shaped his retreat by Kaluga; but the resistance which he met with in that direction, caused him again to turn, and seek the road to Smolensk, by which he had advanced. He was closely followed by the Russian army, but was more especially harassed by clouds of Cossacks, under the Hetman Platoff, who, by public advertisement, offered his daughter in marriage, with a princely dowry, to the individual who should deliver Buonaparte to him, dead or alive. Napoleon's rear divisions were constantly engaged, and the army rapidly diminished through fatigue, privations, and the repeated onslaughts of the Cossacks. On the 1st of November, he showed the sense he entertained of his perilous situation, by ordering the heaviest of the spoils of Moscow—the ancient armour, cannon, and the great cross of Iwan—to be thrown into the lake of Semelin; he also began to leave behind some of his own guns. The centre and rear of the army were often obliged to interrupt their march, in order to form squares to protect themselves from the charges of the Cossacks. The Russian artillery, which was superior in calibre, and carried farther than the French, manœuvred with rapidity, and frequently kept up a tremendous cannonade, to which the French had no adequate means of replying. The number of men fit for active service was reduced to one half when they were overtaken, on the 6th of November, by the Russian winter, which in that year set in earlier than usual. The dense fogs surrounding them were changed into hurricanes of snow; the men, as they staggered along, often sunk in holes or ravines, or were covered by drifts, from which they had not strength to emerge. On the 14th of November, Buonaparte left Smolensk, with about 40,000 men. The rear divisions had to sustain repeated attacks from the Russians; and when he arrived at Orcsa, in Lithuania, he had only 12,000 men with arms in their hands. At the banks of the Berezina, he was joined by a reinforcement under Victor and Oudinot, amounting to 50,000 men. By the attacks of the Russians at the passage of the Berezina, on the 26th and 27th of November, Napoleon lost above 20,000 men. He had learnt by the last despatches, that a sudden insurrection had broken out in Paris, under general Mallet, which, although promptly quelled, yet reminded him of the slight tenure by which he held his crown, now that his good fortune had abandoned him, and he, consequently, resolved at once to return to Paris. Having arranged the order of the march to Wilna, three sledges were provided, one of which was prepared to carry him and Caulaincourt, whose title he proposed to assume while travelling incognito. He took an affectionate leave of each of his generals, and, addressing them in terms of hope and confidence, departed from Smorgoni at ten at night; and, after narrowly escaping being taken by one of the Russian parties, reached Warsaw on the 10th of December. On the 14th he was at Dresden, where he had a private conference at his hotel with the king of Saxony. On the 18th, in the evening, he arrived at Paris, which had been for two days in a state of agitation, from the publication of the 29th bulletin, which announced the total destruction of the army.

Napoleon now recruited his army by fresh conscriptions. Those who had paid for substitutes, to the enormous amount of 15,000 francs, (700*l.*), were called upon to serve near his own person in the guard of honour, a corps now

raised for the first time. He drafted the national guards into his skeleton battalions, recalled all the forces he could spare from Spain, and even sent the sailors of his fleet to serve on land. By these means the army in Germany was, in the spring of 1813, raised to 350,000 men. The king of Prussia had now openly joined Alexander, and the allied forces had advanced as far as the Elbe. Austria remained in a state of neutrality, holding the balance between both parties. On the 2d of May, Buonaparte fought the battle of Lutzen, against the Russians and Prussians, and compelled them to retire. On the 21st, he attacked them again at Bautzen, with similar success. An armistice was agreed to on the 4th of June, which led to a proposal on the part of Austria, that the Rhine should in future form the boundary of the French empire. Napoleon having expressed his dissent as soon as the armistice expired on the 10th of August, the emperor of Austria declared war against him, and prince Schwartzenberg, with the Austrian army, joined the allies. A succession of battles was fought around Dresden, in which the French had the advantage; but these were soon succeeded by others, in which they were worsted; and, at the end of September, Napoleon, having retired upon Leipsic, determined there to make a final stand. "One victory alone," said he, "and Germany may still be mine." On the 14th of October, the first battle of Leipsic took place, and the French, after hard fighting, were driven close upon the ramparts of the town. The 17th passed without fighting. On the 18th, the battle was renewed. The French divisions lost ground, and a body of 10,000 Saxons went over to the enemy. A retreat now became inevitable. While his army was marching out of the town by a long bridge, the allies forced an entrance, after a desperate resistance, and the bridge was blown up by mistake, before 25,000 of the French had crossed, who were, in consequence, obliged to surrender themselves as prisoners of war. This great battle, which, from the beginning to its termination, occupied four days, may be said to have decided the fate of Europe. A retreat ensued nearly as disastrous as that from Moscow. At last, Buonaparte reached the Rhine, and passed over with between 70,000 and 80,000 men, all that remained out of 350,000, with which he had commenced the campaign. Having left them at the river, he repaired to Paris, where he arrived on the 9th of November. The losses and reverses which the armies had sustained, and the steady advance of the allies in spite of the exertions made to oppose them, although cruelly mortifying to the national vanity, yet did not arouse the nation to any general effort of resistance. The senate, in subserviency to his wishes, had passed a decree for a new conscription of 300,000 men, including all those who had escaped the conscriptions of former years. The taxes were also ordered to be doubled. But the people were weary of these sacrifices; and now, that the pride of the *great nation* was no longer to be flattered by fresh victories, it was difficult to collect either men or money. Conferences were held at Châtillon, in which the allies proposed to fix the limits of France as they were in 1792, with the exclusion of Belgium; but to this Napoleon would not listen. The allied armies now invaded France from different points, but all converging towards Paris. For more than two months, Napoleon held them at bay, and with a force which, compared to that of his adversaries, was almost insignificant, he gained repeated advantages; and at no former period did he display more genius as a tactician, or greater rapidity and force of execution. The odds, however, were too much against him. When he turned the flank of one army, another was marching on to supply its place. Having, in executing a bold movement, placed himself in the rear of the allies, they profited by it to make a rapid march upon Paris, and after a hard-fought battle, forced it, during his absence, to capitulate. The empress and Joseph Buonaparte quitted the city; and, on the 31st, the emperor Alexander, and the king of Prussia, entered amidst the loudest acclamations of the Parisians. Napoleon met, near Fontainebleau, the columns of the garrison who had evacuated the city. He called for his carriage, and insisted on going to Paris, till informed of the occupation of it by the Prussians and Russians; and it was not without considerable difficulty that he was dissuaded by his generals, who said that, in going there, he was only rushing on death, or captivity. A decree of the once obsequious senate was now passed, declaring that the people and army were absolved from their oath of allegiance to him, and a provisional government was formed. The marshals waited on him, and having stated their opinion that he ought to abdicate, and

the determination which most of them had formed to yield to the new state of things, and it having been represented that, by personally abdicating he might obtain from the allies a council of regency in favour of his son, he at length took up the pen and wrote the following :—

"The allied powers having proclaimed that the emperor Napoleon is the sole obstacle to the re-establishment of peace in Europe, the emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he is ready to descend from the throne, to relinquish France and life itself for the good of the country, inseparable from the rights of his son, from those of the regency under the empress, and from the maintenance of the laws of the empire. Done at our palace of Fontainebleau, this 4th of April, 1814.—NAPOLEON."

After writing this act, he presented it to the marshals: "There, gentlemen—Eh! well, are you satisfied?" Through the whole scene he conducted himself with firmness; but when he had finally signed the abdication, he threw himself on a sofa, hid his face for a few minutes, and then, looking up with that smile of persuasion which had hitherto been irresistible, he implored them to destroy it, and to follow him once more to the contest. "Let us march," said he; "let us take the field once more! We are sure to beat them, and to have peace on our own terms." The marshals, however, would not give way. They urged the wretched state of the army, and the probability that Paris would be destroyed. He at length acquiesced in their reasoning, and permitted them to depart to Paris to treat with the allied sovereigns. It was finally determined that he should renounce unconditionally, for himself and his heirs, the throne of France and Italy, but that he should retain the title of emperor, with the sovereignty of the island of Elba, and a revenue of six millions of francs, to be paid by France. On the 20th of April, after taking an affecting farewell of the imperial guard, he left Fontainebleau, accompanied by four commissioners, representing Russia, Austria, England, and Prussia. His retinue occupied fourteen carriages, and required relays of thirty pairs of post horses. As they proceeded, cries of *Vive l'Empereur* were frequently heard, and seemed to revive him, but in several places the people insulted him, by hoisting the white cockade, and shouting, *Vive le Roi.* As he approached Provence, the indications of his former popularity disappeared, and he was saluted with cries of "Down with the tyrant," "Down with the butcher of our children." At Avignon it was with difficulty that he was saved from the popular fury. He was at last obliged to disguise himself as a postillion or a domestic, ordering the servants to smoke in his presence, and inviting the commissioners who travelled with him, to whistle or sing, that the enfuriated people might not know who was in the carriage. At Orgon, the mob brought before him his own effigy, hanging and smeared with blood; this reception appeared to make an impression upon him, and he was observed even to shed tears. At length he arrived at Frejus, (the same port at which he had landed from Egypt) and embarked on board the *Undaunted,* commanded by Captain Usher. During the voyage, he made himself very agreeable to all on board. Even the seamen, who at first looked on him with wonder mixed with suspicion, did not escape the charm of his affability. Having landed at Elba, he, in the course of two or three days' rapid travelling, had visited every spot worthy of being seen, and laid out plans for improvement respecting the mines, woods, salt-marshes, harbours, and fortifications. He established four places of residence in the different quarters of the island, and travelled from one to the other, as Scott observes, with the restlessness of a bird in a cage, which springs from perch to perch, since it is prevented from winging the air, its natural element. After some months, he was observed to become more reserved and abstracted. His body guards, of about 700 infantry and 80 cavalry, were constantly exercised, and he gradually added to their number, by fresh recruits obtained in Italy. A secret correspondence was maintained with his friends in France. A number of the subordinate agents of the police, post office, and other departments, were secured by his agents; and after a residence in Elba of about ten months, he resolved on one of the most extraordinary and adventurous expeditions that was ever attempted—no less than to overthrow the government of France with his body guard, consisting of about one thousand men. To keep the undertaking secret, his sister Pauline, who resided with him, gave a ball on the night of his departure, and the officers were unexpectedly summoned, after leaving the entertainment, to go on board. In his passage he encountered two great risks. The first was from meeting a royal French frigate.

The guards were immediately ordered to put off their caps and go down below, or to lie upon the deck, while some civilities were interchanged between the captains of the two vessels. The second was by the pursuit of Sir Neil Campbell, the British commissioner, in the *Partridge* sloop of war, who was too late, and came up in time only to obtain a distant view of them when landing their passengers. On the 1st of March, 1815, he disembarked at Cannes. A small detachment of his guards presented themselves before Antibes, but were made prisoners by the governor. Undismayed by this commencement, he began his march. A few peasants cried, *Vive l'Empereur*, but most gazed at them with astonishment, and hesitated to take any further notice. As he approached Grenoble, the garrison drew out, but seemed irresolute. Napoleon halted his little party, and advanced almost alone, exposing his breast as he exclaimed, "He who will kill his emperor, let him now work his pleasure." The appeal proved irresistible. The soldiers threw down their arms, and crowded round him, shouting, *Vive l'Empereur*. Labedoyere, who had previously been engaged in the conspiracy, now appeared at the head of two battalions, marching from the town. Pulling out an eagle which he had ready in his pocket, and distributing a number of tricoloured cockades, which he had concealed in the hollow of a drum, he excited the greatest enthusiasm; and when his superior officer arrived to expostulate with him, he was compelled to retire. Napoleon was thus at the head of nearly three thousand soldiers, with a train of artillery, and abundance of ammunition. The rest of the march to Paris was one continued triumph. Each body of troops sent to oppose him joined his ranks. Marshal Ney, who possessed the confidence of Louis XVIII. in a high degree, was entrusted with the command of the army, and declared his resolution to bring Buonaparte to Paris like a wild beast in an iron cage. Although, after his departure, he wrote several letters to Paris, announcing the utmost zeal in the royal cause, yet even he joined Napoleon. In short, to use his own figure, "the imperial eagle flew forwards from steeple to steeple, till she perched on the towers of Notre Dame." Louis, seeing no means of resistance, left the Tuileries, accompanied by his household, at one in the morning of the 20th of March, and Napoleon arrived there late in the evening of the same day. The congress of Vienna was still sitting, when Talleyrand laid before them the news of Buonaparte's landing at Cannes. At the first announcement, it excited universal laughter, but the merry mood did not last long; and on the 13th of March, a declaration appeared, setting forth "that by thus breaking the convention, which had detained him in the island of Elba, Buonaparte had destroyed the only legal title on which his existence depended: that he had deprived himself of the protection of the law, and had manifested to the universe that there could be neither peace nor truce with him." A treaty was immediately concluded between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, binding themselves to maintain entire the execution of the treaty of Paris. The armies which had evacuated France, now resumed their march towards the frontier of that country. The duke of Wellington arrived in Flanders to take the command of 30,000 English troops, 15,000 Hanoverians, 5,000 Brunswickers, under the command of the duke of Brunswick, and 17,000 Belgians and Dutch, under the command of the prince of Orange. The Prussian army was under the command of prince Blucher, who took post so as to keep up a communication with the duke of Wellington. On his side, Napoleon made the most prodigious exertions. He assembled an army of 125,000 men, chiefly old troops, of whom 25,000 were cavalry, with 350 pieces of cannon. With this force, he advanced upon Charleroi, on the 15th of June. On the 16th, he attacked Blucher, who was posted with 80,000 Prussians at Ligny, and, after a severe conflict, drove him back with great loss. In the mean time, Ney had been directed to attack the duke of Wellington, at Quatre Bras. which ended in his being repulsed, and the English held possession of the field, in expectation that the Prussians would be able to make good their ground at Ligny. They, however, having been obliged to take up a position at Wavre, about six leagues to the rear, the duke of Wellington, at about seven on the following morning, in order to keep in communication with them, commenced a retreat on his part towards Waterloo, where he arrived at five in the evening. The distance now between the Prussian right flank and the British left, was about five leagues. Napoleon followed the duke, after dispatching, on the 17th, Grouchy with a body of thirty thousand, to keep the Prussians in check. His object was

to break and destroy the British army, before the Prussians should arrive on the field; while the object of the duke of Wellington was to maintain his line of defence, until the Prussians coming up should give him a superiority of force. They were expected at about twelve o'clock, but rainy and tempestuous weather, and the broken state of the roads, detained them. The tempest, which had raged all night, had abated in the morning; and between eleven and twelve in the forenoon of the 18th of June this ever-memorable battle commenced by a cannonade on the part of the French, followed by an attack on Hougomont. After severe fighting, this attack was repelled so far, that the British again opened their communication with Hougomont, which had been at first cut off. Meantime, the force of the French attack was transferred to the British centre,—four columns of French infantry forced their way beyond the farm of La Haye Sainte, and having dispersed a Belgian regiment, were in the act of establishing themselves in the centre of the British position, when they were taken in flank, and broken with great slaughter by the British heavy cavalry. About this period, the French made themselves masters of La Haye Sainte, although gallantly defended by some Hanoverian sharp-shooters. The French maintained this post for some time, till they were driven out of it by shells.

The scene of conflict now shifted to the right, where the French cavalry, in despite of the fire of thirty pieces of artillery placed in front, made a general charge on the British squares. They, however, stood unmoved, and never fired until the cavalry were within ten yards; when they opened such a continued volley, that men and horses fell in every direction. They repeatedly rallied, and returned to the onset, and in this pertinacious and useless struggle the greater part of the French cavalry and curassiers was destroyed. The artillerymen at each onset abandoned their guns, and took shelter within the squares, but returned in time to fire them on the squadrons as often as they retired. It was now about six o'clock, and during a succession of the most furious attacks, the French had not gained one inch of ground. In the meantime Blucher, according to agreement, sent forward Bulow's division, which had not been engaged at Ligny, to effect a diversion on the right flank and rear of the French. Their first firing was heard at about half-past four, and at half-past six the second grand division of the Prussian army approached the British left. Under these circumstances, Napoleon determined to make one desperate effort for victory, by driving the British from their position before the Prussians could effectually come into action. About seven o'clock the imperial guard, which had not yet been engaged, were formed in two columns, under the command of marshal Ney. He told the soldiers that the Prussians, whom they heard on the right, were retreating before Grouchy. The guard answered for the last time with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur," and moved forward, having four battalions of the old guard in reserve prepared to support the advance of their comrades. The British were arranged in a line of four men deep, and, as soon as they came within a short distance, poured upon them an incessant storm of musketry, each man loading and discharging his piece as fast as he could; and the extremities of the line moving forward beyond their centre, their fire, also was poured into the enemy's flanks. The French gallantly attempted to deploy, for the purpose of returning the discharge, but, in their effort to do so under so dreadful a fire, they stopped, staggered, became disordered, and at length gave way, retiring in the utmost confusion. The battalions of the old guard which had been stationed in the rear of the attacking columns, threw themselves into squares, and stood firm; but at this moment the duke of Wellington ordered the whole British line to advance, which threw them also into confusion in the general rout which ensued. During the whole action Napoleon maintained the utmost serenity. He remained on the heights of La Belle Alliance, from which he had a full view of the field. When forming his guard for the last fatal effort, he descended near them to address them for the last time. On seeing the attacking columns thrown into confusion, he said, "all is lost for the present," and rode off the field, not stopping till he reached Charleroi. Having given his brother Jerome direction to rally the army, he hastened to Paris with such rapidity, that he was the first to bring the news of his own defeat.

The battle of Waterloo closed the military career of Napoleon, and with it terminated the succession of hostilities which convulsed Europe in consequence of the French revolution. During the ten years

which elapsed after he became emperor, he raised, by conscription, 2,173,000 men, of whom two-thirds perished, or were maimed for life. When it is considered that nearly an equal amount of the inhabitants of other countries must have been sacrificed in repelling his aggressions, it will be evident that the world has scarcely ever produced any individual so destructive to his species. Buonaparte, on his arrival at Paris, finding that the allied sovereigns would not accept his abdication in favour of his son, hastened to Rochefort, in order to embark for America. But he soon discovered that the English government, anticipating his design, had so completely blockaded the whole coast, as to render it impossible to elude their vigilance. He accordingly surrendered himself to captain Maitland, who received him on board the *Bellerophon*, and immediately sailed for Torbay. In the meantime, Napoleon wrote a letter, full of compliments, to the Prince Regent, claiming his protection. Of this letter no notice was taken; and on the 7th of August he was removed to the *Northumberland*, Sir George Cockburn's flag-ship, which immediately sailed for St. Helena, where he arrived on the 16th of October, 1815. In September 1818, his health began to be visibly affected. He appears never to have relinquished the hope of escape, and several plans for that purpose had been contrived by his friends in Europe. He became querulous, and dissatisfied with the remedies prescribed by the medical attendants. In September 1819, Dr. Antommarchi, of the university of Pisa, was sent out to him. His disease was scirrhus of the pyloric end of the stomach, which ultimately changed into a cancerous ulceration; an affection which is well known to the faculty to be greatly aggravated, and often caused, by mental emotions, and especially by disappointments or anxieties. The treatment employed was not well suited to afford relief, because the medical attendants in the beginning of the case considered the liver as the seat of the disorder; and the patient towards the close, when the true nature of the disease became evident, obstinately refused to take any more medicines. In the latter months of 1820 he was much worse, and remained in a weak state until the following April, when the disease assumed an alarming character. On the 3d of May, 1821, his life was evidently drawing fast to its termination. At about two o'clock on that day the priest in attendance, Vignali, administered the sacrament of extreme unction. The 5th of May was a day remarkable for wind and rain. Early in the forenoon he became delirious, and the words "*tête d'armée*" were the last heard from his lips. At about eleven minutes before six in the evening he breathed his last. The body, after lying in state, was, on the 8th of May, carried to the grave, prepared in a place indicated by himself, under the shade of some beautiful weeping willows, where he had been accustomed to recline. The pall covering the coffin was the military cloak which he wore at the battle of Marengo. All the troops were under arms; the discharges of artillery due to the highest military rank took place, and a party of British grenadiers bore the coffin from the hearse to the grave.

In May, 1840, on the application of the French to the English government, the remains of Napoleon were given up, and were removed from St. Helena on the 18th October. On the 15th December they were deposited, with a ceremony of unparalleled magnificence, in the church of the Hôtel des Invalids at Paris.

BUONAPARTE, (Napoleon Francis Joseph, duke of Reichstadt,) son of the preceding, was born at Paris, on the 20th of March, 1811. After the first abdication of his father, in 1814, he accompanied his mother, Maria Louisa, to Vienna; and in 1815, after his father's second abdication, he was placed under the guardianship of his maternal grandfather, the emperor of Austria, by whom he was educated as a German prince, his title of king of Rome being exchanged for that of duke of Reichstadt. He evinced at an early age an inclination for a military life, which led the emperor and his ministers to educate him for that profession. In the prosecution of this design, and with a view to draw off his attention from a less desirable model, the example of prince Eugène of Savoy was placed before him as that which, of all the imperial generals, he ought to endeavour to follow; and to cut off all intercourse with the agitators and adventurers of France, he was studiously secluded from holding communication with any persons, except those who waited upon him in the capacity of attendants or instructors. This precaution, although it was accompanied with an ample indulgence of his wishes in all other respects, is said to have been felt as an irksome restraint, to which a

recollection of earlier years gave a keener edge; and, according to the testimony of M. Foresti, his tutor, ideas of his former consequence, and of his father's fame and grandeur, perpetually haunted his imagination. To the study of the German language he at first evinced a decided repugnance, which, however, he afterwards overcame; nor was his inclination for literature in general very remarkable. But he had an early and rooted dislike for fiction, which appeared to present an obstacle to the cultivation of a taste for poetry, that was not removed without much difficulty, and the exercise of considerable address, on the part of his instructor. During the period of his education at Schönbrunn, his tutors were much perplexed by his extreme curiosity with regard to his father, and the circumstances and causes of his fall. They were directed to acquaint him with the whole truth; and then he became more composed, but more reserved upon that subject. When the news of Napoleon's death was communicated to him by M. Foresti, he was deeply affected. Every attention was paid to his education. He was taught the learned languages, first by M. Collin, and after the death of that gentleman by M. Obenhaus, who had been classical preceptor to various members of the imperial family. To these studies, however, he paid but indifferent attention; Cæsar's Commentaries being the only Latin book which much interested him. To his military studies he devoted himself with the utmost ardour. He left, however, numerous proofs of literary industry. Among the voluminous papers written by the prince in Italian, is mentioned a sketch of the life of prince Schwartzenberg, containing various passages relative to his father. From the time that he reached his fifteenth year he was permitted to read any book whatever concerning the history of Napoleon and the French revolution, and he fully availed himself of the opportunities for gaining information thus afforded him. His collections in French, on history, chronology, and geography, are said to be very copious. His military enthusiasm displayed itself in the ardour with which he pursued every thing that had any connexion with the accomplishments requisite for a soldier. For a while he was allowed to store his memory with facts, and left to his own judgment for their application; but, at length, it was thought proper to initiate him in the policy of the Austrian cabinet; and, accordingly, prince Metternich, under the form of lectures on history, gave him, in a series of interviews, the whole theory of imperial politics. One of the very few personal friendships which the duke of Reichstadt was allowed to form, was with M. Prokesch, a young officer, who had distinguished himself by his travels in the East, and by some military publications. With this gentleman he studied with great attention the works of Montecuculi, prince Eugène, Vaudoncourt, Ségur, Norvins, general Jomini, and other military writers. The revolution in France, in July 1830, produced, as might have been expected, a startling effect on the mind of this young prince; it is however reported that he said, on hearing the news, "I wish that the emperor would permit me to march with his troops to the succour of Charles X.;" which, if true, proves that the lectures of Metternich had not been delivered in vain. The first appearance of the duke of Reichstadt in society was on the 25th of January, 1831, at a grand party at the house of the British ambassador, lord Cowley; and, on this occasion, he became acquainted with marshal Marmont, with whose conversation he is said to have been much pleased. In June 1831, he was appointed a lieutenant-colonel, and assumed the command of a battalion of Hungarian infantry, then in garrison at Vienna. At this period he was beginning to exhibit symptoms of consumption, and his exertions in the discharge of his new duties hastened the progress of the disease, which had been for some time undermining his consitution. Much against his own wishes, he retired to Schönbrunn, where he soon experienced some relief from relaxation and medical treatment; but his impetuous disposition, impatient of restraint, hastened his death. The first return of vigour excited him to renewed exertion; he commenced hunting in all weathers, which, together with exposure to cold in visiting a neighbouring military station, soon occasioned a recurrence of the most dangerous symptoms, and, after suffering considerable pain, he died at Schönbrunn, July 22, 1832.

BUONAPARTE, (Lucien,) younger brother of Napoleon, born at Ajaccio, in 1773. He was a great favourite of Paoli, governor of Corsica, who used to call him, playfully, his "little philosopher;" but having, in opposition to him, embraced, along with his family, the views

of the national convention, he was forced, in 1793, when the island was delivered by Paoli into the hands of the English, to take refuge in Provence, where he entered the army of the Maritime Alps, and obtained the administration of the military provisions at Saint Maximin, in the department of the Var, and espoused mademoiselle Christine Boyer. In 1795, he became commissary of war; and at the age of twenty-four he was elected deputy for Liamone, in the Council of Five Hundred, although the constitution admitted none under the age of twenty-five. In 1798, he violently resisted a motion for the shutting of shops on Sunday. In March 1799, as commissioner of finance, he caused assistance to be given to the widows and orphans of soldiers; and a few days before the 18th Brumaire, he was made president of the council of Five Hundred, and on that day chiefly directed the operations. At St. Cloud he used every exertion to resist the opposition against his brother in the chamber. Napoleon appointed him member of the tribunate, and shortly after minister of the interior. Thus elevated to a high office of state at the age of twenty-six, he became a liberal patron of literature and the arts, and skilfully organized the prefectures. In October in the following year, he was sent as ambassador to Spain, where he ratified a treaty of peace. He took part in the creation of the kingdom of Etruria, and the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla. In 1802, he assisted in the creation of the legion of honour, of which he was nominated grand officer, and thus became a senator by right. In the following year he was elected a member of the Institute, in the classes of sciences political and moral. He then married madame Jouberthou, contrary to the wishes of Napoleon; and in 1804, he quitted France for Italy, and settled at Rome. In 1807, he met Napoleon at Mantua, but the brothers parted on unfriendly terms. Highly favoured by the pope, Lucien went to reside on his estate at Canino, which was raised for him into a principality. He next formed the determination of proceeding to the United States, and with this view embarked in August at Civita Vecchia; but the vessel was forced by tempestuous weather on the coast of Cagliari, where the king of Sardinia would not permit him to land, and the English minister refused to afford him any protection; he was therefore obliged again to put to sea, and was carried to Malta, where he awaited for four months the decision of the English government, which ordered that he should be conveyed to Ludlow, in Shropshire, in custody of an English commissary. There he remained for three years, devoting himself to literary pursuits, and occupied in the completion of his poem of "Charlemagne," which he had commenced some time before. The political events of 1814 restored him to liberty, and he once more returned to Rome, under the protection of Pius VII. The events of March 1815 having replaced Napoleon on the throne, Lucien returned to Paris to solicit the evacuation of the papal territories; and the emperor accordingly gave orders to Murat to retire. He was soon afterwards elected a member of the chamber of representatives, but was prevented from taking his seat there by Napoleon, who distrusted him, and called him to the chamber of peers. After the battle of Waterloo, he withdrew to Neuilly, and thence to Italy; he then settled at his estate at Villa Ruffinella, near Frescati. He died at Viterbo, near Rome, June 27, 1840. Lucien was, next to Napoleon, the most remarkable man of his family. He embraced the principles of the revolution with more eagerness, and advocated them with more earnestness and ability, than any of his brothers; and on several occasions gave offence to Napoleon by the independent spirit with which he declined his favours, or opposed his wishes.

BUONAPARTE, (Letitia Ramolini,) mother of Napoleon, born in Corsica, in 1750. Letitia was one of the most beautiful young women in the island, when she was married to Carlo Buonaparte. She possessed great firmness and determination of character; and during the civil war, in which her husband took a leading part, she shared with him in all his dangers. She is said to have accompanied him on horseback in some military expeditions, or, perhaps, precipitate flights, shortly before the birth of her son Napoleon; and on the very day of that event, having been induced to attend mass, as it was the festival of the Assumption, she was obliged to return home immediately; and, as there was no time to prepare a bed, or bed-room, she was delivered of the future emperor upon a temporary couch, hurriedly got ready for her accommodation, and covered, as the lovers of the marvellous have not failed to record, with an antiquated piece of tapestry, representing the heroes of the Iliad. Though left a widow in the prime

of life, Feb. 24, 1785, she had already borne her husband thirteen children; eight of whom, five sons and three daughters, survived him. 1. Joseph, the eldest, who, though placed by his brother upon the usurped throne of Spain, is commonly regarded as a moderate and unobtrusive man. He now bears the title of count Survilliers. 2. Napoleon himself. 3. Lucien, scarcely inferior in ambition and talent, but disdaining, from the strength of his democratical principles, to become one of his brother's tributary sovereigns; he became prince of Canino, and died at Viterbo, in 1840. 4. Louis, created king of Holland, under the French empire; now count St. Leu. And, 5. Jerome, once king of Westphalia, now duke of Montfort, in Wirtemburg; having married the king of Wirtemburg's sister, who is also cousin to the emperor of Russia, his residence at Rome is frequented by all the distinguished travellers from the north of Europe who visit Italy. The daughters of madame Buonaparte were:—1. Maria-Anne, afterwards Eliza, grand duchess of Tuscany, who died at Trieste, in 1820. 2. Pauline, princess of Borghese, who died at Florence, in 1825. And, 3. Caroline, wife of Murat, king of Naples, and afterwards of marshal Macdonald. She subsequently took the title of countess Lipano. Madame Buonaparte, who had for several years before her death suffered a total privation of sight, and was for the same period nearly bedridden, died at Rome, in Feb. 1836.

BUONAPARTE, (Maria Pauline,) the younger sister of Napoleon Buonaparte, was born at Ajaccio, in 1780. The altered circumstances of her family denied her the advantages of education, which her brother and elder sister Eliza had enjoyed. But her personal attractions soon won the affections of Fréron, a member of the convention, who saw her at Marseilles, where, along with her mother, she had taken refuge; and in 1795, when she was only in her fifteenth year, he made her a tender of his hand. But the offer was not agreeable to Napoleon, then rapidly rising in reputation and influence; and she afterwards married general Leclerc, whom she accompanied to St. Domingo, where he died in 1802. In the following year she married Prince Camillo Borghese, in compliance with the wishes of Napoleon; but the union was not a happy one. She was affectionately beloved by her brother, and always evinced an equal attachment to him; although she, on several occasions, manifested less submission to his will than he was accustomed to receive, and took little pains to conceal her aversion to Josephine, and especially to Maria Louisa. She was travelling in Italy for the benefit of her health when she heard of her brother's downfal, and hastened with renewed affection to solace him in his exile at Elba. And when he conceived the project of regaining the throne, he confided almost to her alone the important secret, and was zealously seconded in his venturous undertaking by the constancy of her fidelity, and the untiring activity of her exertions. With this view she visited Florence and Rome, and hurried to Naples for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between her brother and Murat. Knowing that when Napoleon had arrived in Paris he was in want of pecuniary resources, she sent him her box of jewels, which was furnished with brilliants of great value, and which fell, with its contents, into the hands of the victors, when the emperor's carriage was taken, after the defeat at Waterloo. She resided afterwards at the beautiful Borghese palace at Rome, apart from her husband, and made many earnest but unavailing efforts to obtain permission from the English government to visit her brother, when she heard of his declining health at St. Helena. After a short residence at Pisa, she repaired to Florence, where she was received by her husband, and there she died in the summer of 1825. She was eminently beautiful, and was the model after which Canova sculptured an admirable statue, which was placed at first in Turin, but which is now at Rome.

BUONAROTTI, (Michael Angelo,) was born on the 6th March, 1474, in the castle of Caprese, in the territory of Arezzo, in Tuscany. He was descended from an ancient and illustrious family of the counts of Canossa. At the time of his birth, his father, Lodovico Leonardo Buonarotti Simone, was governor of Caprese and Chiusi, but he soon after retired to the patrimonial property near Florence. Though of illustrious descent, his father was poor, and the brothers of Michael Angelo devoted themselves to rural occupations, and to the management of the family estate. When at a proper age he was sent to a grammar-school in the neighbourhood; but his progress was slow, for even at this time he discovered an extraordinary taste for drawing, stealing every moment from his books to indulge in his favourite pursuit.

The profession of an artist at this period being held somewhat in contempt, the pride of his father could ill brook the thought of his son's devotion to an occupation so ignoble; but deeming it hopeless to attempt to thwart the tendency which nature herself had so plainly given to the inclination of the youth, he at length consented that his son should become the pupil of a painter; and he was accordingly placed under Domenico Grillandajo, then the most eminent artist in Italy. A proof of the progress he must have made, even at this early age, is exhibited in the terms of the covenant which was entered into between the father and the painter: the former was to receive a yearly remuneration for his son's services, increasing in amount each year of the period he was bound to continue with Grillandajo. In a short time he outstripped all his fellow-pupils; and feeling confident of his powers, had the boldness to correct even the designs of his master.

A century had now passed over since the days of Petrarch and Boccaccio, and there seemed but little hope that literature would be aroused from slumber; however, the middle of the fifteenth century saw her again awake with renewed vigour; and with the revival of letters was restored the cultivation of art. For this we are indebted to the Medicis family; but it is principally to Lorenzo de Medicis that the praise is due. About this period, when Buonarotti commenced his studies as a painter, Lorenzo was in the zenith of his glory; and while devoting his energies to the advancement of his country, he did not neglect to allot a portion of his time to the promotion of the fine arts. With this object in view, he established a school for the advancement of sculpture, and having collected some of the noblest models in that branch of the arts, and placed them in his gardens, he desired that Grillandajo would permit any of his scholars who wished to improve their taste to study there. Among the pupils who availed themselves of this privilege, was Michael Angelo; and here he was fortunate enough to attract the notice of Lorenzo, and secure him as his friend and patron. It was at this time, when Buonarotti was but fifteen years of age, that, as Vasari tells us, having found a piece of marble in the garden, he carved it into the mask of a satyr, borrowing the design from an antique fragment. Lorenzo, on seeing it, struck with the excellence of the attempt, jestingly told him he had made a mistake in giving a complete set of teeth to an old man. This hint was not lost, for, on the following day, it was found that the young artist had broken one of the teeth from the upper jaw, and drilled a hole in the gum to represent the cavity left by the lost tooth. To this circumstance was Buonarotti indebted for the patronage of Lorenzo, who was so impressed with the precocity of his genius, that he sent for his father, and obtained his reluctant permission to have his son under his own protection; and he was now established in the palace, with a handsome allowance. Nor did those substantial marks of favour rest here; for Lorenzo, finding that the father of his young protégé required assistance, from his declining circumstances, he instantly appointed him to an office which rendered him independent. In the palace of Lorenzo, Buonarotti was admitted to every intimacy and freedom. And here an acquaintance, which ripened into friendship, was formed with Politiano, an accomplished scholar, at whose instance he executed a basso-relievo, in marble, of the Battle of Hercules and the Centaurs, which at once established his fame, and of which it is sufficient praise to say, that it was approved of by the maturer judgment of the artist himself, who, although little indulgent to his own works, hesitated not, in the decline of life, to express his regret that he had not thrown every thing aside for sculpture. It was while studying in the gardens of Lorenzo that Torrigiano, (one of the fellow-pupils of Buonarotti, who afterwards executed, in England, the tomb of Henry VII.,) in some quarrel, or, as it is thought, roused by envy at his superior genius, struck him so violent a blow on the nose with a mallet, that he bore the mark through the remainder of his life.

In 1492, death deprived Buonarotti of his patron Lorenzo; but for some time he enjoyed the patronage of his successor, Piero de Medicis, a man of corrupt and vitiated taste, as incapable of appreciating the talents of this great master as he was unfit to become his patron. However, he prosecuted his studies with eagerness; and, about this time, he executed a colossal statue of Hercules in bronze, and also a Crucifixion in wood, for a convent in Florence. Feeling convinced that to represent correctly the human form in action or repose, required a minute acquaintance with its several parts, Buonarotti now turned his attention to the study of anatomy; and for this purpose

he applied to the prior of the convent, (for which he had carved the Crucifixion,) who furnished him with subjects for dissection from the hospital attached to it. He thus acquired that knowledge of the anatomy of the human frame which so distinguished his works, and in the display of which some consider him to have been too profuse.

The tranquillity of Florence being now disturbed by the proud yet pusillanimous conduct of Piero de Medicis, Buonarotti retired to Bologna, and from thence went to Venice; but as he did not meet with any encouragement, he returned to Bologna. Aldobrandi, one of the sixteen constituting the government of that city, invited him to his house; and during his stay, he executed two statues in marble for the church of St. Domenico. After remaining for upwards of twelve months at Bologna, and Florence being now restored to tranquillity, he returned to his father's house, and pursued his profession with diligence. His first work on his return was a Sleeping Cupid, which considerably advanced his reputation; but so great was the prejudice in favour of the antique, that, by the advice of a friend, Buonarotti sent his statue to Rome to undergo the process of burial, to give it the appearance of a work of ancient art before it should be submitted to public inspection. This fraud, like many of a similar kind at this time practised, completely succeeded, and the Cupid was eagerly purchased by the cardinal St. Giorgio, for 200 ducats. It was not long before the cardinal was told that a trick had been played upon him; when, in order to ascertain, if possible, the truth of this charge, he sent a person expressly to Florence, who repaired to the studios of the several artists there, under the pretence of seeing their productions. On visiting the *atelier* of Buonarotti, he required to see a specimen of his work; but not having any thing finished at the time, he carelessly took up a pen and made a sketch of a hand. The cardinal's messenger, at once struck with the freedom and grandeur of the style, inquired what was the last work he had executed. Buonarotti, without consideration, answered at the moment, it was a Sleeping Cupid, and so minutely described the supposed antique statue, that there remained no doubt whose work it was. The messenger at once confessed the object of his journey, and so strongly recommended Buonarotti to visit Rome, that he soon after went to that city, on the express invitation of the cardinal St. Giorgio himself. While at Rome, he executed, among other works, a Pieta, or dead Christ, which has been much extolled for the great knowledge of anatomy displayed in the figure. The party feeling which had so much excited the people of Florence for some time, began now to subside; and on the appointment of Pietro Soderini to the rank of perpetual chief magistrate, Buonarotti returned to what may be termed his native city. It was about this period that he executed his celebrated statue, in marble, of David. Buonarotti had now afforded him an opportunity of adding to his fame as a painter. Soderini had employed him to paint a large historical picture, to ornament one side of the council-hall of the government palace; and having fixed on Leonardo da Vinci to exert his talents on a corresponding picture for the opposite side, the latter chose for his subject the Victory gained by Anghieri over the celebrated Milanese general, Piccinino. The cartoon for this work, although it displayed undoubted excellence and great talent in the master, was admitted to be far surpassed by the design of his rival Buonarotti, who took for his subject the Battle of Pisa. This was the most extraordinary work that had appeared since the revival of the arts in Italy. Although no part of it now remains, an idea may be formed of it from a small copy, in which the principal figures are given, and from the description of Vasari. In the historical account of the battle, we are told that a body of infantry were quietly bathing in the Arno, when a sudden call to arms was heard. The moment of surprise is that chosen by Buonarotti, and we doubt if a more masterly design was ever executed.

Julius the Second, a patron of genius and learning, having ascended the papal throne, Buonarotti was among the first invited to Rome, and was, by Julius, immediately employed in the execution of a magnificent mausoleum. On the completion of the design, it was difficult to find a site befitting its splendour. The old Basilica of St. Peter's was at length fixed on; but San Gallo, the architect, suggested that so superb a monument was worthy to have a chapel built expressly for its reception. It was then determined to rebuild St. Peter's; and thus originated the design of that edifice, which it took 150 years to complete, and which is now the noblest triumph of architectural genius that the world can boast.

"To those," says his biographer Duppa, "who are curious in tracing the remote causes of great events, Michael Angelo may perhaps be found, though unexpectedly, thus to have laid the first stone of the Reformation." His monument demanded a building of corresponding magnificence. To prosecute the undertaking, money was wanted, and indulgences were sold to supply the deficiency of the treasury. A monk of Saxony opposed the authority of the church; and it is singular that the means which were employed to raise the most splendid edifice to the Catholic faith which the world had ever seen, should, at the same time, have shaken that religion to its foundation."

Before Buonarotti had proceeded far with this work, he suddenly left Rome for Florence, in consequence of some affront that he received from the servants of the papal palace, who were jealous of his rising fame. No sooner was his flight discovered, than couriers were despatched to bring him back; but before they reached him, he had passed the territories of their master, and they could not by force compel him to return. However, at the solicitation of his friends he consented; but, on reaching Rome, he found that the pope had altered his intentions, and instead of completing the monument, had determined to decorate with paintings the ceilings and walls of the Sistine chapel. Diffident of his powers in fresco painting, Michael Angelo recommended Raphael for the work; but the pontiff insisted that he should execute it himself. This vast undertaking was commenced in 1508, and completed, without assistance, in the space of three years. In this mighty work the great spirit of Buonarotti appears in its noblest dignity, and in its highest purity, exciting the astonishment and admiration even of his enemies. Leo X. succeeded Julius II, and immediately on his accession, issued his mandate, that Buonarotti should leave unfinished the monument of Julius, and repair to Florence, to build the façade of the church of St. Lorenzo; and the time of Buonarotti was consumed during the whole pontificate of Leo, (upwards of eight years,) in raising stone from a quarry for the work, and in petty disputes with the agents of the pope. The next pontificate was that of Adrian VI.; and now Buonarotti endeavoured to resume his labours on the monument of Julius II. It was about this period that cardinal Giuliano de Medicis commanded him to build a library and new sacristy to the church of St. Lorenzo, to serve as a mausoleum for the Medicis family; at this he was employed until the death of Adrian in 1523, who was succeeded by Giuliano, as Clement VII. In the wars which succeeded, the talents of Buonarotti were employed in works of fortification at Florence, when besieged by the prince of Orange; and in these operations he appears to have displayed great skill, surpassed only by his patriotic conduct throughout the siege. Hearing of some treacherous plans to undermine the republic, he withdrew secretly to Ferrara, and went from thence to Venice. But Italy being restored to peace, he was again called on to complete the monument of Julius II.; in this he was interrupted by the pope, who wished to employ him at Florence. However, after much negotiation, the next pope, Paul III., permitted him to complete the monument, which was not placed in St. Peters, as originally intended, but in the church of St. Pietro in Vincoli. On this monument is the celebrated colossal figure of Moses, which has ranked Michael Angelo among the first of sculptors, and has contributed largely to his renown.

But we now come to speak of another wonderful production of this great master, in a different branch of art—the painting of the Last Judgment. Buonarotti had reached his 60th year, when he unwillingly commenced a work which might endanger his fame. Naturally inclined to deep and earnest thought, preferring the sublime conceptions of Dante to all other poetry, and having, by a constant study of anatomy, made himself acquainted with the mechanism of the muscles of the human frame, he endeavoured, in this work, to strike out a new path, and to surpass his predecessors. This majestic painting, which must ever be considered as one of the noblest productions of human genius, was executed in the Sistine chapel, and was completed in 1541.

We have spoken of Buonarotti as a painter and a sculptor; we have now to consider him as an architect. Buonarotti was about forty when he undertook to erect the mausoleum and library of the Medici at Florence. Up to this period he had not given to architecture any serious attention, other than as a subordinate study in connexion with his chief pursuit. It is evident that, unable to brook the restraints of an art with whose rules he was imperfectly acquainted, he

was obliged to rely upon the taste of inferior assistants; or, when he had recourse to his own invention, to disregard that which he so little understood. His alterations were the results of impatient ignorance, perhaps, more than of caprice; for they exist to a greater extent in details than in the general conception. Until his time architecture had been progressively advancing to high excellence, of which the brilliant productions of Brunelleschi, Michelozzi, Alberti, Bramante, the Sangalli, Peruzzi, and San Michele, are sufficient evidences. These architects had been gradually throwing off the impurities of the darker ages, and by a study of the antique were beginning to emulate the works of the classic periods. But this advance was arrested by the terrible genius of Michael Angelo, whose fatal example let in a flood of licenses and grotesque fancies, which even the taste of a Palladio has not been able to overcome, and the effects of which are felt even at this day. His name and example imposed upon all, until Milizia, towards the end of the last century, dared to think for himself, and calling in question the supremacy of Michael Angelo, to give the following opinion of him as an architect:—"When architecture was at its highest, a Michael Angelo, with the sublimity of his intellect, overthrew all, filling all with caprice. It is not always that the most learned bear the sway. He imposed upon the Fontanas, the Portas, and the Ammanati of succeeding periods; he spoiled his own age, and prepared the way for worse." And again, to quote his own words,—"In architettura questo Toscano *divino* e' stato d'un perfetto contrasenso Talentone sfrenato, fecondo di grandi idee, ed i tutti i capriccj. E tuttavia il volgo, se ha da papagallare qualche cosa creduta bella, ladice invenzione di Michelangelo." Upon what is this severe judgment founded? Upon the use of columns inserted in the walls, with small niches to receive them; pediments of every variety of shape over openings truncated and twisted into volutes; ballusters turned upside down; capitals novel without the charm of propriety; columns long beyond all proportion; ornament not only wildly introduced, but extravagantly conceived; the orders reduced to subordinate purposes. Such are some of the main faults of this master, which it will be perceived refer to the details rather than to the general conception.

The plan of the sepulchral chapel of S. Lorenzo is square, with a deep recess, for the altar opposite the door; and on the other two sides smaller niches, occupied by the tombs of the Medici, the beauty of the sculptures of which as much surpass all similar works in majesty of design and intensity of expression, as the architectural details are deficient in purity and effect. The Libreria Laurenziana is still more opposed to the canons of pure art, without any redeeming indication of the imagination or judgment of the designer. In fact, all he did at Florence have the stamp of bad taste, and are fit companions to the motley assembly contained in the volumes of Ruggieri. It is at Rome that we must look for architectural works more commensurate with the reputation which he has achieved. He designed the buildings which now constitute the Capitol. We must forget all the glorious wonders which once occupied this sacred spot, and all the historical associations connected with the occurrences of which it has been the witness. Still it is very effective. Let our reader imagine a moderately sized square placed on an elevated terrace, approached by a magnificent flight of spacious steps, and that side occupied by a ballustrade interspersed with colossal trophies and marble statues. Three palaces form the other sides, the two lateral ones diverging towards the middle one, called the palace of the Senator of Rome, which is simple in its arrangement, and has two noble flights of steps leading to the entrance, with a fountain and recumbent river gods. In the centre of the area is the striking equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, full of life and movement. Such is the magnificence of the modern Capitol, the brilliancy of its effective arrangement making one almost forget the bad taste of many of the details of the lateral palaces, which are now used as museums. To him is attributed the design of the cornice for the Farnese palace, which is conceived upon the same grand principle as those of the Strozzi and Riccardi palaces at Florence, and which he has imitated with great success. We shall only casually notice the Porta pia and his minor works, remarkable for their extraordinary deviations from all the forms consecrated by the approval of succeeding ages; for we more willingly hasten to consider the great production of his master-mind in the cupola of St. Peter's, upon which his reputation as a truly great architect must ever mainly rest.

Bramante, who was the original architect of St. Peter's, had executed his design only up to the springing of the four great arches of the central intersection. Giuliano di San Gallo, Giocondo, Raphael, Peruzzi and Antonio San Gallo, had successively been engaged after his decease to carry on the works. During the inert reign of Adrian VI., and amidst the catastrophes of that of Clement VII., they had been occupied rather in remedying the defects of construction, and making drawings and models for the completion of the edifice, than in advancing towards its completion. At length Paul III. appointed Michael Angelo to the post of architect, much against his will, for he was then seventy-two, and had acquired sufficient repute to hand down his name to posterity as the first artist of his age. Although induced to accept the charge, he at once declined the salary attached to the office; and the act, which named him architect of the fabric, at his own request contained mention of his spontaneous refusal of the annual recompense. He immediately laid aside all the drawings and models of his predecessors, and taking the simple subject of the original idea, he carried it out with remarkable purity, divesting it of all the intricacies and puerilities of the previous successors of Bramante, and, by its unaffected dignity and unity of conception, rendering the interior of the cupola superior to any other similar work of modern times. During the seventeen years that he was engaged, he showed the utmost firmness and most honourable integrity, by putting a stop to all the gross peculation which had previously prevailed. In a short time he made considerable progress; and, although attacked on all sides, as was our own Sir Christopher Wren at St. Paul's, by the machinations of envious and interested rivals, his spotless integrity confirmed his influence with succeeding pontiffs; and if sufficient funds had been placed at his command, he would have completed this grand monument of his taste and skill. When he was eighty-seven years old he had a model prepared of the dome, which he carried up to a considerable height; in fact, to such a point as rendered it impossible for his successors to deviate from his plan; and it was completed in conformity with his design by Giacomo della Porta and Dominico Fontana. So great a respect was had for his intentions, that Pius IV. dismissed Piero Ligorio, who endeavoured to make some deviation in the conception of Michael Angelo.

If we are indebted to Bramante for the first simple plan of the Greek cross of St. Peter's, and the idea of a cupola to crown the centre, still it must be allowed that to Michael Angelo is due the merit of carrying out the conception of the original architect with a beauty of proportion, a simplicity and unity of form, a combination of dignity and magnificence of decoration, beyond what even the powers of Bramante could have effected. We have been reluctantly compelled to notice the wild architectural fancies of this great man. But all doubt of his genius vanishes, when we consider the powers he has evinced as an artist and a man of science in the cupola of St. Peter's. Happy had it been for the art, if his copyists had faithfully imitated the beauties of the Capitol, the grandeur of the Farnese palace, and the sublimity of St. Peter's, rather than copied the blemishes which disfigure his other works. How strange is the tendency of the human mind to imitate the peculiar aberrations rather than the higher aspirations of a great artist, whose merit is too generally conceived to consist more in individual eccentricities than in the carrying out to perfection those principles of unity and simplicity, which constitute the elements of grandeur and beauty in the material creation, the great work of the Almighty Architect of the universe!

Such was the eminence to which this great genius attained in the three sister arts of sculpture, painting, and architecture. In 1555 his friend and patron pope Julius died; and perhaps it would have been happier for Buonarotti if they had ended their days together, for he was now eighty-one years of age, and the remainder of his life was harassed by the caprices of four successive popes, and the intrigues under their pontificates. On several occasions he expressed his desire to give up his appointment. However, he was at length prevailed on to hold it, an agreement being made that his designs should not only be strictly executed as long as he lived, but adhered to after his death. Short was the enjoyment of his uncontrolled authority; for in the month of February, 1563, he was attacked with a slow fever, which exhibited symptoms of approaching dissolution. He became conscious of his danger, and directed his friend Daniel da Volterra to write immediately to desire

his nephew Leonardo to come with all haste to Rome. His fever increased, and before his nephew arrived he made his will, in the presence of his physician, and several of his friends, in the following words:—"My soul I resign to God, my body to the earth, and my worldly possessions I bequeath to my nearest relations." He then added this exhortation to those around him,—"In your passage through this life, remember the sufferings of Jesus Christ," and soon after expired, on the 23d February, 1563, when he had completed, within a few days, the eighty-ninth year of his age. Three days after his death his remains were deposited with great funeral pomp in the church of S. Apostoli in Rome, but afterwards, at the request of the Florentine Academy, were removed to the church of Santa Croce at Florence, and again with great solemnity finally deposited in the vault by the side of the altar, called the Altare di Cavalcanti.

Buonarotti was of middle stature, bony in his make, and rather spare, although broad across the shoulders. His complexion was good, and his forehead square and projecting. His eyes were small, and of a hazel colour; and his nose was flat, from the disfigurement already mentioned.

BUONAROTTI, (Michael Angelo,) nephew of the preceding, born at Florence in 1568. He was a member of the Academy della Crusca, and was employed in the composition of the great vocabulary. He constructed a noble gallery, consecrated to the honour of his illustrious uncle, and formed an assemblage at his residence of the most distinguished literati of his day; he was himself no mean aspirant to poetical fame, as his dramatic pieces, entitled, La Tancia and La Fiera, sufficiently attest. He also edited the poetical compositions of his uncle, entitled, Rime di Michel Agnolo Buonarotti raccolte da Michel Agnolo suo Nipote, Florence, 1623, 4to.

BUONAROTTI, (Philip,) a descendant of the illustrious Michael Angelo. He flourished at the close of the seventeenth century, and was born at Florence. He was a distinguished antiquarian, and held the office of president of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, which did not prevent him from devoting a large portion of his time to the study of antiquities, the fruits of which he has given in several ingenious works, especially in his Osservazioni sopra Alcuni Frammenti di Vasi antichi di vetro, ornati di Figure, trovati ne' Cimiterj di Roma, &c. Florence, 1716, fol. He died in 1733.

BUONDELMONTE, or BUONDELMONTI, a Florentine nobleman, who lived during the latter end of the twelfth century, was the head of a family attached to the papal interest, so much known afterwards by the name of Guelph; and was betrothed to a daughter of the family of Amidei, who were of the opposite, or Ghibelline party, in the interest of the emperor. The marriage having been delayed, he allowed himself to be persuaded by the lady of the family of Donati, who were also of the Guelphs' party, to marry her daughter; and the Ghibellines, to avenge this insult, on the Easter-day of the year 1215, killed Buondelmonte, whilst he was going on horseback to church. After this first murder, the whole population of Florence became divided between the Buondelmonti and the Lamberti, the protectors of the Amidei; and their followers, under the name of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, never ceased fighting for the next thirty-three years. Such, according to Capecelatro, the Neapolitan historian, is the origin of these two celebrated factions, which agitated the whole of Italy; but their names, which distinguished in Germany the two rival houses of Bavaria and Hohenstaffen, are anterior to Buondelmonte by more than a century.

BUONDELMONTE, (Cristoforo,) a Florentine priest, who lived during the latter end of the fourteenth, or the beginning of the fifteenth century. He is represented as being well skilled in the Greek and Latin languages, and to have had a great knowledge of geography. Vasari and Metrus assert that he was sent by the great Cosimo de Medici, together with other scholars, to Greece, to collect MSS. in 1416; and whilst he was at Rhodes in 1420, he wrote a description of the island of Candia, as well as those of the Archipelago, which he, in 1422, sent to cardinal Giordano Orsini. Of this description several MSS. exist, under the title of Insulæ Ægei Maris Descriptæ a Christophoro Buondelmontio, &c. From the MS. in the Colbert library, Du Cange has extracted the description of Constantinople, which he published at Paris in 1670, folio, under the title of De Rebus Gestis a Joanne et Manuele Comnenis Imper. Constantinopolis; and the same has been done by Boivin, and father Banduri, to illustrate their antiquities of Constantinople. An abridgment of the Description of the Island of Candia, by

Benedetto Mittarelli, a Carmelite monk, was published at Venice, by Flaminio Cornaro, a senator, who also published another of his own, but not so contracted.

BUONDELMONTI, (Giuseppe Maria,) a nobleman, eminent scholar, orator and poet, was born at Florence in 1713. He is represented in Studiorum Curriculo Mirabilem, well versed in the classical languages, to which he added that of the French and English, besides philosophy, mathematics, and law. Without becoming a professed knight, he obtained a commenda from the knights of Malta, was a member of several academies, and amongst them, of La Crusca and Arcadia, under the name of Dafniuto Molossideo. He was appointed, in 1739, to speak the funeral oration of Giovanni Gastone, the last offspring of the Medici family, which has been several times published. The same honour was done to him in 1745, at the death of Elizabeth Charlotte of Orleans, the duchess dowager of Leopold I., duke of Lorraine, and mother of the late emperor, Francis I., which has been also several times published. He went to Pisa in 1757, for change of air, in consequence of a severe illness, of which he died, and was buried in the church of St. Michel, with magnificent obsequies. From him we have many poems, which have been published in several collections: amongst them, in the collection at Florence, dedicated to lady Walpole, there is a beautiful canzone, in answer to the celebrated one of Metastasia Grazie e Ogli Inganni Tuoi, &c. He translated into Italian prose the Rape of the Lock of Pope, which was turned into blank verse by Andrea Bonducci, and published at Florence, in 1739. He also wrote a Ragionamento sul Dritto della Guerra Giusta, &c., published in the Magazzino Toscaro, in 1756, and another separately, 1757. In 1749, he published Lettera sopra la Misara; ed il Calcolo dei Piaceri e dei Dolori, which is not worth much, and was justly criticized; besides a great number of dedications, prefaces, and the funeral oration for the emperor, Charles VI., which he recited in the church of St. Lorence, at Florence, in 1741, which the government did not allow to be printed. A very clever Ragionamento sopra Alcuni Articoli del Dizionario Enciclopedio; and an illustration of Uno dei più Astrusi Passi of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.

BUONFIGLI, (Joseph Constant,) a Sicilian historian and antiquarian, born at Messina, in the middle of the sixteenth century. He passed the earlier portion of his life in military service, but afterwards devoted himself exclusively to literature, and particularly to the study of history. He wrote a history of Sicily, down to the time of Philip II., and a Description of the City of Messina.

BUONI, (James Anthony,) an Italian physician, born at Ferrara, in 1527, studied at the university of his native place, and took the degree of M.D. He was also a pupil of the celebrated anatomist, Canini. He was named to a chair of medicine at Ferrara; went to Mondovi, and afterwards to Turin, where he studied for three years, then going to Modena, he was appointed physician to the duke. He returned to his country, but soon quitted it again to accompany the cardinal Dandini, who obtained for him a chair of botany at Rome. He, however, continued to cultivate anatomy, and he assisted in the operations of Realdo. He returned to Ferrara, and was there in 1570, during a remarkable earthquake, on which he composed a small work. He assisted Brassavola in editing his Index to the writings of Galen, and he wrote an elegant Latin preface to the publication. He was esteemed by the most learned men of his day; died August 17, 1587, and was buried in the church of the Franciscans of Ferrara. It has been said that he embraced the ecclesiastical habit. The work above alluded to, is entitled, Del Terramoto, Dialogo distinto in quattro Giornate, Moden. fol. 1571. He is conjectured to have written many others.

BUONI, (Silvestro de,) the most attractive of the Neapolitan artists who flourished towards the close of the fifteenth century. He was a pupil of Zingaro and Donzelli. His best work is in the old Basilica of S. Restituta, now united with the Duomo of Naples; it represents the Virgin with the Archangel Michael. This very distinguished work has a striking affinity, in some respects, with the Umbrian school, and in others, resembles not less the animated manner of the Venetians of this time; the figures are beautiful and dignified, without the constraint and mannerism of Perugino; a rich warm tone pervades the entire production.

BUONMATTEI, or BUOMMATTEI, (Benedict,) an Italian grammarian, born at Florence, in 1581. From his earliest years he manifested an extraordinary passion for literature, which he was in his tenth year deprived of the opportunity of indulging, by the death of his

father, who fell by the hand of an assassin. The narrow circumstances of his family now compelled him to seek for a readier mode of subsistence than literature presented; but in his nineteenth year he was enabled to resume his interrupted studies, with a view to the ecclesiastical profession; and in five years made such progress in general literature, and in science, as attracted the notice of the Academy at Florence, and obtained for him the honour of being chosen a member. On entering into orders, he applied himself to the composition of his grammar, and removed to Rome, when he was appointed librarian and private secretary to cardinal Giustiniani, and devoted himself with ardour to his favourite pursuits. From Rome he removed to Venice, and thence to Padua, discharging with commendable zeal his various ecclesiastical functions. The defenceless condition of his mother recalled him to Florence, and obliged him to give up the appointments which he held in the church; he accordingly devoted himself to study and retirement. He was soon after elected secretary of the academy Della Crusca. In 1632, he was made professor of his native language at Florence, and rector of the university of Pisa. He died at Florence in 1647. He wrote several works, but his fame chiefly rests upon his Grammar della Lingua Toscana, published in 1643, 4to. It had been previously printed in parts, but this was the first appearance of the work entire. He was the first who completed an extensive and methodical grammar of the Italian language, "developing," says Tiraboschi, "the whole economy and system of our language." It has been reckoned a standard work, both for its authority, and for the clearness, precision, and elegance, with which it is written; "but it betrays, "says Hallam, "something of an academical and Florentine spirit in the rigour of its grammatical criticism."

BUONNOCINI, (Giovanni Battista,) a celebrated Italian composer, born about the close of the seventeenth century, and one of Handel's most powerful rivals in England. Besides operas, he composed various cantatas and sonatas, and the grand anthem for the funeral of the duke of Marlborough. He is supposed to have died at Venice, near the close of the eighteenth century.

BUONO. Among the few architects of note in the twelfth century, whose names have been handed down to us in connexion with their works, is this artist, who was employed by Domenico Morosini, doge of Venice, to erect the famous tower of S. Marc. This majestic structure, which is about 350 feet high, and forty-three feet square at the base, rises from the area of the Piazza di S. Marco, as the city itself does from the waves, a striking monument of the daring skill of man. Planted on a bed of sand, its foundations have been so solidly formed, that it rears its soaring head as erect, as if its base stood upon a rock; and while others of less height and importance have failed, the tower of S. Marc still maintains its majestic pre-eminence. These lofty erections are a peculiar feature of Italian towns, particularly in Lombardy and Tuscany, and bespeak the pride of those old municipal corporations, as well as the ambition of the noble and wealthy citizens. The works of Buono are scattered all over Italy. At Naples he erected the Vicaria and the Castel dell' Uovo; at Pistoja the church of S. Andrea; and in Florence and Arezzo he equally distinguished himself by productions, which first evinced an improvement upon the barbarous taste then in vogue. (Milizia, Memorie degli Architetti.)

BUONO, (Bartollomeo,) an architect and sculptor of considerable merit, also from the north of Italy, being a native of Bergamo. He erected in 1495 the church of San Rocco, at Venice, and executed also the statue of the saint for the inside. But the great work of our artist was the building of the Procuratie Vecchie, which forms the north side of the splendid Piazza di S. Marco. It consists of a series of fifty arches, forming a continuous arcade from the east end of the square to the Torre dell' Orologio. Above these are two other stories of smaller arches, supported by fluted Corinthian columns, and with circular headed windows between, the whole surmounted by a lofty entablature and fanciful pinnacles. The effect is somewhat monotonous, but still grand; and a peculiar grace is given by the uninterrupted series of continuous arches. In fact, it is a worthy feature in this noble piazza, which, whether considered for its extraordinary assemblage of architecture or its rich historical associations, must be acknowledged to be the noblest square in the world. This Buono added to the summit of the tower of S. Marc, erected by his predecessor and namesake, the bell-chamber, consisting of an attic crowned by a species of depressed spire. (Milizia, Memorie degli Architetti.)

BUONTALENTI, (Bernardo, 1535—1608,) a Florentine artist, of considerable merit, but whose principal works are architectural. A deplorable event distinguished his earlier years. The city of Florence had from 1284 been twice overflowed by the Arno in one of its quarters; but the inhabitants had neglected to take the proper precautions to prevent the recurrence of so dangerous an event. At length, in 1547, a third inundation so completely undermined a vast number of houses, that they were laid in ruins, and the downfal of that of the Buontalenti family utterly destroyed all his relations. He was providentially saved, being in a cellar which resisted the general disaster, and he was enabled to get breathing space through a crevice in the vaulting, and to make himself heard in his perilous position. He was rescued by the active exertions of the crowds, who hastened to afford help to the unfortunate victims; and Cosmo de' Medici, having been made acquainted with the bereavement and wonderful escape of the boy, took him under his patronage. He first studied painting, subsequently turned his attention to sculpture, and then adopted architecture as his profession. In all he acquired considerable proficiency. His precocious genius so much astonished his protector, that he appointed him instructor to his son, Francesco de' Medici. He executed a great number of edifices, but none of a strikingly monumental importance; and although he imparted a certain dignified character to his buildings, yet he was too licentious in his details, and frequently employed truncated and capricious pediments over his doors and windows. Being skilled in military engineering, hydraulics, and other mechanical operations, he was employed to a great extent, and ought to have acquired a handsome fortune; yet the liberality of his disposition to his friends and pupils, and the boundless expense, which he generously incurred in preparing his models, reduced him from affluence to penury. The state of his circumstances during the latter period of his life preyed upon his spirits, for he had an only daughter, with a large family, who depended upon him for support. His inability to provide for them so affected his generous feelings, that he died broken-hearted, at the age of seventy-two. The grand duke, informed too late of the state of his affairs, paid his debts, and settled a pension on his daughter and each of her children. (Ruggieri, Studio d'Architettura Civile. Milizia, Memorie degli Architetti.)

BUONTEMPI, (George Andrew Angelini,) a musician and poet of the seventeenth century, born at Perouse. He wrote, Historia Musica, nella quale si ha Piena Cognitione della Teorica e della Practica antica della Musica Harmonica secondo la Dottrina de' Greci, 1695, fol. In this work he adopts the theory of Aristoxenus, in preference to that of Pythagoras; and from a review of the older theories he passes to that of the moderns, and the formation of the gamut. Buontempi also published, in 1660, Nova quatuor Vocibus componendi Methodus.

BUPALUS, an architect and sculptor, born at Chios, 540 B.C. He was employed by the inhabitants of Smyrna to execute a statue of Fortune, which, as Pausanias tells us, he represented with the horn of Amalthea, and bearing upon her head an emblem of the pole. This has perplexed the critics, some supposing it to signify the axis of the celestial sphere; and some the Tutulus, which is often seen upon ancient statues of Fortune. Bupalus, also, executed for the inhabitants of Smyrna, statues, in gold, of the three Graces, which he has represented invested with flowing garments, after the manner of the more ancient statues, which always represented the Graces clothed. This statuary, and his brother Anthermus, executed jointly several works, some of which were placed at Rome in the temples erected by Augustus; and Theodosius set up at Constantinople a statue of Juno, by the former artist. There has been recently discovered at Rome a pedestal, with the inscription, "The workmanship of Bupalus." He is said to have hanged himself in vexation at a satire written upon him by Hipponax, whose leanness he had caricatured in a statue.

BURANA, (John Francis,) born at Verona, about the middle of the fifteenth century. He was professor of moral philosophy and dialectics at Bologna, where his lectures obtained for him a distinguished reputation. He was a zealous defender of the philosophy of Aristotle, and his translations of some of the Arabian commentaries on the writings of the Stagyrite were printed after his death in 1553, fol.

BURBAGE, or BURBADGE, (Richard,) an actor in the time of Elizabeth, who, in 1574, granted to his father, James Burbage, also an actor, the first royal patent conceded in this

country to stage performers. In 1603 the name of Richard Burbage was inserted along with those of Shakspeare and others in a licence granted by James I. He sustained many of the great dramatist's tragic characters, and was especially admired in that of Richard III. It is also said that he was an artist, and that there is decisive evidence to prove that the "Felton" portrait of Shakspeare was executed by him. Ample testimony is borne to his abilities, by Flecknoe, who calls him "a delightful Proteus," and by Sir Richard Baker, who says that he was "such an actor as no age must ever look to see the like." He died the 13th of March, 1620, and was buried in the church of St. Leonard, Shoreditch. An epitaph on him by Philpot, in his additions to Camden's Remains, has, for brevity and appropriateness, scarcely been surpassed: "Exit Burbage."

BURCH, (Edward,) an English artist, born in 1730. His early life was passed in obscurity; but his genius at length discovered itself by his masterly drawings of the human figure, which he exhibited at the academy in St. Martin's-lane. He afterwards devoted himself to gem engraving, in which line he attained a distinguished eminence, and there is scarcely a royal cabinet in Europe which does not possess some of his exquisite performances. On the death of Richard Wilson, he was elected librarian to the Royal Academy, and held that office for the remainder of his life. He died in 1814.

BURCHARD, a French ecclesiastic of the twelfth century, who, after being the disciple of St. Bernard, became in 1136 the first abbot of Balerne, in Burgundy, by which he was regarded as the founder. He was a man of considerable learning for the time he lived in, and is spoken of in terms of commendation by Daunou, in his Histoire Littéraire de France.

BURCHARD, (St.) born in England at the close of the seventh century. In 732, when St. Boniface was labouring for the conversion of the Germans, St. Burchard seconded his exertions with so much zeal and success, that his character and influence rose considerably, insomuch that, when the nobles of France designed to depose Childeric III., for the purpose of placing Pepin-le-Bref upon the throne, St. Burchard was deputed to explain and justify the measure before the pontiff, Gregory III.; a negotiation in which he was eminently successful; and in consideration of his services, he was afterwards made bishop of Wurtzburg, by Pepin, being the first prelate of that see. He afterwards resigned his bishopric, and retired to Hoymburg, where he died in 752.

BURCHARD, or BOUCHARD, a learned canonist of the eleventh century, born in Hesse, of a noble family. He studied successively at Coblentz and Liege, and in 1008 was made bishop of Worms, by Otho III., and died in 1026, leaving a celebrated work, entitled Magnum Volumen Canonum, in which he was assisted by some of the ablest canonists of his time. The best edition of this work is that of Cologne, 1548, fol.

BURCHARD, bishop of Halberstadt, celebrated in the history of his time for his political intrigues, and for the vehemence of his hostility to the emperor Henry IV., to whom he owed his elevation, in 1060, to the episcopate. He was sent by his sovereign to Rome, in 1061, to use his endeavours to compose the dissension which had arisen between Alexander II., and Honorius II., who were competitors for the tiara. In this mission he betrayed the interests, and opposed the wishes of the emperor, by siding with Alexander, the creature of Hildebrand, afterwards Gregory VII., and on his return to Germany openly joined the enemies of his imperial master, against whom, in 1073, he encouraged the Saxon bishops to revolt, attacked and took the fortress of Heimburg, and committed such cruelties as scarcely comported with the ecclesiastical character. He was afterwards mortally wounded in a rencounter with the imperial troops near Gosslar, and died in a few days afterwards at the monastery of Ilseburg.

BURCHARD, abbot of Ursberg, near Ulm, born about the middle of the twelfth century, at Biberach, in Suabia. He is chiefly remarkable for being the reputed author of the celebrated Chronicle of Ursberg, which contains the history of the emperor Frederic I., called Barbarossa, and of the princes of his house.

BURCHARD, (John,) a Romish ecclesiastic, born at Strasburg, in the middle of the fifteenth century. He is worthy of notice for his journal, or Diarium, of Alexander VI., a work which Bayle has mentioned as valuable for the unaffected simplicity of its style, and for the truth and importance of its statements respecting the character and con-

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duct of that pontiff. Fragments only of the Diarium now remain, and were edited by Leibnitz, in 1696, who, in a correspondence with Lacroze, promised to publish the whole from a MS. which the latter had confided to him; but he died before he could accomplish his intention. The project was taken up by Eccard, who published, but very imperfectly, the Diarium in the second volume of his Scriptores Medii Ævi. But he acknowledges that the document is incomplete, though he hints that the original still exists. "Latet," he says, "illud in archivo Vaticano, æternumque latebit." La Curne de Sainte-Palaye is said to have discovered the long missing journal in the Chigi library at Rome; but the report does not rest upon satisfactory evidence.

BURCHETT, (Josiah,) a naval historian, in the early part of the eighteenth century. He served in the public capacity of secretary of the Admiralty, a post which probably induced the mistaken notion that he was competent to undertake the Herculean labour of producing a "complete" naval history of the world. This work, a huge folio, appeared in 1720. "The first British authority," says the author of the Naval Sketch-Book, "who sought to achieve the bold and perilous undertaking of chronicling occurrences afloat, 'from the earliest accounts of time,' was a landed gentleman of England, and one reputed as sufficiently learned in 'letters,' and sufficiently '*at sea*' upon maritime matters, to occupy a consequential post connected with the administration of our naval affairs. The name and calling of this daring adventurer are duly announced in the title-page of his formidable work, and thus figure in red letter of striking size, "Josiah Burchett, Esq., Secretary of the Admiralty." The same writer successfully exposes the blunders, anachronisms, and absurdities of Mr. Secretary Burchett. In assuming the critic's chair in matters of battle commentary and tactical discussion, the secretary constantly betrays a pitiable ignorance of his subject. Burchett, however, was a scholar, and something of an antiquarian; but despite of his facility in having access to official documents, he was not sufficiently acquainted with maritime affairs to undertake what he ostentatiously entitled A *complete* History of the most remarkable Transactions at Sea, from the *earliest* Accounts of Time. His work is by no means held in naval repute. He may be said, as a professional writer truly observes, "to be the great progenitor of all those ponderous tomes of verbosity, fallacy, and blunders, which for a century and a quarter have been palmed upon the public as "standard authorities" in naval history and naval biography. When and where born, and when he died, is not known.

BURCHIELLO, (Dominico,) an Italian poet, was born at Florence about 1390, and died at Rome in 1448. His father, who, like himself, was a barber at Florence, gave him the name of Dominico, which he changed, for what reason is unknown, to that of Burchiello. His shop soon became the thronged rendezvous of the literati of that city. His poems, which mostly consist of sonnets, and are often very freely written, are of the comic and burlesque species, but so truly original, that some poets who came after him have endeavoured to imitate him by composing verses *alla Burchiellesca*. His pieces are, however, full of obscurities and enigmas. Some writers have taken the pains to make comments on them, and among others, Le Doni; but the commentary is scarcely less obscure than the text. Burchiello nevertheless holds a distinguished place among the Italian poets of the satirical class, and his style is allowed to be pure and elegant, while the obscurity is charged to the reader's want of knowledge of the circumstances of the time. He may be censurable for not having had sufficient respect for good manners; but the license of this poetical barber was much in the general taste of the times. A good edition of his poems was published by Grazzini, at Florence, 1552; and another, the best, was published in the same city by Giunti, in 1568, 8vo. His sonnets were printed for the first time at Bologna, 1475, 4to.

BURCKHARD, (Francis,) privy counsellor and chancellor to Ernest, elector of Cologne, where he commenced his studies: he removed thence to Munich, and returned to Cologne. He is the author of a small volume, entitled, De Autonomia, which was published after his death, at Munich, in 1586, and made a considerable noise on its first appearance. This work has been erroneously ascribed to Andrew Erstenberger by Gail, and with as little reason, by Jöcher, to Francis Burckhard, a protestant divine.

BURCKHARD, (James,) an eminently learned man, born at Sulzbach, in 1681. After pursuing his studies at his native

place, he removed to Jena, Helmstadt, and Wittemberg. He settled at last at Wolfenbuttel, where he was appointed librarian to the duke of Brunswick, and where he died in 1753. Burckhard's health was always delicate, and he had more than once nearly fallen a victim to his passion for study, which was chiefly directed to antiquity and history. He formed a very extensive library, and a noble cabinet of medals, of which he published a catalogue in 1750, with a memoir of his life. He has left several publications relating to his favourite studies.

BURCKHARD, (John Rodolph,) a physician, son of a burgomaster of Basle, in which city he was born, June 29, 1637. Having completed his studies, he travelled into France and Italy, returned in 1660, and took the degree of M.D. He was then appointed to a chair of mathematics, and four years afterwards to one of anatomy and botany. In 1667 he filled that of the theory, and in 1685 that of the practice, of medicine. He died February 9, 1687, having published, Dissertatio de Melancholiâ, Basil, 1660, 4to. De Dysenteriâ, *ib.* 1660, 4to. Diss. sistens Positiones Mathematicas, *ib.* 1661, 4to. De Morbo Hungarico, *ib.* 1661, 4to.

BURCKHARDT, (John Charles,) an astronomer, born at Leipsic, in 1773. His astronomical calculations soon made him known to the scientific world; and after spending two years with baron Lach, in the observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha, he visited Paris. Having brought letters to Lalande, he was employed by him, and 1799 was appointed assistant at the *bureau des longitudes.* In 1800 he obtained the prize offered by the Institute, the subject being the theory of the comet of 1770. He subsequently became member of the Institute, director of the observatory of the *Ecole Militaire*, and honorary member of the *bureau des longitudes.* He died at Paris in 1825. He translated the Mécanique Céleste of La Place into German, and was the author of several papers on astronomy and mathematics, published in the Transactions of the Institute.

BURCKHARDT, (John Louis,) a celebrated traveller, born at Lausanne in 1784. After receiving the elements of education at Neufchatel, he completed his studies at Leipsic and Göttingen. Having rejoined his mother at Basil, he was for some time uncertain as to his choice of a profession, till he went to London, with a letter from Blumenbach to Sir Joseph Banks. The African Association at this time having almost renounced the hope of learning any tidings of Hornemann, resolved to make another attempt to penetrate into the interior of Africa from the north. Burckhardt, as soon as he was informed of it, immediately offered himself to undertake the enterprize, and was accepted, at the general meeting in May 1808. He now devoted himself to making preparations. He studied the Arabic language, with incessant perseverance, and also astronomy, mineralogy, chemistry, medicine, and surgery. He let his beard grow, assumed the oriental dress, and in order to inure himself to hardships, he exercised under the mid-day sun, with his head uncovered, slept on the ground, and at times lived only on vegetables and water. In March 1809 he sailed from Portsmouth, and on arriving at Malta, took the name of Ibrahim Abdallah, and assumed to be a Mussulman of India, proceeding with despatches from the East India Company to the British consul at Aleppo. He was not recognised even by the officers of a Swiss regiment; and when on board a Greek vessel, sailing from Malta, and questioned as to the language of India, he imposed on them by rehearsing passages in the worst Swiss dialects of German. Having disembarked at the mouth of the Aasi, (Orontes,) he joined a caravan for Aleppo. On his arrival he was seized with a fever, but when recovered, devoted himself anew to the Arabic language, by studying and conversing with the inhabitants and visitors. In July 1810 he set out on a journey to Palmyra, Balbec, and Damascus. On his return to Aleppo, in January 1811, he undertook a journey through the desert. Although placed under the protection of a Bedouin, he was robbed of all he possessed, including the notes which he had taken. Not, however, discouraged, he proceeded to Damascus by the valley of the Orontes and Mount Libanus, which he carefully examined. In April and May he visited Haouran, the ancient patrimony of Abraham, in which he found numerous traces of cities and temples. He examined the mountains at the west and south-west of the lake of Tiberias, and saw the magnificent ruins of Djerasch, one of the ancient cities of the Decapolis. In June leaving Damascus, he passed southwards by the east of the Dead Sea, and discovered the ruins of Petra, the ancient

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capital of Arabia Petræa. Joining a body of Arabs, who were on their way to Cairo to sell camels, he passed through the desert of El-Tih, in which, during a forced march of ten days, they met with only four wells, all of them affording nothing but sulphureous or brackish water, except one at eight hours' distance from Suez. At Cairo, not being able to procure any opportunity of penetrating into Africa by way of Fezzan, he resolved to travel through Nubia. Although he had obtained a firman from the pacha, it was disregarded by the Mamelukes, who had been expelled from Egypt, and he underwent many dangers. At Kolbé he swam across the Nile, holding the tail of his camel with one hand, and urging him onwards with the other. After sojourning at Esné nearly a year, in a state of complete seclusion, he joined a party of slave-dealers, which halted at Chendi. There he joined a caravan going to the Persian Gulf, and on the 18th of July he arrived at Djidda. Having obtained permission to go to Mecca, he assumed the dress of a pilgrim, and conformed to all the practices of his companions; and he describes the feeling of religious awe which was produced by the view of sixty or eighty thousand persons, from various countries, all prostrate at the one signal. During his passage to Medina with a caravan, he was exposed to a torrent of rain for twenty-four hours, and not being able to divest himself of his wet clothes, he was attacked by a fever, followed by great debility. On the 24th of June he returned to Cairo. The following winter he visited Lower Egypt. In the spring of 1816, in order to avoid the plague, he went amongst the Arabs of Sinai, to whom the disease is unknown. On his return to Cairo, he was waiting for the departure of a caravan, always holding in view his great design of penetrating into Africa, to which all he had hitherto done was only preparatory, when he was attacked by a dysentery, which carried him off on the 15th of October, 1817. His last words were about his mother. He was constantly visited in his illness by Mr. Salt, the British consul, and he was buried in the Mussulman cemetery, as the Mahomedan sheikh Ibrahim. "I know," said he, "the Turks will have my body—perhaps you had better let them." His works, which he had nearly arranged for publication, were transmitted to the African Association. They appeared as follows:—1. Travels in Nubia and in the Interior of North-eastern Africa, performed in 1813, Lond. 1819. 2. Travels in Syria and the Holy Land, Lond. 1822. 3. Travels in Arabia, comprehending an account of those territories in Hedjaz, which the Mahomedans regard as sacred, Lond. 1819. 4. Notes on the Bedouins, and of the Wahabees, Lond. 1829. 5. Proverbs and Maxims of the Arabians, Lond. 1830, with the Arabic text. He bequeathed his collection of oriental MSS. to the university of Cambridge. His mode of travelling was simple; sometimes he passed as a poor dealer or a dervise. After he left Aleppo, he took the name of Sheik Ibrahim, and he followed the advice given by Browne, in travelling amongst half civilized nations, not to ask many questions, nor to appear curious. Notwithstanding the skill with which he managed his disguise, the colour of his skin often attracted notice, and generally excited disgust amongst the negroes. His perseverance and courage, his powers of observation and of describing, and his self-denial and correct morals, formed a rare combination. His premature death was justly deplored, as having blighted the expectations which, even at the early age of thirty-three, had been formed of his exertions in the cause of African discovery.

BURE, or BURÆUS, the earliest of Swedish geographers, born of a protestant family, near Hernosand, in 1571. His mathematical attainments recommended him to the notice of Charles IX. who appointed him chief architect; and after employing him in an important negotiation in Russia, commissioned him to make an exact survey of his kingdom, with the assistance of several able engineers. The result of his labours he has given in his Orbis Arctoi, imprimisque regni Sueciæ Tabula, published at Stockholm, in 1626, and in his Orbis Arctoi præsertim Sueciæ descriptio, published in the same year, and republished in 1630, at Wittemberg. He died in 1646.

BURE, BURÆUS, or BUREUS, (John,) born in Sweden, in 1568, and was the earliest Swedish writer of poetry in the vernacular language. He was appointed royal librarian and antiquarian, and was remarkable for his learning. Towards the end of his life he gave way to certain extravagant notions respecting the end of the world, and by acting upon his own persuasion respecting the near approach of that event, reduced himself to want, and was forced to subsist upon

the bounty of queen Christina. His works are numerous, and a complete list of them is given by Scheffer and by Adelung.

BUREAUX DE PUSY, (John Xavier,) a French officer, born at Port-sur-Saône, in Franche-Comté, in 1750. He did not permit his military services to draw him off entirely from literature and the sciences, while the moderation of his principles rendered him unfit to take a prominent part during the stormy period of the French revolution. Accordingly, after the 10th August, 1792, he fled with Lafayette, and fell, with that general, into the hands of the Austrian government, by whom he was kept a prisoner, until through the intervention of Buonaparte, after the treaty of Campo Formio, in 1707, he was set at liberty. He then fled to America, and was commissioned by Congress to form a plan for the defence of New York. After the overthrow of the directory, he was recalled to France by the first consul, and was appointed to certain posts of political importance, in which he laboured to introduce judicious plans of reform. He died in 1806. Of his writings, the best known are, A Treatise on the Necessity of a new Division of the Kingdom; On the Uniformity of Weights and Measures; and, On the Condition of the Army.

BURETTE, (Peter John,) a French physician, and son of a celebrated musician of Nuits, was born at Paris, November 21, 1665. By the instruction of his father, he was so greatly skilled in music at the age of eight years, as to attract the notice of Louis XIV. and his court. The pecuniary means which he thus obtained were put aside for the purchase of books, and he commenced the study of Greek and Latin. Becoming averse to the pursuit of music, at eighteen years of age he entered the college of Harcourt, and afterwards directed his attention to medicine. In 1690 he took the degree of M.D. at Paris, and in 1692 was appointed chief physician to the Hôpital de la Charité, which office he held during thirty-five years. He filled a chair of materia medica in 1698, was Latin professor of surgery in 1703, professor of medicine in the Royal College in 1710, associate of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1711, pensioner of that society, and one of the royal censors in 1715, and in 1716 he became editor of the Journal des Savans. His principal papers are to be found in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, and advantageously display the learning and science of their author. He made researches into the gymnastics, the baths, and the music of the ancients. He wrote a few medical works, chiefly academical pieces, which are not necessary to be specified. He died May 19, 1747, and Freret pronounced his eulogy, which is to be found in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. Some of his MSS. are preserved in the Royal Library of Paris, among which are a treatise on the Materia Medica, and a work entitled De Morbis Omissis. Buchoz published a part of a work, De Aquarum Medicatarum Galliæ Naturâ, Viribus et Usu, Tractatio, Paris, 1772, 8vo, as an appendix to the Dictionnaire Minéralogique et Hydraulique de la France.

BURG, (Adrian van der,) a painter, born at Dordrecht, in 1693, had for his instructor Arnauld Houbraken. He commenced by painting portraits, and being uniformly happy in his likenesses, he was much sought after; he also painted some small easel pictures, in the style of Mieris, which show considerable ability. He died in 1733.

BURG, (John Frederic,) a divine, born at Breslau in 1689. He studied at Leipsic, and after making a tour of Europe, he returned to his native place in 1711, and devoted himself to the study of theology. He wrote, Elementa Oratoria, ex Antiquis atque Recentioribus, facto Exemplorum Delectu, Breslau, 1736, and 1744, 8vo. This work is employed in the schools in Russia, and was published in Moscow, in 1776, 12mo. He also published, Institutiones Theologicæ Theticæ, Breslau, 1738, of which an enlarged edition was printed in 1766, in which year the author died.

BURG, (John Tobias,) an astronomer, born in 1766, at Vienna, into the observatory of which city he was admitted as an assistant to Triesnecker, with whom he continued for three years. After passing one year, as professor, at Klagenfurth, he was recalled to Vienna on the elevation of Triesnecker to the post of astronomer-in-chief, and took a large share in the construction of the Ephemerides. In 1798 the French Institute submitted an astronomical problem to the scientific world, requiring the solution to be based upon five hundred observations at least; and offering for the best answer a prize of 3,000 francs. Burg presented no fewer than three thousand two hundred and thirty-two observations. A paper of great merit was presented by Alexis Bouvard; and

Delambre declared that the claims of the two competitors were equal, and regretted that he had not two prizes to bestow. The difficulty was speedily overcome by the munificence of Buonaparte, who contributed the amount of a second prize of 3,000 francs. Burg, after publishing some valuable papers on astronomical subjects, especially his lunar observations, and after receiving distinguished marks of favour from the emperor of Austria, died at his residence near Klagenfurth, (whither he had retired, in consequence of deafness, for fifteen years,) on the 25th November, 1834.

BURGER, (Godfrey Augustus,) a distinguished German lyric poet, born in 1748, at Wolmerswende, in the principality of Halberstadt, where his father was pastor of a Lutheran congregation. He commenced his studies at Aschersleben, whence he was sent to Halle; but his inclination led him to devote himself exclusively to versification, and to those academical exercises which tended to facilitate that species of composition. In his eighteenth year he commenced the study of theology, with a view to the profession of an ecclesiastic, which he speedily abandoned for that of the law. He accordingly repaired to Göttingen in 1768, at a time when that university boasted of a galaxy of names illustrious in literature, who gave a powerful and decided impulse to classical study, and especially of the writings of Shakspeare, and of the earlier English and Scotch ballads, then published in Percy's Reliques. In 1772 Burger brought out his Leonora, which obtained an extraordinary popularity. A series of misfortunes, brought on in a great measure by his own misconduct, reduced him to a very indigent condition, and an unhappy marriage embittered the residue of his existence. He died in 1794. His poem entitled Männerkeuschheit has been greatly admired, and has been inserted in most of the collections of hymns used by protestants of the Lutheran persuasion. Three editions of his works have been published at Göttingen, in 1778, 1789, and by his friend Karl Reinhard, in 1796; and besides his Leonora, and his Wilde Jäger, they contain an admirable translation of the tragedy of Macbeth.

BURGERMEISTER DE DEYZISAU, (John Stephen,) a German lawyer, born near Ulm, in 1663. In 1691 he was made professor of civil law at Tubingen. Some indiscreet expressions uttered by him against the court of Wurtemburg, caused him to be thrown into prison. He died in 1718, leaving several works relating to the antiquities of his country, and to his profession, which exhibit a ruggedness of style, and a want of arrangement with respect to the matter; imperfections which are scarcely balanced by the author's undoubted erudition.

BURGERSDICIUS, or BURGERSDYCK, (Francis,) a Dutch professor, born at Lier, near Delft, in 1590. As soon as he had completed his studies at Leyden, he set out upon his travels through Germany and France; but stopped at Saumur for the purpose of studying theology. Here his talents were so conspicuous that he was offered the professorship of philosophy, which he accepted, and filled with brilliant success for five years. On his return to Leyden he was appointed professor of logic, and of moral philosophy, the latter of which he soon afterwards exchanged for that of natural philosophy. He died in 1629, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. His Logic was once very generally used, and was for a long time the only system adopted in the Dutch schools. His Idea Philosophiæ Moralis, was printed by Elzevir, 1644, 12mo.

BURGESS, (Anthony,) a nonconformist clergyman, was the son of a schoolmaster at Watford, in Hertfordshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He afterwards became a fellow of Emmanuel college, and took his master's degree. In 1635 he obtained the living of Sutton-Colfield, in Warwickshire. He was afterwards one of the Assembly of Divines; and although inclined to conformity before the rebellion, formed such opinions on the subject as induced him to submit to ejectment after the restoration. Dr. Hacket, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who had a high opinion of his learning, vainly endeavoured by every argument to retain him in the church, although Mr. Burgess went to the parish church of Tamworth, where he spent the remainder of his days, and lived on friendly terms with the incumbent. The celebrated Dr. John Wallis was his pupil, and says he was "a pious, learned, and able scholar, a good disputant, a good tutor, an eminent preacher, and a sound and orthodox divine." His principal works are,—1. Spiritual Refinings, or a treatise of Grace and Assurance, 1658, fol. 2. Sermons on John xvii. fol. 1656. 3. The Doctrine of Original Sin, 1659, fol. 4. Commentary

on the 1st and 2d of Corinthians, 1661, 2 vols, fol.

BURGESS, (Cornelius, D. D.) a nonconformist divine, descended from the Burgesses of Batcomb, in Somersetshire. In 1611 he was entered at Oxford, but in what college is uncertain. He translated himself, however, to Wadham college, and afterwards to Lincoln. As soon as he took orders he obtained the rectory of St. Magnus, London-bridge; and he was afterwards presented to the living of Watford, in Hertfordshire, in 1618. In the beginning of Charles the First's reign he became one of his chaplains in ordinary; and in 1627 took both degrees in divinity, at which time Dr. Prideaux, the regius professor, told him he was a sorry disputant, but might make a good preacher. At this time and for several years after he was a zealous friend to the church of England; but either from being disappointed in certain expected preferments, as Wood insinuates, or from being vexed, as Calamy says, for opposing archbishop Laud's party, he became a powerful advocate for the principles which soon overthrew church and state, and particularly directed his attacks against the revenues of deans and chapters, and bishops. He procured, however, that St. Paul's cathedral might be opened, and himself appointed lecturer there, with a salary of 400*l.* and the dean's house to reside in. Enriched by this and similar advantages, he not only purchased church lands, but even wrote a book in vindication of such purchases. On the restoration, however, he lost all this plunder, to the amount of many thousand pounds, and died in extreme poverty, June 9, 1665. At his death, although he had been obliged, from poverty, to dispose of his library, he left some curious editions of the Book of Common Prayer to the university of Oxford. He wrote some devotional tracts, and several of the controversial kind.

BURGESS, (Daniel,) a dissenting divine of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, of a facetious turn, born in 1645, at Staines, in Middlesex, where his father then was minister, but was afterwards, at the restoration, ejected for nonconformity from the living of Collingbourne Ducis, in Wiltshire. Daniel was educated at Westminster school, and in 1660 went to Magdalen hall, Oxford, but having some nonconformist scruples, he left the university without a degree. It would appear, however, that he had already taken orders. In 1667, the earl of Orrery, lord president of Munster, took Mr. Burgess over to Ireland, and appointed him master of a school which he had established at Charleville for the purpose of strengthening the protestant interest in that kingdom, and Mr. Burgess while here superintended the education of the sons of some of the Irish nobility and gentry. After leaving this school, he became chaplain to lady Mervin, near Dublin; but about this time, we are told, he was ordained in Dublin as a presbyterian minister. He resided seven years in Ireland, at the end of which he returned, at the request of his father, and, notwithstanding the strictness of the laws against nonconformity, preached frequently at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, and other places in the neighbourhood. For this he was imprisoned for some time, but was released upon bail, and in 1685 came to London; and the dissenters now having more liberty, his numerous admirers hired a meeting-house for him in Brydges-street, Covent-garden, where his proximity to the theatre exposed him to the taunts of irreligious characters, whom he endeavoured to reclaim by arguments and by language ill-suited to the solemnity of the subject. He continued as a pastor over this congregation for thirty years, during which a new place of worship was built by them in Carey-street, which after being much injured by Dr. Sacheverell's mob, was repaired at the expense of government. He died January 1712, and was buried in St. Clement Danes, Strand. The celebrated lord Bolingbroke was once his pupil, and the world has perhaps to regret that his lordship did not learn what Daniel Burgess might have taught him; for with all his singularities he was a man of unquestionable piety. One of his biographers has furnished us with an instance that may illustrate the general character of his preaching. When treating on "the robe of righteousness," he said, "If any of you would have a good and cheap suit, you will go to Monmouth-street; if you want a *suit* for life, you will go to the court of chancery; but if you wish for a suit that will last for eternity, you must put on the robe of righteousness," &c.

BURGESS, (Roger,) a lieutenant-colonel in the army of Charles I., and a distinguished loyalist in the time of the rebellion. He was the only officer who successfully resisted Oliver Cromwell, and compelled him to retreat from Farringdon,

Burgess and his family suffered greatly in their estates, which were sequestered.

BURGESS, (Thomas,) was born at Odiham, in Hampshire, Nov. 18, 1756, where his father was a respectable grocer. At the age of seven, he was sent to the grammar school of his native town, and from thence to Winchester, where he remained from 1768 to 1775, under Dr. Jos. Warton, who was better fitted to make an elegant scholar than a deep one. In 1775 he stood for and obtained a scholarship at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he applied himself to the study of Greek poetry, and metaphysics; and relieving the intervals of more serious occupation, by cultivating English poetry, printed in 1777, his poem on Bagley Wood, of which, however, he seems subsequently to have thought so lightly, that not a single copy of it was found in his library after his death. In 1778 he made his début as a scholar, by his reprint of Burton's Pentalogia, to which he subjoined an appendix, containing a few but sensible notes, chiefly explanatory, from his own pen, and some conjectures, communicated by an anonymous critic, who was probably Thomas Tyrwhitt, who subsequently proved himself a steadfast friend. Although the work is now seldom looked into, yet it deserves a passing remark, as being the production of an undergraduate, who took upon himself the office of editor, after a graduate, to whom it was entrusted, grew tired of a task to which he no doubt felt himself unequal. In 1779 he was a competitor for the chancellor's prize, On the Affinity between Poetry and Painting, but was excelled by Mr. H. Addington, subsequently the speaker of the House of Commons, by whom his unsuccessful rival was made bishop of St. David's, when he succeeded Mr. Pitt as premier. To compensate, however, for his failure in one year, he met with merited success in the following, when his prize essay, On the Study of Antiquities, went through a second and improved edition. His next publication was the reprint of Dawes' Miscellanea Critica, in 1781, to which he added an appendix, in which he confirmed some of the critical canons of Dawes, and contested others; and such was its favourable reception on the continent, that it was reprinted verbatim at Leipsic, in 1800. It was during the period of its passing through the press that he became acquainted with Thomas Tyrwhitt, one of the best scholars of his day, who felt such an interest in the welfare and pursuits of his young friend, that when the latter, finding his fortune too small for a college life, had resolved to take orders, and to retire upon a curacy. Tyrwhitt urged him not to quit Oxford, but to consider himself his curate; and by way of showing what kind of books a Greek scholar ought to be familiar with, sent him copies of Hesychius, Suidas, the Etymologicon Magnum, Eustathius, Photius' Bibliotheca, and Athenæus, and would have added Stobæus, had he been able to meet with a copy of Gesner's edition. In 1783 he became a fellow of his college, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Greek professorship. In 1784 he was ordained, on the same day, both deacon and priest, and shortly afterwards began the study of Hebrew, to which in after life he added Arabic; but being not as yet entirely weaned from profane literature, he visited Holland in 1785, principally for objects of classical research, and on his return was appointed, it would seem through the recommendation of his friend Tyrwhitt, chaplain to Dr. Shute Barrington, then bishop of Salisbury; when he became a zealous coadjutor of the prelate in establishing Sunday-schools, for which he wrote not a few elementary works. In 1787, he paid a second visit to the continent, where he became acquainted with Wyttenbach, whose edition of Plutarch he was the means of getting printed at the expense of the university, at the Clarendon press. About this time he was offered a prebendal stall, of some value, in Salisbury cathedral; but he refused it, because it would compel him to sit in a too conspicuous place; and he therefore preferred one of less value, but which would not put his bashfulness to an equally painful test. In 1789, he joined in a cause which it required some nerve to embrace, where the chance of success was small, and published Considerations on the Abolition of Slavery; in which he recommended the plan subsequently adopted, that emancipation should be gradual. His first published sermon appeared in 1790; and in proving the divinity of Christ from our Lord's own declarations, attested and interpreted by then living witnesses, he anticipated, in part, the arguments of the Rev. W. Wilson, in his Illustration of the Method of explaining the New Testament by the early Opinions of the Jews and Christians concerning Christ. On the translation of bishop Barrington from Salisbury to

Durham, he accompanied his patron, and shortly afterwards obtained a prebendal stall, which he continued to hold after his presentation to the living of Wiston; which, for its picturesque situation, has been called the Tivoli of the north. There he continued to print little cheap publications on religious subjects, for the benefit of the poor. In 1799, he married the daughter of John Bright, of an ancient family in Yorkshire, whose ancestors had suffered greatly during the usurpation of Cromwell. So completely, however, was the bridegroom ignorant of all the details of housekeeping, that he had actually neglected to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the bride; and it was only through the greater care of his diocesan, that every thing was done to furnish the marriage feast. In 1803, he was recommended by Mr. H. Addington, then the premier, to the sovereign for the bishopric of St. David's; and at the end of the charge delivered at his primary visitation, he defended Granville Sharp's doctrine on the use of the Greek Definitive Article, which was first made known in a number of the Museum Oxoniense, published in 1797. After holding the see for twenty years, he was translated to that of Salisbury, but not before he had done for Wales what no former prelate of that principality had even contemplated. After establishing the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the diocese of St. David's, his next step was to found the present college at Lampeter, where future pastors of the church, whose finances did not permit them to go to the English universities, might receive their education at less expense, and be able to gain not only a general biblical knowledge, and of the Greek Testament in particular, but even an acquaintance with Hebrew and Arabic, through the medium of some elementary books, which the bishop himself had written in a style at once clear and simple; while, to insure the services of efficient ministers, he required of all persons who were presented to Welsh livings or curacies, to give satisfactory proofs of their proficiency in that language. In the politics of the day he took no part, except as they were connected with the interests of the Church; but in his opposition to Catholic emancipation he was strenuous and consistent, and predicted, what has been partially verified, that, instead of allaying animosities, concession would produce only a contrary effect; and by exciting the cupidity of ambition, give rise to fresh demands, and become a perpetual source of contention; "for," said he, "popery is incapable of an union with a protestant church, and hence emancipation will be no remedy for schism;" and when the bill was actually passed, he regarded it as the precursor of further inroads upon the constitution. In fact, he exerted himself, both in the House of Lords, and more frequently out of it, to expose what he believed to be the errors and corruptions of the church of Rome; and by showing the apostolical origin of the British church, to prove its independence of the papal power. In 1804, the British and Foreign Bible Society was founded, and amongst its earliest and staunchest supporters was bishop Burgess, who, in defending it from the charge brought by professor Marsh against it, of interfering with the Christian Knowledge Society, stated the curious fact, that a Roman catholic had been converted from his former creed by correcting the proof sheets of one of the Society's Bibles. To the Church Missionary Society he likewise gave early aid; and such was the interest he felt for the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews, that a box for the receipt of the smallest donations usually lay upon his writing-table. His greatest efforts, however, as a theologian, were directed to the support of the doctrine of the Trinity, as shown by his various tracts, written between 1814 and 1820, when they were all collected into one volume; where, to considerable critical skill is added a marked tone of earnest piety, and a successful vindication of the orthodoxy of some great names, whom the Unitarians had claimed as their own. But though he was thus engaged in literary pursuits more immediately relating to his profession, he did not cease to feel an interest in those connected with his early career as a scholar; for, in 1814, he engaged in a controversy with professor Marsh, afterwards bishop of Peterborough, who, in his Horæ Pelasgicæ, had questioned the accuracy of some notions promulgated in the Appendix to Dawes' Miscell. Crit., relating to the Digamma; while, in defence of his deceased friend, the bishop of St. Asaph, he did not hesitate to break a lance with Payne Knight, who, in his Analytical Essay on the Greek Alphabet, had spoken of Cleaver's edition of the Lacedemonian Decree against Timotheus, as being a "blundering performance." With less success, however, did he enter

the field against professor Turton, subsequently dean of Westminster, who, after appearing as his anonymous reviewer in the Quarterly, assumed the title of "Crito Cantabrigiensis," while defending Porson against a charge made by the bishop, when the latter was insisting upon the genuineness of the text in St. John relating to the heavenly witnesses. But the act of all others which will embalm the memory of the bishop, is the foundation of the college at Lampeter, in Cardiganshire, to which he not only bequeathed his library, containing 10,000 volumes, but a sum of money for the enlargement of the building required for such a gift, together with a fund for founding four scholarships. Nor, amidst his other numerous charities, should it be forgotten that he gave 500*l.* to the Clergy Orphan School, and transmitted, secretly, pecuniary aid to several Roman Catholic priests, who, by their change of religion, had been exposed to great destitution. It has been said, indeed, that by such conduct he held out pecuniary temptation for apostasy; but a Mr. Meek, who had been formerly a dissenting minister, has testified that the bishop, so far from recommending, actually discouraged such conversions; nor would he ordain any persons but such as, after a severe examination, could prove to his satisfaction the sincerity of their new faith. After eighteen years of patient preparation, he lived to see the first stone of the building laid, on Aug. 12, 1822, being the anniversary of the birth-day of George IV., who had generously given 1000*l.* in aid of the funds collected for the purpose; and he had the still greater happiness to witness the opening of the college for the reception of students in March, 1827. Nor was this the only occasion where the king and the bishop were united in a noble work; for, in 1820, George IV. had founded the Royal Society of Literature, of which the bishop was the first president, nominated by his majesty, whose name was put down by a mistake of the bishop, as an annual subscriber of 1000*l.* while he intended that sum merely as a donation at the outset of the society, and that his annual subscription should be limited to 100*l.* During the time the bishop acted as president, he delivered, for eight years successively, a discourse on the state of the society, and took occasion in 1826, 1827, and 1828, to question the genuineness of the posthumous work De Doctrina Christiana, attributed to Milton, which, after its discovery in the State Paper Office by Mr. Leman, was published by Dr. Sumner, then librarian to the king, and subsequently raised to the see of Winchester, together with an English translation. It was not a little creditable to the bishop's sagacity to find that lord Grenville conceived the arguments to be as nearly conclusive as could be expected on such a subject. Previous to his quitting Wales, and taking up his residence in the very place where he had commenced his career of usefulness, and which was endeared to him by many pleasing associations, a subscription was raised, and quickly filled, for purchasing and presenting him with a piece of plate, called the Cambrian Vase, in testimony of the services he had rendered the principality. During the twelve years he presided over his new see, he not only ministered, through numerous unseen channels, to the wants of poorer ecclesiastics, but established a Church Union Society, to which he bequeathed 3000*l.* for the assistance of infirm and distressed clergymen. On June 16, 1835, while he was going through the duty of a confirmation at Warminster, he was seized with a slight attack of paralysis, and, though he rallied so quickly that thanks were publicly offered for his recovery on the 28th, yet he felt that his life was drawing to a close. He had, however, still strength enough left to write a letter to lord Melbourne in 1836, deprecating, in vigorous language, and disproving, with argumentative force, the assertion of the premier, that the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church are fundamentally the same as those of the Church of England; and in the same year he addressed three printed letters to Scholtz, a recent and laborious editor of the New Testament, for the purpose of pointing out some remarkable contradictions in that editor's Prolegomena, and his Note on 1 John vii., respecting the age of two newly-discovered MSS., which contain the disputed words. Finding his infirmities grow upon him, he requested permission to resign his bishopric, but was informed that such a step was deemed, for many reasons, inadmissible; at last, early in 1837, he was attacked with symptoms of the dropsy, which terminated in his death, on Feb. 19. His character is described by Dr. Pearson, who married his niece, as that of one "who resembled an ancient father of the church in simplicity and holiness, and distinguished alike for extensive learning and unwearied industry, and the

unruffled calm of a meditative mind." When, however, the time called for it, he could assume a firmness of purpose singularly at variance with his usual meekness of manner, as shown upon two trying occasions. The first was, when living as domestic chaplain with bishop Barrington, at Mongewell Palace; and finding himself, as he believed, not treated with proper respect, he, without saying a word, mounted his horse, and rode to Oxford; and this, too, when his future prospects depended not a little upon preserving the good graces of his patron; nor till he was requested to forget and forgive, did he feel disposed to resume his former office. The second occasion occurred when, during the Bristol riots in 1831, it was reported that Salisbury would be attacked; and on his being urged to quit the palace, he replied, "No, this is my post, and nothing shall induce me to abandon it!" Of his disinterestedness, no better proof can be given than the fact of his getting an act passed to prevent himself, and all future bishops of St. David's, from granting leases on lives of certain lands belonging to the see, and by so doing sacrificed 30,000*l.*, which he might have gained by renewing them as they fell in.

For the preceding particulars we are indebted to his biographer, J. S. Harford, the elegant translator of the Agamemnon of Æschylus, who has given a list of nearly 100 publications, of which the bishop was the author. Amongst them is to be found, Emendationes in Suidam, &c. 4 vols, Oxon. 1790; which is, in fact, a reprint of Tarp's Remarks on Suidas; and a collection of his previously inedited notes on Hesychius, &c., together with an Appendix from the pens of Tyrwhitt and Porson; although it is probable that Burgess was the editor, as he was undoubtedly of Tyrwhitt's Aristotle's Poetics, printed at the Clarendon press, and at the expense of the university of Oxford. So too, it is stated, that Tyrwhitt's notes on the Greek Dramatists were reprinted by Elmsley, from the Museum Oxoniense. But the biographer appears to have been misled by finding them mentioned in Burgess's Conspectus Observationum Criticarum, as being intended to form a portion of that work, which was to have contained, likewise, the then unedited Progymnasmata of Hermogenes, in the original Greek, from the papers of professor Ward, but which the bishop sent subsequently to the Classical Journal, when they were arranged for the press by G. Burges, who might have put the Greek into a more correct form, had he known that the treatise was already printed by Heeren in Bibliothec. Alten Literatur und Kunst.

BURGGRAV, (John Philip,) a German physician, born at Darmstadt, February 19, 1673, studied at Giesen, Jena, and Leyden, took his degree in 1694, and in 1703 was made physician to the city of his native place. He afterwards settled at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, became physician to Mentz, where he died in 1746, having published,—Diss. de Malo Sinensi Aureo, Lugd. Bat. 1694, 4to. Libitina Ovas Fatis Hygiæ, seu de medicæ Artis æque ac Medicorum præcipuis fatis, Dissertatio Epistolica, Francof.-ad-Mæn. 1701, 8vo. Iatrice omnium Lethique Curiosa, *ib.* 1706, 8vo.

BURGGRAV, (John Philip,) a physician, son of the preceding, born at Darmstadt, September 1, 1700. He studied at Jena, Halle, Frankfort, and Leyden, where, in 1720, he took the degree of M.D. and then returned to Frankfort, where he remained until his death, June 5, 1775. He published, among other works,—Diss. de Methodo medendi, pro Climatum diversitate, variâ instituendâ, Lugd. Bat. 1724, 4to. De Existentiâ Spirituum Nervosorum, &c. Francof. ad Mæn. 1725, 4to. Lexicon Medicum Universale, *ib.* 1733, fol. This work, which displays great ability, did not extend beyond the letter B. De Aëre, Aquis et Locis Urbis Francofurtanæ ad Mœnum Commentatio, *ib.* 1749, 8vo.

BURGH, (John de,) earl of Comyn, and baron of Tonsburgh, in Normandy, was son of Baldwin II., great-grandson of Charlemagne. Being general of the king's forces, and governor of his chief towns, he was named De Bourg, or De Burg; which name was, in process of time, written Bourk. Harlowen de Burgo, his son, had two sons, Robert and Otto, half-brothers to William the Conqueror, whom they accompanied to England. Robert became earl of Cornwall; and John, the younger of his two sons, became earl of Kent; while William Fitz-Adelm, the son of the elder Adelm, was made governor of Ireland, and was high in the esteem of Richard I., who, in the first year of his reign, made him high sheriff of the county of Cumberland; and, nine years afterwards, in 1198, gave him leave to return to Ireland, and to take possession, in his own right, of all the territory in the western part of the island that he could obtain by conquest. His son, Richard

de Burgo, by Isabel, natural daughter of Richard I., was lord of Connaught and Trim, and was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1227, where he died in 1242, after having built the castles of Galway and Loughrea. His second son, William, was surnamed the *Conqueror*, on account of his military achievements during his service in France with his father, when the city of Bourdeaux was taken; and in the service of Henry III. of England, in his wars with Scotland. He likewise distinguished himself, on several occasions, in his encounters with the Irish insurgents; but was slain by the king of Connaught, while a hostage.—Sir William de Burgh, son of the preceding, was appointed, in 1308, custos of Ireland; in which capacity he repressed many disorders, and signalized his valour in an engagement with Phelim O'Connor, king of Connaught, whom he slew, with twenty-eight other chiefs. He died, after a career of military glory, in 1324.—Sir Ulick de Burgh, son of the preceding, and lord of *Clanricarde*, (or, the Country of Richard), followed the example of his father, and, by his bravery in the field, did signal service by reducing his rebellious countrymen to obedience.

BURGH, (James,) was born at Madderty, in Perthshire, at the close of 1714, and was the cousin, by his mother's side, of Robertson the historian. From the school of his native village, where his master confessed that his pupil would soon know more than he could teach, he went to the university of St. Andrew. Instead, however, of entering, as originally intended, the church, he commenced business in the linen trade, with the assistance of a handsome fortune left him by his brother; but becoming a bankrupt, he went to London, and was employed in Bowyer's office as a corrector of the press, where he formed an acquaintance with persons, who proved themselves subsequently very serviceable friends. In 1746 he went to Marlow as an assistant in the free grammar school, where he commenced his successful career as a writer of essays and pamphlets; for in less than two years after the appearance of his Britons' Remembrancer, four large editions were sold in England, and it was reprinted not only in Scotland, Ireland, and America, but again in London, in 1766. For this rather unusual success he was probably indebted in part to the fact, that being, like the generality of his works, anonymous, it was attributed to different dignitaries in the church. From Marlow he went as an assistant to Mr. Kenross, of Enfield, who not only advised him to open a school for himself, but offered to assist him, if requisite, with money for that purpose. Accordingly he settled at Newington, where he kept an academy for twenty-two years, and acquired a competent fortune. In 1751 he married a Mrs. Harding, and in the same year published, at the request of bishop Hayter and Dr. Hales, A Warning to Dram Drinkers, and thus anticipated nearly all that has been urged by the advocates of temperance so powerfully and successfully about a century later. His principal work, on The Dignity of Human Nature, appeared in 1754, and was dedicated to the princess dowager of Wales, whose notice he had attracted by his Youths' Friendly Monitor, which had been presented to her by bishop Hayter for the use of her younger children; and, in like manner, his Essay on the Art of Speaking, published in 1762, 8vo, attracted the attention of Sir Francis Blake Delaval, who had gained some reputation as an actor in plays performed by persons in high life. In 1766 appeared his Crito, remarkable for rather a witty dedication, "To the Right Reverend Father in God, of three years old, his highness Frederic, bishop of Osnaburgh," better known in after times as the duke of York. Of this work the second volume was published in 1767, and is dedicated "To the good people of Britain of the twentieth century;" and it is to these and other writings of Burgh that we may refer the germs of the various political reforms, so long advocated and at length partially adopted in this country. In 1773 he announced, as shortly to be published, his Political Disquisitions, written, as he said, with the view of opening the eyes of the people, and enabling them to guard against their most dangerous enemies, viz. tyrannical princes, designing ministers, corrupt parliaments, and false patriots. Of this work the two first volumes appeared in 1773, and the third in 1775, but the subject matter of the rest were left only in MS. at his death, which took place on August 26, 1775, at Islington, whither he had retired after giving up his school at Newington. When his health permitted,—for during the four last years of his life he was a dreadful sufferer by the stone,—he used to attend the weekly meetings of a society of friends to knowledge, the members of

which, says Chalmers, were persons of no small note in the literary and philosophical world. Of the various questions to which his attention had been directed, some idea may be formed from the following curious list of subjects, which he proposed to handle in his Political Disquisitions:—They were army, aristocracy, arts, associations, balance of power, House of Commons, cities, colonies, corruption, commerce, corn, continental connexions, customs, courts martial, democracy, duties, duels, disaffection, excise, education, favourites, finances, free ports, governments, grievances, history, hospitals, heroism, health, juries, juntos, industry, instruction, kings, laws, liberty, lords, manners, ministers, militia, monarchy, monopolies, navy, national prejudices, parliaments, party politics, patriots, pensioners, people, placemen, police, poor, population, prerogative, priestcraft, privilege, property, provisions, republics, responsibility, riot act, treaties, union, and war. In 1760 he printed a kind of Utopian romance, under the title of An Account of the First Settlement, Laws, Form of Government, and Police of the Cessares, a people of South America, in Nine Letters from Mr. van der Neck, one of the Secretaries of the Nation, to his Friend in Holland, with Notes by the Editor. But, as in the case of most political writers, whatever interest they may have excited in their day, they are soon forgotten. Burgh is little known at present; and though he was a frequent contributor to periodicals from 1753 to 1770, a few only of his papers can be identified in the columns of The General Evening Post, and in those of The Gazetteer, under the signature of A Free Enquirer, or A Constitutionalist, or Colonist's Advocate.

BURGH, (William,) born of a distinguished family in Ireland, in 1741. He was a member of the English parliament, in which he took an active part in the debates respecting the American war, and denounced the French Revolution with signal earnestness. He also wrote an able answer to Theophilus Lindsey's (the Unitarian Minister) Apology for his Resignation of the Vicarage of Catterick. This learned and conclusive reply, entitled, A Refutation from Scripture of Arguments against the Mystery of the Trinity, followed by another treatise, Inquiries respecting the Faith of the Christians of the first three centuries, obtained for the author the honour of a doctor's degree, by diploma, from the university of Oxford. Burgh also wrote a Commentary and Notes upon Mason's poem, The English Garden. He died in 1808.

BURGHAS, (Michael,) a Dutch engraver, who died about 1693. He came to England soon after Louis XIV. took Utrecht, and settled at Oxford, where, besides several other works, he engraved the plates for the almanacks of the college, the first of which by him was in 1676. He also engraved several frontispieces for the classics, published at Oxford, and the plates for an English translation of Plutarch's Lives.

BURGKMAIR, (Hans,) a painter and engraver, born at Augsburg, in 1474. He was a pupil of Albert Durer. Several of his pictures are preserved in his native city, and show considerable ability. His engravings are principally on wood, and many are executed with that fire and spirit that characterise the works of Durer.

BURGOS, a learned Spanish professor of canon law, born at Salamanca, in 1455. He was greatly esteemed by Leo X.; and was employed by Adrian VI. and Clement VII.; and died at Rome, in 1525.

BURGOYNE, (John,) a general officer in the English army, and a dramatic author. He was the natural son of Lord Bingley, and, after receiving a good education, entered in early life into military service. In 1762 he had the command of a force sent to defend the kingdom of Portugal against the Spaniards, and distinguished himself by surprising and capturing the town of Alcantara. On his return, in 1761, he was elected member of parliament for the borough of Middlehurst, and was severely handled by Junius for his supposed connexion with the duke of Grafton; and in 1768 he was elected for Preston, in Lancashire. In 1775 he was sent to Canada, and two years afterwards he was appointed to command the troops employed against the revolted American provinces. On the 6th June, 1777, he took Triconderago; but mistaking a politic retrograde movement of the enemy (who greatly outnumbered him,) for a retreat, he suffered himself to be drawn forward into a disadvantageous position, and was at last compelled, at Saratoga, to surrender, with his army, to Generals Arnold and Gates. His troops were permitted to depart with the honours of war, and he was himself allowed to return to England, under an engagement not to serve again against the Americans. His spirited reply to

the demands of Gates, show that Burgoyne, with all his faults, was a brave and intrepid soldier. The disastrous effects of the capitulation of Saratoga may be estimated from the fact, that the French were thereupon led to acknowledge the independence of America. Burgoyne now turned his attention from military service to literary occupations, and wrote four dramatic pieces, which had some success:—The Maid of the Oaks; Richard Cœur-de-Lion; The Lord of the Manor; and The Heiress. The first of these pieces was written for a *fête champêtre*, given by the earl of Derby, his father-in-law, at his seat (the Oaks,) on the occasion of the marriage of his eldest son, Lord Stanley, to a daughter of the duke of Hamilton. The beautiful stanzas in The Lord of the Manor, beginning with "Encompassed in an angel's frame," are deservedly admired; and every reader of The Heiress will mark the striking parallelisms between many passages in it and The School for Scandal. Hail to the Lyar, and the Westminster Guide, are scarcely inferior to the rest of his writings. On Burgoyne's return from America, both an audience with the king and a court-martial were refused; and when he defended himself in the House of Commons, an attempt was made to exclude him from that assembly, under pretence that, as a prisoner of war, he had no right either to speak or to vote; but the speaker, having been appealed to, decided in his favour. On that occasion he voluntarily resigned all his appointments. At a subsequent period, when he was allowed to produce evidence before a committee, which had been appointed to inquire into the conduct of Sir William Howe, the testimony advanced was highly in favour of his bravery and military knowledge. On the change of ministry at the close of the American war, he was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland, the last of his professional employments. His political career ended by his being appointed one of the managers for conducting the impeachment of Mr. Hastings. During the trial of Hastings, he moved and obtained the censure of the house upon Major Scott, for an attack on the conduct of the committee. He did not live till the conclusion of the trial, but was cut off by a sudden attack of the gout, on the 4th of June, 1792, and was buried privately in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

BURGSDORF, (Frederic Augustus Louis de,) a German naturalist, born at Leipsic, in 1747. He is chiefly known for his writings on the nature and management of forest trees; on which subject he has written several works that have attained a very high degree of celebrity. They are all in German, and are embellished with well-executed engravings. He died in 1802.

BURGSDORF, (Ernest Frederic,) an eminent engineer, who published a work at Ulm, in 1682, 8vo, in which he put forward a new and improved method of fortification. This was followed by another work on the same subject, published at Nuremberg, 1687, 8vo; and by a third, entitled An Essay on Fortification, published at Vienna. He is said to have borrowed many of his plans from Rimplern.—Conrad de Burgsdorf, (born in 1595, died in 1652,) was made duke of Brandenburg by William II., and was the first that organized regular troops in Prussia, at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

BURGUNDIO, or BORGONDIO, (Horace,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Breschia, in 1679. He devoted himself in early life to the study of literature, and particularly of the mathematics. Boscovich, who had been his pupil, speaks in high terms of his geometrical skill. He died in 1741.

BURGUNDIUS, or BOURGOIGNE, (Nicholas,) an eminent professor of civil law, born at Enghien, in Hainault, in 1586. In 1627 he was appointed professor at Ingoldstadt, and was created a count palatine. He was extensively and accurately versed in the customs and usages of the earlier ages, and his authority has always been cited upon this point with deserved respect. His works, of which the principal is, Historia Belgica ab anno 1558 ad annum 1567, (the date of the arrival of the duke of Alba,) have been published at Brussels, in 1674, 4to.—There was another writer of this name, who published, at Antwerp, in 1631, a curious book, entitled, Linguæ Vitia et Remedia emblematicè expressa; and another, in 1639, Mundi Lapis Lydius, sive Vanitas per Veritatem falsi accusata et convicta.

BURHILL, or BURGHILL, (Robert,) a learned divine, born at Dymock, in Gloucestershire, in 1572. At the age of fifteen he was admitted scholar of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and probationer fellow, in 1584. He was afterwards presented to the living of Northwold, in Norfolk, and was made canon residen-

tiary of Hereford. "He was," says Wood, "a person of great learning and profound judgment; was well versed in the fathers and schoolmen, right learned and well grounded in the Hebrew tongue, an exact disputant, and, in his younger years, a noted Latin poet. He was highly esteemed, on account of his learning, by Sir Walter Raleigh, whom he assisted in consulting and translating Greek and Hebrew writers, while he was employed, during his imprisonment in the Tower, in composing his History of the World. Burhill wrote, besides other works, 1. Responsio pro Tortura Torti contra Mart. Becanum Jesuitam, London, 1611, 8vo. 2. De Potestate Regia et Usurpatione Papali, pro Tortura Torticontra Parellum Andr. Eudæmon, Johannis Jesuitæ. Oxon. 1613, 8vo. 3. Defensio Responsionis Jo. Buckridgii ad Apologiam Roberti Card. Bellarmini. Before the breaking out of the civil war he retired to his living, near Thetford, in Norfolk, where he died in 1641.

BURIDAN, (John,) a learned French writer, who flourished in the middle of the fourteenth century. He was born at Bethune, in Artois, and obtained great reputation by his lectures at the university of Paris, where his memory was long held in veneration as one of its benefactors. His Commentaries upon Aristotle were published at Paris, in 1518, in folio. Aventinus relates that he was a disciple of Occham, and that he was forced to flee from Paris by the persecution of the *Realists*. But that writer is clearly in error in saying that Buridan fled to Vienna, and founded the university of that city. He owes his celebrity, however, less to his comment upon Aristotle than to his proverb of Buridan's Ass, which he employed for the purpose of illustrating the doctrine of free-will, by the case of an ass placed at an equal distance from two bundles of hay, both equally in sight, and both equally inviting; or a heap of oats and a tub of water, both making the same impression upon his organs. "If the animal has no choice," says Buridan, "he will die of hunger or thirst; but if he turns to one side or other, for the purpose of satisfying his appetite, then he has freedom of will." This sophism is known to have long perplexed the schools. Buridan is believed to have died in 1358.

BURIGNY, (John Levesque de,) a French writer, born at Rheims, in 1691. He did not discover any peculiar inclination for study until his fifteenth year, when he began to manifest an incessant and insatiable thirst for knowledge. In 1713 he went to reside at Paris with his two brothers, and there he formed with them a literary triumvirate, which, for exemplary and disinterested diligence, and the vast range of study in which they jointly engaged, has few parallels in the history of lettered men. The result of these combined labours was a species of Encyclopædia, in MS., forming twelve large volumes in folio, to which Burigny furnished one half. After a short sojourn in Holland he returned to France. In 1756 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and of Belles-Lettres, to which he presented a great many valuable papers. In 1785 the king granted him an unsolicited and unexpected pension. He was gifted with an extraordinary memory, and was unobtrusive in his manners, and ardent in his affections. He died at Paris in 1785, at the advanced age of ninety-four. His Lives of the Popes is not highly valued; but his Lives of Erasmus, Grotius, Bossuet, and Cardinal du Perron, are full of interesting and authentic information respecting the periods in which these writers lived.

BURKE, (Edmund,) was born in Dublin, on the 1st of January, 1730. His father, Richard Burke, or Bourke, (for the name is spelt both ways,) was an attorney, who, after residing for some time in Limerick, removed thence to Dublin, where he had very extensive practice. His mother, a Roman-catholic, was descended from the ancient and respectable family of the Nagles, and is said to have been great niece of Ellen Nagle, who married Sylvanus, the eldest son of the poet Spenser. In his childhood his health was delicate, and it was accordingly thought advisable to send him to reside with his grandfather, a gentleman of considerable property, in the county of Cork, where he received the rudiments of his education at a school in the neighbouring village of Castletown Roche. Thence, after a residence of nearly five years, he returned to Dublin, and was placed for about a year at a school kept by Mr. Fitzgerald, in that city. But the state of his health again determined his father to remove him to the country, and he was sent, in May 1741, along with an elder and a younger brother, to the academy of Ballitore, in the county of Kildare, an establishment which owes its origin to John Bancroft and Amos Strettel, members of the So-

ciety of Friends, and has ever since continued under the management of teachers of that persuasion. At this school, which had attained a high reputation under the able direction of Abraham Shackleton, a Quaker, who had been invited over from Yorkshire, Burke remained for three years. Alluding, in after life, in the senate, to this period, he said that "he had been educated as a protestant of the church of England by a dissenter, who was an honour to his sect, though that sect was considered one of the purest. Under his eye he had read the Bible, morning, noon, and night, and had ever since been the happier and the better man for such reading." No one can peruse the speeches or writings of this extraordinary man, without perceiving how deeply his memory was impressed with the language of the Scriptures and of the liturgy of the church. It may therefore be confidently said that, at the school of Ballitore, Burke acquired that knowledge of scriptural phraseology which gave to his style one of its most remarkable characteristics—its majestic stateliness. At this school, besides contracting some valuable friendships, the source of much happiness to him in after life, he seems to have formed many of his useful mental habits. He enriched his memory with a large store of classical knowledge. His schoolmaster, Mr. Shackleton, has observed that his genius appeared to be promising from the first: that when he came to school he was not very far advanced, but soon evinced a great aptitude to learn, and on many occasions a soundness and manliness of mind and ripeness of judgment beyond his years. He accumulated a great variety of knowledge, and delighted in exercising, and occasionally exhibiting to his companions, superior powers of memory, with reference to the writings of the Latin poets. He showed also, at this early period, an inquisitive and speculative cast of mind, and devoted much of his time to the eager perusal of history and poetry. This close application to reading may have been owing to continued ill-health, under which he laboured at this time, and which disqualified him for the more robust exercise in which his schoolfellows engaged, insomuch that he was commonly obliged to rest in a recumbent posture on a sofa while they were at their sports. It is pleasing to be able to add, that, for his teacher, as well as for his son, Richard Shackleton, who succeeded him in the management of the school, Mr. Burke ever after retained a warm affection. While he was at Ballitore, his elder brother died, an event which materially affected his future prospects, giving a new direction, or at least opening a wider field, to his literary pursuits. We are told, in a rare but authentic document, a statement prefixed by Mr. Burke's executors to his Observations on the Conduct of the Ministry in the Session of 1793, published in the form of a pamphlet immediately after his death, that, "although he was daily vilified as an obscure and needy adventurer, yet he did not tell, what he had in his hands the means of substantiating, that he was sprung from a family anciently ennobled in several of its branches, and possessing an ample estate, which his grandfather had actually enjoyed, nor that he himself had sunk a handsome competency in his adherence to his party. Once, and but once, in debate, he was provoked to declare his private circumstances. He said that, by the death of a brother, whom he loved and lamented, he had succeeded to upwards of 20,000*l*., part of which he had spent, and the rest then remained to be spent in the independent support of his principles." On the death of his brother he was immediately removed from the academy of Ballitore to Trinity college, Dublin, which he entered April 14, 1744. And it is remarkable that his name is spelt in the register of the university according to the mode adopted by the other branches of the family, Bourke. It has been said that he did not greatly distinguish himself while at college; and Goldsmith's authority has been cited in support of the statement. But Dr. Leland, the translator of Demosthenes, and author of the Life of Philip of Macedon, who was then a fellow of the university, was accustomed to say that Burke was known as a young man of superior, but unpretending talents, and more anxious to acquire knowledge than to display it. Besides, on the 26th May, 1746, he was elected a scholar of the house, an honour which he could not have attained without some application to his classical studies. Being designed for the English bar, he was entered of the Middle Temple, the 23d of April, 1747. He commenced A.B. the 23d of February, 1748. His favourite studies while at college were history, philosophy, general literature, and metaphysics. To the science last mentioned his speculative turn of mind led him to give a large portion of his attention; but in after years he pro-

fessed that the best advantage he had reaped from an early addiction to metaphysical studies, was a resolution, from their unprofitable nature, to keep clear of them for the remainder of his life. Demosthenes was his favourite orator; Virgil he, unaccountably, preferred to Homer; and Euripides to Sophocles. Of Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton, his admiration was unbounded; and perhaps it may be safely said that, to a careful study of the works of the poet last mentioned, we are indebted for the origin and perfection of much of Burke's own fervid eloquence. His earliest political production was a series of letters written against Henry Brooke, the well-known author of *Gustavus Vasa*, and other very popular works. His next object of attack was Dr. Charles Lucas, a political apothecary, who resided in Dublin. Against the publications of this person, whom the opposition of the Irish parliament had exalted into a popular idol, Burke essayed those powers of imitation with respect to style, and that ingenuity in the exposure of false principles, which he afterwards exemplified in his treatment of the writings of a more distinguished and more formidable antagonist.

In February, 1750, he arrived in London, for the purpose of keeping his terms at the Temple: and in 1751 he took his Master's degree. The law, however, seems to have had less attraction for him than general literature and politics; for, at the expiration of the usual time, he was not called to the bar. In 1752 or 1753, he offered himself as a candidate for the professorship of logic in the university of Glasgow, but was unsuccessful. His competitor was Mr. James Clow. He now devoted himself to his studies with unwearied application; gathering, with restless energy, from every quarter, vast stores of information; and disciplining his mind to patience of investigation, clearness of perception, and accuracy of reasoning. About 1755 he entertained the idea of going to America, where some place under government had been offered him in one of the provinces. But, finding that his father disapproved of the design, he immediately abandoned it. But the desire of literary distinction at home soon took place of all thoughts of pushing his fortune abroad; and in the spring of 1756 appeared his first avowed work, A Vindication of Natural Society; or, a View of the Miseries and Evils arising to Mankind from every Species of Artificial Society, in a Letter to Lord * * * * *, by a late Noble Writer. The nature of this extraordinary publication marks it to be one which could only be undertaken by a mind confident of its own powers. Its design was not merely to expose the sophistry of lord Bolingbroke's principles, by pushing them to consequences obviously absurd, but to do this in a style so ingeniously counterfeited, as to lead the reader to believe that the piece was the production of that nobleman himself; and this, too, at a time when lord Bolingbroke's works were exceedingly popular, and where a single false step on the part of an imitator must have been attended by immediate detection. Every reader of Bolingbroke knows that his style is exceedingly difficult of imitation; yet Burke, then only in his twenty-sixth year, so happily managed his mimicry of the style and manner of the noble author, that bishop Warburton and lord Chesterfield, the latter a professed copyist of Bolingbroke, believed the production to be genuine. The singular ease, vivacity, and sprightliness of the composition, however, is not the characteristic of the performance which recommends it most to our attention now. It is chiefly valuable as an index of the progress which the alert and thoughtful mind of the writer had already made in the philosophy of government and of society. It is not difficult to trace, even in this production, the germs of those views respecting morals, government, civil liberty, the danger of rash political speculation, and the necessity of guiding our footsteps by the light of the experience of past ages, which are to be found in his later works. It is interesting to see this great man sheathing himself thus early in that armour in which he was destined ere long to wage war with the demon of anarchy, and to engage almost single-handed in a contest which was to task to the utmost his gigantic powers. Before the close of the year in which the foregoing pamphlet appeared, he published A Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful. This production, the title of which seems to have been suggested to the author by his ingenious countryman Hutchinson's Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue, was, as Burke himself once told Dr. Lawrence, begun when he was only in his eighteenth year. It seems that at that early age his inclination strongly led him to abstract speculation; a department of study for which he said that maturer

years, and the active pursuits of life, more and more unfitted him. The work is, in every respect, a very extraordinary one, and attained a degree of popularity which seldom falls to the lot of a purely philosophical treatise. Johnson considered it as a model in its way; its originality and ingenuity were highly commended by Blair; Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Lawrence quoted and admired it, and, to the last, earnestly importuned its author to enlarge and improve it. Burke himself seems to have laboured long and sedulously at the work, and for seven years of his most studious life was constantly adding to it, correcting, and improving it. The consequence of this close application soon became painfully apparent in declining health; and he was advised to visit Bath and Bristol with a view to its re-establishment. There resided in the former city at this time, Dr. Christopher Nugent, a physician, and a countryman of Burke. By this gentleman, to whom he had been previously known, Burke was invited to his house. Here he soon formed an attachment to the daughter of his host, and married her. Her father was a Roman Catholic; but her mother was a rigid Presbyterian, who not only claimed the free profession of her own faith, but the right of educating her daughters in the same religious belief with herself. This union proved an eminently happy one. Mr. Burke more than once declared that, amidst the fierce conflicts and turmoil of political life, "every care vanished the moment he entered under his own roof." By this lady, who survived him, he had two sons.

In April, 1757, Dodsley, who had been the publisher of the Inquiry into the Sublime and Beautiful, brought out, in two volumes, octavo, An Account of the European Settlements in America; a publication which, although doubts respecting its authorship at one time existed, was certainly written by Burke. Indeed, his receipt to Dodsley for the copy money, fifty guineas, was sold at an auction in London about seven years ago. The work, although the style is somewhat unequal, is an animated and interesting sketch of American history, up to the date of its publication, and contains the germs of some of his arguments, and discovers much of that intimate acquaintance with the people and country, afterwards displayed by him in Parliament. The general views are often ingenious and comprehensive, and the information is the fruit of very considerable reading. Here, also, he puts forward some of those opinions respecting the importance of the study of trade and commerce, which he afterwards defended and established with such distinguished ability in the senate. It is said that about this time he was so straitened in his circumstances, as to be obliged to dispose of his books, and to support himself in a great measure by the exercise of his pen. But the truth is, that he had now resolved to devote all his efforts to the attainment of political distinction, and, with this view, he not only laid aside all such studies, however attractive, as had not a tendency to further his designs, but also made his labours, as a writer for the press, conduce to the great object to which his ambition was now exclusively directed. He had been for some time employed upon a History of England, and in 1757 eight sheets of the work were printed by Dodsley in 4to. But, although as much more was written as brings down the narrative to the reign of John, the publication was, for some reason or other, laid aside. The whole has been printed from the author's papers since his death, and is written in a style at once simple and perspicuous, and corresponding with the sedateness of historical composition. About this time he projected and superintended the execution of a work, with which he never appears to have acknowledged his connexion, although it occupied much of his attention for many years, and he largely contributed to it up to the time of his decease. This was the Annual Register, the first volume of which, for the year 1758, was published by Dodsley in June of the following year. For the preparation of this work, which, from its commencement, was highly successful, Burke, as appears from receipts in his own handwriting, was paid by the publisher at the rate of 100*l.* a volume. This was an occupation well suited to the taste and inclination of Burke, who, by the labour of drawing up the historical articles, must have at once enlarged his political knowledge and improved his style. About this time, also, he made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, whose admiration of his talents was repeatedly expressed, and who was impressed with a strong sense of what was universally acknowledged, "Burke's affluence of conversation." The orator was now only in his eight-and-twentieth year. He had become very generally known in the literary circles of London, and also to many persons of political consequence. Among the latter,

was the popular Irish nobleman, Lord Charlemont, one of the most distinguished members of the whig party in the sister kingdom. By him, Mr. Burke was introduced, in 1759, to one of scarcely less celebrity. This was Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, better known by the name of Single-speech Hamilton; who, when lord Halifax, his patron, went over to Ireland, in 1761, as lord-lieutenant, accompanied him as chief secretary. Hamilton offered the place of his private secretary to Burke, who accepted the offer, returned with that gentleman to his native country, and there made his first entrance upon public life. His career was brilliant, and it was short. In 1763, his services were rewarded with a pension of 300*l.* per annum on the Irish establishment. But he soon discovered, from some pretty plain intimations from Hamilton, to whose interference he was indebted for this reward, that his retention of it would be incompatible with his political independence, and that, to use his own expression, "he could not be obliged, without danger to his honour;" and the consequence was, that, after enjoying his pension for a year, he threw it up, and broke with his selfish patron for ever. But he was soon to obtain a more elevated station, and a wider field. On the breaking up of the administration of Mr. George Grenville, in July, 1765, Mr. Burke was, chiefly, it is said, on the recommendation of Mr. Fitzherbert, the member for Derby, appointed to the situation of private secretary to the new premier, the marquis of Rockingham. He was, also, as soon as the houses were re-assembled, brought into parliament as member for Wendover, in Buckinghamshire, a borough belonging to lord Verney. Efforts were made to injure him in the opinion of the prime minister, on the ground of his connexion with families of the Roman Catholic persuasion; but the openness and candour of that amiable and honourable nobleman soon reassured his high-spirited secretary, and Burke devoted himself with a zeal and efficiency, rarely surpassed, to the service of his new master. The very day on which he took his seat in the House of Commons, the 14th of January, 1766, he is said to have taken part in the debate on the address of thanks, and to have been complimented in very flattering terms by Mr. Pitt. Nor is this to be wondered at; for it may be safely said, that probably no man had ever entered parliament so well trained and accomplished by previous acquirements, and by intellectual discipline. But his party owed him obligations for services more valuable than those he performed for them in parliament. It was well understood that the prudent and conciliatory measures by which the rising storm in the American colonies was at this time allayed, were industriously planned, earnestly advocated, and successfully urged upon the various sections of the Rockingham administration, by Mr. Burke. It was here that the ascendency of his character was felt and acknowledged. And when, on the dismissal of his friends and patrons in July, 1766, it was thought requisite to draw up a narrative of their proceedings, Mr. Burke was commissioned to perform the task; which he accordingly did, in the course of a few hours, in a species of party manifesto, entitled, A Short Account of a late Short Administration; a brief but pithy paper. He now retired to Ireland, whence he did not return until the meeting of parliament in November, 1767; and on the 24th of that month he assailed the new ministry, of which the duke of Grafton was the head, in an effective speech. In March, 1768, the parliament was dissolved; and in May following, Mr. Burke again took his seat for Wendover, and about the same time he purchased, for 20,000*l.*, an estate and residence near Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire.

In 1769, in reply to a publication written either by Mr. Grenville, or by his former secretary, Mr. Knox, Mr. Burke wrote his first avowed political pamphlet, Observations on a late Publication intituled The Present State of the Nation. This able production, which is rather characterised by vigour of expression, and closeness of argumentation, than by that gorgeousness of imagery which marks his later productions, must have maintained its popularity for several years, as Dodsley brought out, in 1782, a fifth edition of it. In this pamphlet, also, there is a passage which strikingly exemplifies the singular sagacity of this gifted statesman, with reference to the condition of France. "Under such extreme straitness and distraction, labours the whole body of their finances; so far does their charge outrun their supply in every particular, that no man, I believe, who has considered their affairs with any degree of attention or information, but must hourly look for some extraordinary convulsion in that whole system; the effects of which on France, and even on all Europe, it is difficult to conjecture."

About this time appeared the well-known letters of Junius, the authorship of which, hitherto a matter so hopelessly perplexing, was at that time ascribed to Burke; but he spontaneously denied it to Dr. Johnson. In 1770, he published his Thoughts on the Cause of the present Discontents; the most elaborate, though not the most rhetorical, of all his writings. In the preface to the Observations on the Conduct of the Ministry, it is stated that this production was drawn up at the desire of the Rockingham party; that the materials of it were collected from various conversations with all the leading members of that connexion; and that before it was sent abroad into the world, the particular and distinct approbation of each was obtained. In 1770, he drew up and presented a petition to the king, from the freeholders of Buckinghamshire, praying for a new parliament, in consequence of the odium excited against the existing one by the decision on the Middlesex election. In the beginning of 1771, he took the popular side in the important contest between the House of Commons and the city magistrates, on the question of publishing the proceedings in parliament; and in November of the same year, he was appointed agent to the state of New York, the emoluments of which office were nearly 700*l.* a year. In April 1772, he took a considerable share in colonel Burgoyne's motion for a select committee on East India affairs. In the summer of this year, and again in 1773, he visited France, and the state of society there filled him at once with disgust and alarm; and he gave vent to his feelings in the next session of parliament, in the following ominously prophetical expressions: "I commend this conspiracy of atheism to the watchful jealousy of governments; and, though not fond of calling in the secular arm to suppress doctrines and opinions, yet, if ever it was raised, it should be against those enemies of their kind, who would take from man the noblest prerogative of his nature, that of being a religious animal. Already, under the systematic attacks of these men, I see many of the props of good government beginning to fail. I see propagated principles which will not leave to religion even a toleration, and make Virtue herself less than a name." The next session (1772-73) was occupied with the affairs of the East India Company. In 1774, the attention of parliament was directed to America, now almost in open insurrection: and on the 19th of April, on a motion by Mr. Rose Fuller, he electrified the house with a display of thrilling eloquence, that had scarcely been equalled within its walls, and which called forth irrepressible exclamations of astonishment and admiration. In Autumn, parliament was dissolved, and, by the marquis of Rockingham's interest, Mr. Burke was returned for the borough of Malton. But, just after he had expressed his acknowledgments to his new constituents, a deputation from the merchants of Bristol, who had travelled rapidly to London, and thence to Yorkshire, in search of him, arrived with the announcement that he had already been put in nomination by the leading men of that city. To this gratifying offer, so flattering to his integrity and ability, he soon obtained the consent of his Malton friends; and, hastening to Bristol, he arrived there on the 13th of October, and the sixth day of the poll, when he addressed the citizens. On the 3d of November he was returned, and in his address of thanks displayed such a spirit of parliamentary independence, and such a fund of constitutional wisdom, clothed in language at once vigorous and dignified, that it would be difficult to point out, even in the writings of Mr. Burke, a specimen of eloquence better known or more generally admired. In March 1775, he introduced his celebrated Thirteen Propositions for quieting the troubles in America. In April 1777, he drew up, and published, an able defence of his conduct on the American question, in the form of a Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol. This was followed in April and May, 1778, by Two Letters to Gentlemen in the City of Bristol, on the Bills depending in Parliament, relative to the Trade of Ireland; another subject on which his conduct had given great offence to many of his constituents. On the 11th of February, 1780, he delivered his admirable speech On Economical Reform, in which he submitted to the House of Commons his plan for the regulation of the affairs of the household, the ordnance, the mint, the exchequer, the army, navy, and pension-pay offices, in five bills. The applause with which this speech was received, both within the house and out of doors, was unprecedented; and, certainly, no other parliamentary exertions of Burke procured him more popularity than this. The electors of Bristol, however, were not satisfied. They were deeply incensed against him, for the support which he gave to the acts for opening the trade of Ireland, and for his

advocacy of the measures for relieving the Roman Catholics, which occasioned so terrible a popular commotion in this year. Accordingly, on the dissolution of parliament this summer, he prudently declined standing again for Bristol. He presented himself, however, to his former constituents, previous to the election in the beginning of September, and addressed to them one of the ablest speeches he ever delivered. He was now returned for Malton, for which borough he sat during the remainder of his parliamentary life. In March, 1782, lord North and his colleagues resigned, lord Rockingham again came into power, and Mr. Burke was made a privy counsellor. He was also appointed paymaster of the forces, an office which had long been the most lucrative in the state. With a disinterestedness at once exemplary and consistent, he immediately brought in a bill, by which its enormous profits were lopped off at a blow. Starting from the vantage ground which this unsparing treatment of his own interest gave him, he carried through his other bills of economical reform, (though not without considerable modifications,) in spite of the powerful influence by which his measures were opposed. In July, 1782, lord Rockingham died, and, on the appointment of lord Shelburne to the head of the treasury, Mr. Burke resigned.

After the general peace in 1783, Mr. Fox, by joining his parliamentary interest with that of lord North, effected that union of previously discordant parties, which is known by the name of the *coalition* ministry, composed of the duke of Portland, as first lord of the treasury, lord John Cavendish, chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Burke, paymaster of the forces, and Mr. Fox and lord North, joint-secretaries of state. In this and the following session, the affairs of India, and the Company's government of that vast territory, formed the chief subject of discussion; and upon this question Mr. Burke brought to bear the rich resources of a mind marvellously trained by previous study to grapple with a subject so boundless in its extent, and so perplexing by the intricacy of its details. On the 1st of December, he delivered a powerful speech, on the motion for the house resolving itself into a committee on Mr. Fox's India bill. The result of this motion, which, though carried in the House of Commons, was lost in that of the Lords, sealed the fate of the *coalition* ministry; and a new administration was formed in December 1783, at the head of which was Mr. Pitt. Mr. Burke was again thrown into the ranks of the opposition, and was never afterwards a member of the government. To the affairs of India he now devoted almost every moment of his existence, and every faculty of his alert and full fraught understanding. It is humiliating to reflect that those proceedings in which he put forth his mightiest exertions, are the parts of his conduct over which all who reverence his memory would willingly cast a veil. As an orator, he never shone with a lustre more dazzling, or spoke in tones more thrilling; but as a man, he evinced towards the accused a ferocity both of language and demeanour, which has been universally condemned. One of those unparalleled bursts of indignant denunciation, in which, perhaps, he excelled all orators of modern times, was delivered on the 28th of February, 1785, in support of Mr. Fox's motion for papers relating to the debts of the nabob of Arcot. This was followed by what have been justly called his Herculean labours in the prosecution of Mr. Hastings. On the 4th of April, 1786, he presented to the house the articles of charge against the ex-governor-general. On the 1st of June he opened the first charge. In February, 1788, the trial began in Westminster hall. Mr. Burke opened the impeachment in a speech which occupied four days, and which has never been surpassed. On the 21st and 25th of April, and the 5th and 7th of May, 1789, he opened the sixth charge in a series of brilliant orations. On the 30th of April, 1794, he presented to the House of Commons an elaborate report on the whole parliamentary law of impeachment. And on the 28th of May following, he commenced his concluding address, which occupied nine days. "If I were to call for a reward," said he, "(which I have never done,) it should be for those [services] in which, for fourteen years, without intermission, I showed the most industry, and had the least success; I mean in the affairs of India. They are those on which I value myself the most; most for the importance, most for the labour, most for the judgment, most for the constancy and perseverance in the pursuit." (Letter to a Noble Lord on the Attacks made on his Pension.)

While this trial was proceeding, the illness of George III. occasioned an extraordinary public sensation; and it is to be lamented that Mr. Burke's conduct in the debates on the regency was of a

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character so highly indecorous as to admit of no defence.

But the trial of Warren Hastings did not so wholly occupy the mind of Mr. Burke as to render him inattentive to what was going on in France. For a long time he had fixed a watchful eye upon the affairs of that country, and his penetrating sagacity detected beneath the surface enough to occasion him the utmost disquietude and alarm. He had an opportunity, too, of making a close inspection of the proceedings of the court and of the populace, during a visit which he made to Paris, not long before the accession of Louis XVI. At that time "he was courted and caressed," says the Preface to the Observations on the Conduct of the Ministry, "as a man of eminence by the literary cabal which was then preparing the way for the overthrow of altars and thrones. They daily beset him, and communicated to him enough to let a mind so observant as his into all their secrets." From this period he always dated the origin of those impressions, which revealed to him in their first rudiments the hideous consequences of the doctrines propagated, and the measures pursued, by the pretended National Assembly of France. On the 9th of February, 1790, not long after his return, he took occasion, in the House of Commons, to expose and denounce the ignorance, injustice, and wickedness of the political leaders in that country, and the principles, proceedings, and tendencies of the revolution. In this speech, he more than glanced at the erroneous and dangerous views of Mr. Fox, and laid the foundation for that estrangement which soon afterwards took place between them. Mr. Burke now plainly saw that it was incumbent on him to give a more definite shape, and a more general currency, to the opinions which he entertained on this momentous question; and accordingly, about the middle of that year (1790), he began his celebrated Reflections on the Revolution in France; a work which, (assuming the form of a letter in answer to one of his numerous correspondents in that country,) he laboured at with a diligence of application that knew no intermission. The whole was published with extraordinary care, the author evincing the fastidiousness of his taste and judgment in the course of its composition, by destroying at times, according to the account of Dodsley, the publisher, no fewer than ten or twelve proofs before he could please himself. In the beginning of November, 1790, the work appeared, and its sale was unprecedented; within the first year 19,000 copies were sold in England, and 13,000 in France. It is said that 30,000 copies were sold before the first demand was satisfied. The commendations with which the book was hailed were the loudest and most universal that ever saluted a publication of that description. And, indeed, whether we consider the wisdom of its remarks, the sagacity of its predictions, or the rhetorical embellishments with which it is so richly adorned, it deserves all the admiration it has received. One effect, however, it had, which might have been expected—it completely sundered the close connexion which had long subsisted between the author and Mr. Fox. On the 6th of May, 1791, a formal renunciation of friendship was made in the House of Commons on the part of Mr. Burke. The scene was of the most touching and distressing kind; Mr. Fox declaring, while the tears streamed down his manly cheeks, "that by being so cast off by one to whom he owed such obligations, he felt that a wound was inflicted, for which a grateful heart had no balm." A few days after this rupture, a statement was put forth by the Whig party, declaring that, in their judgment, Mr. Fox had maintained his principles with greater fidelity than his antagonist. Whereupon Mr. Burke deemed himself called upon to vindicate his own political tenets, and to compare those avowed by Mr. Fox and his friends with those maintained at the Revolution, the era of their greatest purity. With this view he published, in the following July, An Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs. In this spirited vindication he addresses himself especially to the attacks which had been made against the opinions put forward by him in his Reflections, and shows, triumphantly, that they are consistent with those which he had formerly held. "If he could venture to value himself upon anything, it is on the virtue of consistency that he would value himself the most. Strip him of this, and you leave him naked indeed." In December, Mr. Burke, keeping his eye steadily fixed on the French revolution, drew up a paper of considerable length, entitled, Thoughts on French Affairs; which, though then submitted to the private consideration of the ministry, was not published until after his death. He also wrote, in January 1792, the former of his two letters to Sir Hercules Langrishe, on the subject of the Popery laws. In October

1792, he wrote several letters to his son, who had gone to Ireland, as agent for the Irish Roman Catholics, on the same subject; in November, Heads for Consideration on the present State of Affairs. In October 1793, Remarks on the Policy of the Allies with respect to France; and, soon after, a Prefatory Discourse to a Translation, by his relative, Mr. William Burke, of M. Brissot's Address to his Constituents. In February 1793, the war with England, which Mr. Burke had so long predicted as inevitable, was formally declared by the French Republic; and on the 18th he powerfully opposed Mr. Fox's resolutions condemnatory of hostilities; and followed up this support of the English ministry by a most able speech on the 9th of April, and again on the 17th of June. In August he drew up his famous Observations on the Conduct of the Minority, which he transmitted to the duke of Portland as a confidential communication, designed to justify himself and about fifty others, for seceding from the Whig party, in consequence of the conduct and principles of Mr. Fox, from whom Mr. Burke foresaw that the duke himself would inevitably withdraw, and upon the same grounds. The paper, however, was surreptitiously printed in 1797, by an unprincipled person named Swift, whom the author had employed as an amanuensis, under the invidious title of Fifty-four Articles of Impeachment against the Right Hon. C. J. Fox. The circulation of the work, however, was stopped by an injunction from the chancellor.

Mr. Burke was now anxious to retire from public life; and an arrangement having been made for his son to succeed him in the representation of Malton, he only remained in parliament to conclude the prosecution of Mr. Hastings. The last day of his appearance in the House of Commons was the 20th of June, 1794, when the thanks of the house were voted to the managers of the impeachment for their faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them. But a blow awaited him which rendered all earthly honours of little value. On the 2d of August following, his son died, at the age of thirty-five, a few days after his election for Malton. The poignancy of his sorrow for this bereavement hastened his own decease, and it is too plain that he bore his loss with less of Christian patience and resignation than might have been expected from his character.

Immediately after the close of the session in 1794, the duke of Portland, earl Fitzwilliam, lord Spencer, and Mr. Windham, took office in the ministry; and these arrangements were understood to have been brought about principally through the interposition of Mr. Burke. In May, 1795, he wrote his second Letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe, on the disastrous effect of the recall of earl Fitzwilliam upon the hopes of the Roman Catholics; and in the same month he published a Letter to William Elliott, Esq., occasioned by an Account given in a Newspaper of the Speech made in the House of Lords by the Duke of Norfolk, in the Debate concerning Lord Fitzwilliam, in 1795. In October 1795, he received a pension of 1,200*l.* per annum on the civil list, and soon after another of 2,500*l.* on the four-and-a-half per cent fund. These grants are said to have originated in the express wish of the king. In November he addressed to Mr. Pitt his Thoughts and Details on Scarcity. But his pension did not fail to excite hostility against him in the House of Lords, where he was attacked by the duke of Bedford and the earl of Lauderdale; while he was defended with animation by lord Grenville. In the House of Commons, also, he was defended by Mr. Windham. But these attacks drew forth from the pen of Burke the ablest of his writings—his Letter to a Noble Lord; the most brilliant specimen of withering sarcasm and dignified resentment that the English language ever exhibited. His publisher, on this occasion, was a person named Owen, of Piccadilly, said to have been recommended to him by Mr. Windham. When, some months after, Owen was called upon for an account of the profits of the publication, he had the effrontery to assert that he had received the MS. as a gift. Rather than go to law with him, Mr. Burke permitted him to keep what he had got. But at this time Owen had in his hands another work in MS. belonging to Mr. Burke, entitled, Two Letters addressed to a Member of the present Parliament, on the Proposals for Peace with the Regicide Directory of France. This MS. Owen now not only refused to deliver up, but had the impudence to publish it in defiance of the author, with an Advertisement in vindication of his own conduct. Meanwhile the work had been transferred to Messrs. Rivington, of St. Paul's Church-yard, and was published by them in a correct form. A third of the Letters on a Regicide Peace was in the press when Mr. Burke died. A fourth, directed to

lord Fitzwilliam, which had been written before the three others, but never finished, was published after his death. The last publication of Mr. Burke was his Letter on the Affairs of Ireland, 1797.

In February 1797, Mr. Burke's declining health made it advisable for him to visit Bath, for the benefit of the waters, which, at an earlier period of his life, had proved very beneficial. Here he stayed for about four months, his strength rapidly sinking. He was then removed to his residence at Beaconsfield. Some of his last moments (July the 9th, 1797,) were occupied in giving directions relative to his decease, and listening to one of Addison's papers on the immortality of the soul. While the paper was reading he became faint, and desired to be carried to his bed. The attendants had taken him in their arms for the purpose, when his breathing became difficult, he uttered an almost inarticulate blessing, and expired.

A collected edition of Mr. Burke's works, in quarto, was commenced in 1792, and three volumes had been published before his death. Since that time five volumes more have appeared, under the superintendence of the late Dr. Walter King, bishop of Rochester. The last was published in 1827.

BURKITT, (William,) a learned and pious divine, the son of the Rev. Miles Burkitt, who was ejected for non-conformity after the Restoration, was born at Hitcham, in Suffolk, in 1650. He was sent first to a school at Stow Market, and from thence to another at Cambridge. He was admitted of Pembroke hall, at the age of fourteen years, and upon his removal from the university, when he had taken his degree, he became a chaplain in a private gentleman's family, where he continued for several years. He was ordained by bishop Reynolds, and the first clerical duty which he had was at Milden, in Suffolk, where he continued for twenty-one years, first as curate, and afterwards as rector of that parish. In 1692 he was presented to the vicarage of Dedham, in Essex, where he continued to the time of his death, which happened in the latter end of October, 1703. He made liberal collections for the French protestants in the years 1687, &c., and by his influence procured a minister to go and settle in Carolina. Among other charities, he bequeathed by his last will and testament the house in which he lived, with the lands belonging to it, to be a residence for the lecturer that should be chosen from time to time to preach the lecture at Dedham. His commentary on the New Testament is an excellent and very popular work, and is written in a perspicuous, eloquent, and winning style. No publication of the sort has yet appeared that can be compared with it for practical utility; and subsequent expositors have been largely indebted to it.

BURLAMAQUI, (John James,) an eminent civilian, born at Geneva, in July, 1694, of a noble family. He distinguished himself very early in life, and, before he was twenty-six years of age, was appointed honorary professor of jurisprudence in his native city. He then visited France, Holland, and England, and in 1723 returned home, where he gave lectures with such success, that the university of Geneva ranked high as a school of law. He resigned his professorship in 1740, and was appointed member of the Sovereign Council, which he held till his death, in April 1748. Burlamaqui was the author of the following works:—1. Principes du Droit naturel, in which is collected all that is valuable from Grotius, Puffendorf, and Barbeyrac; it has been translated into several languages, and is used as a text-book in our universities. 2. Principes du Droit politique. 3. Principes du Droit naturel et politique; and, 4. Principes du Droit de la Nature et des Gens. There is also a posthumous publication, consisting of notes taken from his lectures, entitled Eléments du Droit naturel.

BURLET, (Claude,) a French physician, born at Bourges in 1644, received at Paris as M.D. in 1692, and in 1699 elected into the Royal Academy of Sciences. He was successively attached to the king of Spain and to the dauphin of France. He died August 10, 1731, having published:—Non ergò diversæ pro diversis Regionibus medendi Leges, Paris, 1691. 4to. Ergò ab Aquæ Glacialis potu Raucitas, *ib.* 1692, 4to. Ergò Interioris Corporis Humani infida Cognitio ex Anatome, *ib.* 1693, 4to. He is also the author of some memoirs in the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

BURLEY, (Walter,) a celebrated commentator on Aristotle, born at Oxford, in 1275. He was the leader of the nominalists, and the chief opponent of the Scotists, and was surnamed Doctor Planus, and Perspicuus. Besides his voluminous commentaries on Aristotle, published at Oxford and Venice, in the sixteenth century, he wrote De Vitâ et Moribus Philosophorum, Cologne, 1472, 4to, and Nuremberg, 1477, fol.

BURLINGTON, (Richard Boyle, earl of.) This nobleman, who lived during the reign of George II., was so passionately fond of architecture, that he is ranked by Walpole among the celebrated architects of that period; and he says, with more wit than generosity, that lord Burlington had every quality of a genius and artist except envy. While travelling in Italy, his lordship chanced to see the original drawings of the thermæ of the Romans restored by Palladio, and purchased them for a considerable sum, and immediately on his return published the series; thus bringing to light an invaluable work of that great master, and in all probability saving it from destruction. His enthusiasm for the works of Inigo Jones induced him to repair, at his own expense, the church of Covent Garden, because it was the production of that architect; and he assisted his protégé Kent in publishing the designs for Whitehall, and other conceptions by Jones. He new fronted Burlington House, in Piccadilly, and added the grand colonnade within the court, which is, however, kept jealously closed from the view of any but the family, friends, and retainers of occupiers, so that one of the finest works in London is comparatively unknown. In reference to this work, lord Chesterfield wrote the following lines:—

"Possess'd of one great hall of state,
Without one room to sleep or eat,
How well you build let flattery tell,
And all mankind how ill you dwell."

He entertained so great an admiration of the genius of Palladio, that he designed the villa at Chiswick in imitation of the celebrated Villa Capri near Vicenza, and with considerable success: he rather emulated its graceful arrangement and happy general effect than its capacious conveniences. The lawn in front, with its venerable and far spreading cedars, and the classically arranged gardens, distinguish Chiswick villa as the retreat of an elegant-minded man. It has been since spoiled by inappropriate additions. Lord Burlington also designed the dormitory at Westminster, the assembly room at York, lord Harrington's house at Petersham, the duke of Richmond's mansion at Whitehall, and general Wade's in Cork-street; the two latter are inconvenient in arrangement, but that in Cork-street has so beautiful a front, that lord Chesterfield said, "as the general could not live in it at his ease, he had better take a house opposite it, and so enjoy all the beauty of the front without the discomfort of the ill-planned interior." Thus showing how appropriate is the couplet of Pope,—

"Something there is more needful than expense,
And something previous e'en to taste—'tis sense."

In the Fourth Epistle of the Moral Essays of that poet is an address to lord Burlington, which his contemporaries acknowledge to have been due to his personal character:—

"Who, then, shall grace or who improve the soil?
Who plants like Bathurst, or who builds like Boyle?
Proceed, oh, Boyle! make falling arts your care,
Erect new wonders, and the old repair.
Jones and Palladio to themselves restore,
And be whate'er Vitruvius was before.
Till kings call forth the ideas of the mind,
Proud to accomplish what such hands designed,
Bid harbours open, public ways extend;
Bid temples worthier of the God ascend;
Bid the proud arch the dangerous floods contain,
The mole projected break the roaring main;
Back to his bounds their subject sea command,
And roll obedient rivers through the land.
These honours peace to happy Britain brings,—
These are imperial works, and worthy kings."

BURLTON, (Peter Henry,) an ingenious and adventurous English officer, in the service of the East India Company. He was appointed, in 1825, to explore the interior of the province of Assam, and to trace to its source the eastern branch of the Brahmapootra. This commission he had nearly accomplished, with singular judgment and perseverance, when he was attacked and slain, in 1829, by the natives, after a gallant defence. The result of his discoveries has been published in the Asiatic Journal.

BURLY, (John,) a captain in the sea service of Charles the First. On the final disaffection of the fleet, Burly, by command of the parliament, was dismissed his ship. Willing, however, to serve his sovereign in any capacity, he shortly afterwards entered the royal army. In his new profession he soon rose to an important command; and only when the royal cause was utterly lost, did he retire to the place of his nativity, the Isle of Wight. Here he for some time lived, beloved and respected, when observing the indignities of the people towards his master, he one day, with more chivalry than discretion, caused a drum to be beat, and placing himself at the head of a small body of loyalists, called out to them to follow him, and he would lead them to rescue their king. Among the loyalists, however, were some cooler heads than his own, and the project was forced to be dropped. "Poor

Burly," as lord Clarendon styles him, paid the forfeiture of his rashness. The gallant fellow was "condemned to be hung, drawn, and quartered;" and, with many unnecessary circumstances of barbarity, the sentence was carried literally into execution. (Clarendon, vol. v. p. 510. Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts.)

BURMANN, (Peter the elder,) was born at Utrecht, January 26, (Biog. Univ. says July 6,) 1668. Having lost his father when he was only eleven years old, he was brought up entirely under the care of his mother, who sent him to the public school of his native town; and such was the progress he made in his studies, that he was admitted into the university when only thirteen years old, where Grævius, who had been a friend of his father's, superintended his education with more than ordinary care, and predicted the fame that would eventually follow his industry and genius united. He first applied himself to the study of civil law, and published, in 1687, a dissertation, De Vicesima Hæreditatium, by which he obtained no little credit. This was followed, in 1688, by a second, De Transactionibus, and by a third in 1694, De Vectigalibus Populi Romani; and when, in 1696, he was appointed professor of literature at Utrecht, he took for his inaugural oration the subject De Eloquentia et Poetica. From that period scarcely a year elapsed without his appearing in print, in some shape or other, as shown by the list of his works in Saxius Onomasticon, tom. v. p. 467—475. After taking his degree of LL.D. he travelled into Switzerland and Germany, and on his return was appointed, in 1691, to a fiscal office in his native town, of great honour. About this period he married Eve Clotterboke, by whom he had ten children, of whom only two survived him. But neither public business nor domestic cares could draw him from literary pursuits, and he was, therefore, on the recommendation of Grævius, placed in the chair, first of professor of eloquence and history, and subsequently of Greek, and eventually of politics; so various were his abilities deemed to be, not only by his fellow-citizens, but by those of Leyden likewise, by whom he was invited to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Perizonius, an offer which, after some demur, he accepted. Nor did his honours end here, for he was subsequently appointed professor of history for the United Provinces, and head librarian; offices the more acceptable, as they enabled him to unite business with pleasure; and by the salaries attached to them, afforded him the means of printing whatever his fancy led him to. Nor was his reputation, when young, confined to merely his own country; for meeting with Montfaucon at Paris, in 1714, and entering into conversation with him, he soon gave such proofs of the extent of his learning, that the abbé was led to ask his name, which he no sooner heard, than he rose from his seat, and expressed his delight at seeing the person from whose writings he had learnt so much. To those who are acquainted with only his editions of Phædrus, Petronius, Velleius Paterculus, Quintilian, Valerius Flaccus, Ovid, Suetonius, Lucan, Virgil, Claudian, and Poetæ Latini Minores, which form only a portion of what he wrote, it must needs be a wonder how he could find time for transcribing merely the mass of matter which he printed; but the wonder will cease, in part, when they learn that, like all prolific writers, he was a great economist of time, and by allotting stated periods of the day to relaxation, never suffered study to exhaust his strength, while he preserved his general health by a temperate diet and exercise, until compelled by age to adopt a less active regimen. He was attacked by the scurvy, which at length destroyed his constitution, and carried him off on March 31, 1741, at the age of seventy-three. They who did not know or love him, and amongst the latter Le Clerc was the most conspicuous, raised some doubts respecting his orthodoxy, but all these he took an opportunity of removing, by declaring, on his death-bed, the fulness of his faith as a Christian—a declaration of which his whole behaviour during his lengthened illness afforded an incontestable proof. Of an irascible, but not malignant disposition, and possessing the power to wield the pen of satire, he naturally drew upon himself the ill-will of persons opposed to him; but disdaining dissimulation, and detesting falsehood, he was at least an open and honourable antagonist; while of his friends it has been said, that they who had won his heart when he was young, rarely lost it when he was old. Of his talents as a scholar, it has been truly observed by Ruhnken, that he rarely exhibited any critical acumen. While lying on his death-bed, he received from the king of France the first three volumes of the catalogue of the royal

library, which were sent to him as a mark of the monarch's respect for the first of the learned men of his day. Perhaps the most amusing specimen of his power as a writer, is his Oratio in Humanitatis Studia, translated into English in 1722, and containing, what some of its readers failed to perceive, an ironical abuse of classical literature, and pretending to prove, what has been often seriously asserted, in more recent times, how utterly useless it is to pore over originals, when you can have recourse to translations, and French especially, made by such clever men as Le Clerc.

BURMANN, (Peter the second,) was born October 15th, 1714, at Amsterdam, but losing his father, Francis, who was professor of theology at Utrecht, when he was only five years old, he was brought up by his uncle, Peter the first, who placed him under Duker and Drakenborch; and such was the progress he made in his studies, that when, on taking his degree of doctor in civil law, he published his dissertation De Jure Annulorum Aureorum, in 1734, he obtained in the following year the professorship of eloquence and history at Franeker, which Wesseling had vacated, when he went to Utrecht. After a residence of six years, during the last of which he occupied the chair of poetry, he was invited to succeed D'Orville, as professor of history at Amsterdam, and entered upon his office with a speech filled full of verses, De Enthusiasmo Poetico, which was, however, said to have been written by his uncle Peter, and was translated into Dutch by Dietrie Smidts, who, not knowing a word of Latin, was compelled to call in the aid of Josua van de Pesten. In 1744, he was elected professor of poetry; in 1752, keeper of the public library, and in 1755 inspector of the gymnasium. According to Klotz, with whom and Burmann there arose as bitter a feud as had existed between his uncle Peter and Le Clerc, it would seem that he was originally a youth at once stupid and indolent, and that the life he subsequently led at Santherst, near Amsterdam, where he had a country house, was not of a very reputable kind. But this is one of those calumnies which it was easier to make than to prove, for it is evident, from the number of works he published, and the offices he held, that he passed his time in no idle manner. Of the war waged by Burmann against Saxe and Klotz, and which gave rise to an infinity of paper bullets in Holland and Germany, it is unnecessary to say more than that it had its origin in the suspicion on the part of Burmann, that Saxe had made away with some books, which had been lent to him, containing the manuscript notes of different scholars, but which Saxe asserted had been accidentally lost, while he was removing from one residence to another; while the hostility to Klotz was owing to the latter having stepped forward not only to defend Saxe, but to his pointing out in various reviews the shameful errors to be found in Burmann's Latinity, and his still more disgraceful habit of abusing scholars far his superiors in learning, ingenuity, and taste. He was thrice married, but left no children, and died of apoplexy, June 24, 1778; and when his library was sold, it was found to contain a greater quantity of editions collated with MSS., or otherwise enriched with the MS. notes of scholars, than had been ever brought to the hammer, and to obtain which he spared no expense, as we learn from a letter of Ruhnken to D'Orville, to be found in Kidd's Opuscul. Ruhnken. In the Biog. Univ. is given a list of sixteen works that he edited, of which the most valuable are H. Valesii Emendationes; Nic. Heinsii Adversaria; Anthologia Veter. Latin. Epigramm.; Aristophanis Comediæ cum Notis Bergleri et Dukeri; and while he completed the editions of Virgil and Claudian, which his uncle Peter had left unfinished, his own unfinished edition of Propertius was completed by Van Santen.

BURMANN, (John,) a physician, son of the celebrated theologian, Francis Burmann, of Utrecht, and of a family distinguished by its reputation in various branches of literature, was born at Amsterdam, April 26, 1706. In 1722, he studied at Leyden, and afterwards taught botany at Amsterdam, where he was appointed professor in 1738, upon the death of Ruysch. He greatly improved the botanic garden, and was admitted a member of the Academy of the Curious in Nature, under the name of Dioscorides II. He contributed much to the progress of botanical science; and Linnæus marked the sense he entertained of his merits, by consecrating a genus of plants (Burmannia,) to his memory. He died at Amsterdam in 1780. He published, Dissert. de Chylopoiesi. Lugd. Bat. 1728, 8vo. Thesaurus Zeylanicus, Amst. 1737, 4to. This work, an important one in botanical science, was formed from the

Herbaria and notes of John Hartog and Paul Hermann, and Burmann was assisted in the translation by the celebrated Linnæus.

BURMANN, (Francis,) was born at Leyden, in 1632, whither his parents had fled, when the Low Countries were laid waste by the Spaniards. At the age of twenty-three, he was invited by the Dutch congregation at Hanau, in Germany, to be their pastor, but was recalled to Leyden in 1661, to be sub-rector of the College of Orders, as stated by Caspar Burmann, in his Trajectum Eruditum, and not as Witte, Moreri, and Chalmers assert, of the school where he was brought up. From thence he repaired to Utrecht, as professor of theology, and, though twice invited, refused to return to Leyden. He died November 10, 1679. His principal works, of which a list is given in the Biog. Univ. and Chalmers, are commentaries on some of the books of the Old Testament, written in Dutch, Latin, and German.

BURMANN, (Francis, jun.) a son of the preceding, was born at Utrecht in 1671, where he studied under Grævius, and from thence went to Leyden, to learn mathematics, philosophy, and divinity. In 1698, he was chosen pastor of Coodom, in Friesland, from whence he repaired to the Brille, in 1702, and accompanied the embassy sent to England by the states-general, to congratulate queen Anne on her accession to the throne. On his return, being invited to become pastor at Nimeguen and Enckhuysen, he made choice of the latter place, and, after remaining there two years, was invited to Amsterdam, and ten years afterwards was elected a professor at Utrecht, where he died, Sept. 22, 1719, after a short illness; for the violence of the fever with which he was attacked was increased not a little by his refusing to give up his studies. By his wife, Elizabeth Thieren, who survived him, he left four sons, John, Francis, Abraham, and Peter, of whom the eldest became professor of botany at Amsterdam; the second, pastor of Nimeguen; the third, a merchant; and the fourth, professor of humanity at Franeker. A list of his works, connected chiefly with theology and sacred poetry, is given in the Biog. Univ. from the Trajectum Eruditum, where it is stated, that in his Burmanniorum Pietas he defended the memory of his father from the charge of Spinozism, which had been brought forward by Philip Limburg, an Armenian pastor, at Amsterdam.

BURMANN, (Caspar,) the son of the preceding, is known only by his Hadrianus VI. published at Utrecht, in 1727, 4to, and containing a collection of writings relating to that pope; and by his Trajectum Eruditum, in 1738, which is an account of the learned men of his native town, where he was a magistrate. He died Aug. 22, 1755.

BURMANN, (Nicholas Laurence,) a physician and botanist, born at Amsterdam, in 1734. In 1780, he succeeded his father, as professor of botany. In 1759, he published, 1. Specimen Botanicum Inaugurate de Geraniis, 4to. 2. Florula Corsica. 3. Flora Indiæ. He was devoted to the improvement of his favourite science, and at his suggestion Thunberg, of Upsal, was induced to visit the Cape of Good Hope and Japan, for the purpose of examining the plants in those quarters. Burmann died in 1793.

BURMANN, or BORMANN, (Gottlob William,) a professor of civil law, and poet, born at Lauban, in Upper Lusatia. He commenced his professional studies at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, whence he removed to Berlin. But poetry had greater charms for him than law, and he devoted much of his time to versification. His compositions were much admired in Germany, but they discover a want of taste and judgment in many parts, and are now less popular than formerly.

BURN, (Richard,) author of a celebrated digest of the English law, for the use of magistrates, and well known by the title of Burn's Justice, was born at Kirkby Stephen, near Winton, in Westmoreland. He entered at Queen's college, Oxford, and received from that university, in 1762, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The following year he entered into holy orders, and was appointed to the living of Orton, in Westmoreland. He also held the commission of the peace for Westmoreland and Cumberland, and was chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle. As compiler of the Justice of the Peace, he is well known, and he has earned for himself equal celebrity by a similar digest of the Ecclesiastical Law. The first of these is an alphabetical arrangement of the common law and statutes, pointing out the duties of magistrates and parish officers; and the second comprehends the English system of ecclesiastical law, arranged in the same manner. They deservedly gained a high reputation as works of great practical utility. In conjunction with Mr. Nicholson, nephew of the bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Burn com-

piled a history of the antiquities of Cumberland and Westmoreland, published in 1777, in 2 vols, 4to. He also published an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries," and some theological works. Dr. Burn enjoyed the rectorship of Orton for 49 years, where he died, 20th November, 1789.

BURN, (Andrew,) major-general in the Royal Marines, a native of Scotland, whose religious publications have obtained for him a large share of public notice. He published, among other treatises, a popular defence of Christianity, entitled, The Christian Officer's Complete Armour, 1806, 12mo. Who fares best, the Christian, or the Man of the World? of which a third edition appeared in 1810; and, The Resurrection of the Two Witnesses exhibited in the Formation and Success of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He died at Gillingham, in 1814.

BURNABY, (Andrew, D.D.) an English divine, born at Asfordby, in Leicestershire, in 1732. He was educated at Westminster, whence he removed to Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1754, and his Master's in 1757. After having travelled through the middle settlements in North America, in 1759 and 1760, he was appointed chaplain to the British factory at Leghorn, where he acted, at one time, as pro-consul, in the absence of Sir John Dick, and where he resided for five years, making occasional excursions to Corsica, and almost every part of Italy. In 1769, he was presented to the vicarage of Greenwich, and in 1786, the archdeaconry of Leicester was conferred on him; both which preferments he enjoyed till his death, in 1812. His principal works were—1. Travels through the Middle Settlements in North America, in the years 1759 and 1760, with Observations upon the State of the Colonies, 1775, 4to; of which a third edition, considerably enlarged, was published in 1798-9. 2. Various Sermons, preached on Fast, Thanksgiving, and other public Occasions, and some Charges, reprinted together in one vol. 8vo, 1805. He printed also, for the use of particular friends, A Journal of a Tour to Corsica in the year 1766, with a series of original letters from general Paoli to the author, referring to the principal events which have taken place in that island from the year 1769 to 1802, with explanatory notes, 1804.

BURNES, (Sir Alexander,) a distinguished military officer, and an enlightened oriental scholar, born at Montrose, in 1805. In 1822, he was appointed interpreter of the Hindostanee language to the battalion at Surat, and, on account of his proficiency in the Persian language, soon after obtained, from the judges of the Sudder Adawlat, the employment of translating the Persian documents of that court. In 1825, when only twenty years of age, he was appointed Persian interpreter to the force assembled for the invasion of Scinde, and drew up an elaborate paper on the statistics of Wagur, which obtained for him, from government, the highest commendation. A year after this, similar marks of approbation were bestowed upon him for a valuable memoir on the eastern mouth of the Indus. In September 1829, he was appointed to act as assistant to the political agent in Cutch, in prosecution of the survey of the north-west frontier. An account of the expedition, written by him, will be found in the Transactions of the Royal Geographical Society of London, 1834. Early in 1830, a present of horses from the king of England to the Maharajah Runjeet Singh arrived at Bombay, with a letter of compliments from the minister for India, Lord Ellenborough, to the Sikh chief. At the recommendation of Sir John Malcolm, lieutenant Burnes was nominated by the supreme government to proceed with these to Lahore, the capital of the Punjaub country. The authorities, both in England and India, conceiving that much information might be derived from such a journey, in addition to the accomplishment of the complimentary mission in which he was ostensibly employed, lieutenant Burnes was directed to obtain full and complete information in reference to everything pertaining to the geography of the Indus. The expedition moved from Mandavee, in Cutch, on the 1st January, 1831, and on the 28th arrived at the western mouth of the Indus. After many annoying delays and obstructions thrown in their way by the jealousy of the Ameers, the party reached Hyderabad on the 18th of March. The unlooked for detention, meanwhile, had been turned to good account, a full survey of all the mouths of the Indus, and a map of the lower portion of its course, and of the land route to Tatta, having been the fruits. On the 23d April, they once more embarked on the Indus; and, after visiting the various places of note along the Indus, they arrived at Lahore on the 18th July. They next proceeded across the Sutledge to Loodianah. In

December, lieutenant Burnes visited Kernaul and Delhi, and was presented to the Great Mogul, the 15th descendant from Timour. The sanction of the governor-general for the travellers to proceed into Central Asia having been fully and finally given in the end of December, the journey was commenced on the 2d of January, 1832. Shortly after his return to India, he received instructions to proceed to Calcutta. While there he received the special thanks of the governor-general. The memoirs he had drawn up having been ordered to be transmitted to the court of directors, he left Calcutta in June, and arrived in London early in October, 1833. The manuscripts were put in train for immediate publication. The success of the work was almost unprecedented, for a book of travels. Nearly 900 copies were sold off in a single day. It was immediately translated into the German and French languages, and Burnes, in his next visit to Cabool, in 1837, found that the Russian emissaries had been using the French edition, a copy of which they had with them, as a hand-book on their way. While in this country, in 1834, he was made a fellow of the Royal Society, and received the honorary testimonials of several other learned bodies. In May, 1834, he received from the Royal Geographical Society the fourth royal premium of fifty guineas for his navigation of the river Indus, and a journey to Balkh and Bokhara, across Central Asia. At the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on February 21, 1835, he was elected an honorary member, for having "fixed with accuracy the position of Bokhara and Balkh, and the great Himalayan mountains, and having done more to the construction of a map of those countries than had been done since Alexander the Great." On this occasion he was complimented by Sir Alexander Johnstone, for having almost ascertained a continuous route and link of communication between Western Asia and the Caspian Sea, as also for his excellent diplomatic arrangements with the Ameers of Scinde. After a sojourn of eighteen months in his native country, he left London on the 5th April, 1835, and reached India on the 1st June. Shortly after his return, in acknowledgment of his diplomatic and other services, he was knighted by patent, and advanced to the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the final restoration of the Shah Soojah, in Sept. 1839, he was appointed political resident at Cabool. The particulars of his melancholy fate are unknown; but he is believed to have been assassinated at the commencement of the insurrection at Cabool, on the 2d or 3d of November, 1841.

BURNET, (Alexander,) archbishop of St. Andrews, was the son of the Rev. John Burnet, a parochial minister, and one of the respectable family of Barns, in the county of Peebles. He was born in the year 1614, and was first appointed chaplain to the earl of Iraquair, who made so powerful an opposition to Charles I.'s government; but on the breaking out of the rebellion, he retired into England, where he received holy orders, and was presented to a rectory in Kent, from which he was ejected on account of his loyalty, in the year 1650. After this he went abroad, and was of considerable service to Charles II. in procuring intelligence from his friends in England and Scotland. At the restoration he became chaplain to his cousin, general Rutherford, who was made earl of Teviot, and was afterwards governor of Dunkirk, where Burnet accompanied him and officiated to an English congregation there. He succeeded to the bishopric of Aberdeen in September 1663, on the death of bishop Mitchel; and, in the following year, was translated to the archbishopric of Glasgow. After the defeat of the rebels in 1666, he laboured earnestly, in the privy council, to have their lives spared; and went so far as to transmit an account of the proceedings of the council against the prisoners to Sir H. Bennet, English secretary of state, to be communicated to the king, which drew upon him the implacable enmity and vengeance of the duke of Lauderdale. Burnet procured a letter from the king to the privy council, recommending them to spare the lives of such condemned prisoners as should promise to live peaceably for the future, and obey the laws; four only of whom accepted their easy condition. For this interference, and to gratify his vengeance against Burnet and the whole episcopal order, Lauderdale introduced the Indulgence into parliament, anno 1669; the object of which was, to enable presbyterian ministers to hold benefices in the established episcopal church, without in any way acknowledging the jurisdiction of the bishop. The Indulgence caused great alarm to archbishop Burnet and his clergy, who, in their diocesan synod, drew up a strong remonstrance against it. In December 1669, he was deprived of his bishopric; and, in January 1670, his

name was expunged from the roll of privy-councillors.

Archbishop Burnet lived in private till 1674, when Lauderdale was impeached by the English House of Commons, and to secure the favour of the church, he accepted Leighton's resignation, and restored Burnet to his see. The king's letter of restoration is dated the 7th of September, which concluded—"That now by the dismission of the said Robert (Leighton), the said archbishopric of Glasgow is become at his majesty's gift and presentation, his majesty has thought fit, on just and important considerations and forthgood of his service in the church, to restore, and doth restore, the said Alexander to the possession and enjoyment of the archbishopric of Glasgow,&c." He died at St. Andrew's on the 24th of August, 1684. (Keith's Cat. Scot. Bps. Stephens' Life and Times of Archbishop Sharp. Lyon's Hist. of St. Andrew's.)

BURNET, (Gilbert,) bishop of Salisbury, was born at Edinburgh, on the 18th of September, 1643. His father was a respectable lawyer and episcopalian, and his mother was a sister of Sir Archibald Johnston, of Warriston, and a presbyterian. On the breaking out of the rebellion, Burnet's father retired to Aberdeenshire, where he superintended the education of his son, and afterwards sent him to King's college, where he took his degree of M.A. at the early age of fourteen. He commenced the study of civil law, but feeling a distaste for it, he betook himself to the study of divinity. At the age of eighteen he was put on trial as a probationer, which was at that time the first step towards ordination in the episcopal church. Probationers were then appointed to preach practically on an assigned text; next, critically on another controverted one; and then a mixed sermon of criticism and practical inferences from a given text. Then followed an examination in the languages; and lastly, the "questionary trial," in which every minister present might put such questions, from scripture or divinity, as he pleased. He declined the offer of a church, and prosecuted his studies under the direction of Mr. Nairne and bishop Leighton. In 1663 he visited the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and was much esteemed at the former on account of his ready knowledge of the fathers and councils. From Oxford, where he contracted a friendship with Drs. Fell and Pocock, he went to London, and was introduced to Mr. Boyle, Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Patrick, Lloyd, and Sir Robert Murray. In 1664 he returned to Scotland, whence he went to Holland; and, passing through the Netherlands to France, made some stay at Paris. In 1665 he returned to Scotland through London, and was there made a member of the Royal Society. On his return he was ordained a priest by Dr. Wiseheart, then bishop of Edinburgh, and presented to the parish of Saltoun, by Sir Robert Fletcher. Although extempore worship was then practised, Burnet used the English Liturgy all the time he held the living of Saltoun, where he seems to have been very diligent in the duties of his profession, and to have gained the respect of his parishioners. He always preached extempore, in which he had a readiness of language, and good delivery; he adopted this practice from his early patron and learned friend, Mr. Nairne. He had scarcely entered upon his parochial duties, when he drew up and dispersed a most malicious libel upon the Scottish bishops, which he confuted afterwards in his life of bishop Bedell, and which we must therefore ascribe to some mortification that he had experienced. He was summoned before the bench, and severely reprimanded; which may, perhaps, account for the severity of his strictures in the History of his Own Times. In 1668, Burnet seems to have been consulted by the government, especially by his friend, Sir Robert Murray, then president of the court of session; and it is suspected that he advised the Indulgence and the introduction of the moderate presbyterians into vacant livings, without requiring them to submit to the jurisdiction of the bishop. In 1669 he was appointed professor of divinity at Glasgow, where he continued four years and a half. In his Own Times, he brings a sweeping and improbable charge against the episcopal clergy, upon the suspicious evidence of the covenanters; which he afterwards acknowledged was entirely groundless. The same year he published his Modest and Free Conference between a Conformist and a Non-Conformist, which consisted of seven dialogues, and which met with general approbation. During his residence in Glasgow he was entrusted with the papers belonging to the Hamilton family, from which he compiled the memoirs of that house; and afterwards mediated a reconciliation between the dukes of Hamilton and Lauderdale. About this time he was offered a Scottish bishopric, which he declined. He married

Lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the earl of Cassilis. In 1672 he published a Vindication of the Authority, Constitution, and Laws of the Church and State of Scotland, being a defence of the royal prerogatives of the crown, and the establishment of episcopacy there, against the republican principles of Buchanan. This was esteemed so well timed, that he was again pressed to accept a bishopric, with the promise of the first vacant archbishopric; but this he again declined. Burnet was sent among the covenanters to preach to them on the necessity of accepting the benefits of an Act of Indulgence, or toleration, which they indignantly rejected; and he was obliged to confess that the covenanters "knew very little of the essentials of religion"—"hot men among them," he said, "were positive, and all of them were full of contention." He also assisted bishop Leighton in a conference which he held with the leading presbyterian ministers, for the purpose of an "accommodation;" but it came to nothing, and rather widened the breach; and Burnet himself says, that "the presbyterians may see how much their behaviour disgusted all wise, moderate, and good men; how little sincere and honest they were in it when the desire of popularity made them reject propositions which came so home to the maxims which they themselves had set up." In 1673 he went to London, and preached before Charles II., who was so well pleased that he appointed him one of his chaplains in ordinary. He was introduced by the earl of Ancrum to the duke of York, with whom he soon rose to high favour. He proposed, with Dr. Stillingfleet's assistance, whom he introduced to the duke, to hold a conference, in the duke's presence, with some popish priests; but this was prudently declined. He went back to Glasgow; but was obliged the following year to return to court, to defend himself against Lauderdale, who accused him to the king of having thwarted all the court measures in the Scottish parliament. The king received him coldly, but heard him in his own defence, and seemed convinced of his innocence, yet he struck his name out of the list of his chaplains, and ordered him back to Glasgow, but he was dissuaded by the duke of York from returning. He therefore resigned his chair at Glasgow, and resolved to settle in London, being now about his thirtieth year. The dean and chapter of St. Paul's offered him the living of St. Giles, Cripplegate, which he declined. Notwithstanding the opposition of the court, he was appointed preacher at the Rolls, and lecturer at St. Clement's, in 1674; and the same year was examined at the bar of the House of Commons, in the inquiry then made into the administration of the duke of Lauderdale.

In 1676 he published his Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton, and also an account of a conference between himself and Dr. Stillingfleet, and Coleman, a Jesuit, and secretary to the duchess of York. Apprehension of the designs of the papists was at this time general, and Sir W. Jones, then attorney-general, urged Burnet to write a history of the reformation in England, to which he himself was the more inclined, because Saunders' Sixty Years' Schism had been about that time published in France. The first volume was published in 1679, during the agitation of the popish plot; and Burnet received the thanks of both houses of parliament, with a desire that he would finish the work—an honour never before conferred on any author. He published the second volume in 1681, and the third, with a supplement, in 1715. This work was translated into most of the European languages, and is allowed to have obtained a deservedly established reputation. In 1680 he published a life and death of the earl of Rochester, one of the most licentious men of the age, whom he had been happily instrumental in reclaiming. King Charles once offered him the bishopric of Chichester, provided he would entirely come into his interest. He declined both, and wrote a letter to the king, setting before him the wickedness of his past life, and the evil effects which his example was likely to have on the nation. The king read the letter twice, and then threw it into the fire. When the administration was changed, in 1682, in favour of the duke of York, Burnet sacrificed all his views at court, and likewise the mastership of the Rolls, rather than desert or compromise the protestant interest. The same year he published his Life of Sir M. Hale, and the History of the Right of Princes in the disposal of ecclesiastical benefices and church lands. He was suspected of having written the speech which lord William Russell delivered on the scaffold, and was, in consequence, examined at the bar of the House of Commons. He refused the offer of a living in 1683, and went to Paris, where he was well received at court. On his return the same year, he published a Translation

and Examination of a Letter written by the last General Assembly of the Clergy of France to the Protestants, inviting them to return to their communion, &c. Also a translation of Sir Thomas More's Utopia, with a preface, concerning the nature of translations. In consequence of the resentment of the court, he was deprived of his lectureship at St. Clement's, because he had commented with great and just severity on the gunpowder plot on its anniversary, which gave great offence to a popishly affected court. Charles also intimated to the inhabitants of a parish in London, to whom the right of election to a vacant benefice belonged, that if they chose Burnet, he would be highly displeased. In 1685 he published his Life of Bishop Bedell; and on the accession of James II. Burnet thought it prudent to retire to Paris, where he lived in great privacy for a short time, and soon after went to Rome, where at first he was well received. He soon entered into some religious disputes, and he then received a hint that it was necessary for his personal safety that he should immediately quit that city. From Rome he went to Geneva, where he procured the abolition of the practice of compelling the ministers of religion to subscribe their *consensus*, or *consent of doctrine*, which many thought they could not conscientiously do. He then went to Utrecht, with the view of settling there; but he was invited to the Hague by the prince and princess of Orange, whom he advised to put the Dutch fleet immediately into commission, and prevailed on their highnesses to write to king James, in favour of the bishop of London, who was then under suspension. When Dychvelt was sent ambassador into England, Burnet was employed to draw up his secret instructions, and advised the princess to make known what share of the government the prince might expect, in the event of the crown of England devolving on her. James was offended at the high favour shown to Burnet at the Hague, and wrote two severe letters to the princess, insisting on his being forbidden the court. Burnet was, accordingly, excluded from the court, but he was employed and trusted as formerly, nevertheless. About this period he married Miss Mary Scott, a Dutch lady of great fortune, and a descendant of the family of Buccleuch, in Scotland.

Burnet had an important share in the measures which led to the revolution, of which he gave early intimation to the court of Hanover, intimating that its success would naturally lead to the entail of the British crown on that illustrious family. He wrote several pamphlets in support of the prince of Orange's designs, whom he accompanied on his expedition in quality of chaplain, and at Exeter drew up the association for pursuing the ends of his highness's declaration. Dr. Crew, bishop of Durham, offered to resign that see in favour of Burnet, on condition of receiving 1000*l.* per annum, which was declined. But the see of Salisbury falling vacant, he was preferred to it. So objectionable was this promotion thought, that archbishop Sancroft ventured to incur a *præmunire*, rather than consecrate him; but at last was persuaded to grant a commission to all, or to any three of the bishops of his province, in conjunction with the bishop of London, to exercise his metropolitical powers, and Burnet was consecrated on the 31st March, 1689. On taking his seat in the House of Lords, he recommended moderate measures towards the non-jurors, and advocated the Act of Toleration. He proposed the succession of the electress Sophia of Brunswick, next after the princess Anne, by the command of William; and the house of Hanover always considered him as their devoted adherent, with whom the princess Sophia maintained a correspondence to the day of her death. He published a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, respecting the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, in which he grounded the prince and princess of Orange's title to the crown on the right of conquest, which gave such offence to both houses of parliament, that they ordered it to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman. After the rising of parliament, Burnet went down to his diocese, where he exercised his episcopal functions with exemplary vigilance. In 1692 he published the Pastoral Care, in which he specified the clerical duties with great plainness, and enforced them with equal zeal. In 1693 he published his Four Discourses to the Clergy of his diocese; and in 1694 he preached the funeral sermon of his intimate friend, archbishop Tillotson, and defended his memory from some attacks. Queen Mary died the same year, and Burnet published an essay on her character. We are not informed when lady Margaret Burnet, his first wife, died; but Mrs. Burnet died of the small-pox, in 1698. On account of the youth

of his children, by her, the bishop married Mrs. Berkeley, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Blake, and widow of Robert Berkeley, Esq., of Spitchley, in the county of Worcester. He was appointed, the same year, preceptor to the duke of Gloucester, son of the princess Anne, which he very reluctantly accepted; and as he considered the due discharge of this duty to be inconsistent with his duties to his diocese, he surprised William by offering to resign his bishopric. It was at last agreed that the prince should reside at Windsor, which is within the diocese of Salisbury, and that the bishop should be allowed ten weeks annually to visit his diocese. He seems to have bestowed great care on the prince's education, and to have exerted a watchful superintendence over the inferior teachers. In 1699 bishop Burnet published his Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles, a work which has been since made a text-book in divinity, although it was at the time censured by the lower house of convocation. He also projected the scheme for the augmentation of poor livings, known by the name of Queen Anne's Bounty, which in 1704 was incorporated by act of parliament. The first-fruits were at first seized by the pope, and afterwards transferred to the crown by Henry VIII., and now were restored to the church by queen Anne. In 1706 Burnet published a collection of sermons, in 3 vols, 4to; in 1710 an Exposition of the Church Catechism; and in 1713 Sermons on several Occasions, with an Essay towards a new Book of Homilies, with many other short pieces, which we have not room to enumerate. Bishop Burnet died on the 17th March, 1715, in the seventy-second year of his age, and was interred in the parish church of St. James, Clerkenwell, in London. After his death, his son, Thomas Burnet, Esq., published his History of his Own Times. He always preached *extempore*, and had a remarkable talent in that way. When the sees vacant by the deprivation of the non-juring bishops were filled up, bishop Williams was appointed to preach the consecration sermon at Bow church, but being detained by some accident, the archbishop requested bishop Burnet to supply his place, which he did to the general satisfaction of all present. The only time he ever hesitated in his discourse was in 1705, in the thanksgiving sermon at St. Paul's before the queen, which having written beforehand, he hesitated above a minute at one point in the delivery.

BURNET, (William,) eldest son of the preceding, was educated privately at first, and was afterwards removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, and subsequently to Leyden. Having lost his fortune in the South Sea scheme, he went to America, where he became governor of New York, and next of the states of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He died in 1729. He wrote a tract entitled, A View of Scripture Prophecy.

BURNET, (Gilbert,) second son of the bishop, was educated at Merton college, Oxford, after which he entered into orders, and in 1718 was appointed chaplain to the king. He had a share in the paper called The Free Thinker, and took an active part on the side of Hoadley in the Bangorian controversy. He also abridged the third volume of his father's History of the Reformation, but died young. He must not be confounded with Gilbert Burnet, rector of Great Coggeshall, in Essex, who published an abridgment of The Boyle Lectures.

BURNET, (Sir Thomas,) the third and youngest son of the bishop, was also educated at Merton college, after which he became a student of the Temple, where for some time he led a dissipated life, but at last he took a serious turn, and, one evening, his father observing him to be very thoughtful, asked what he was meditating? "A greater work," replied he, "than your lordship's History of the Reformation." "Aye!" said the bishop, "what is that?" "The reformation of myself," answered the young man; and he fulfilled his promise. He afterwards became one of the best lawyers of his time. He published several political pamphlets, some poems, and the posthumous history of his father, with a memoir of the bishop. He wrote a travesty of the first book of the Iliad, for which he was censured by Pope, who has given him a place in the Dunciad. He was for some time consul at Lisbon, where he had a dispute with the ambassador, Lord Tyrawley. On his return he resumed the profession of the law. In 1736 he was called to the degree of a serjeant, and in 1741 became one of the justices of the Common Pleas. He died in 1753.

BURNET, (Elizabeth,) third wife of bishop Burnet, was the daughter of Sir Richard Blake, knt., and was born in London, in 1661. At the age of eighteen she married Robert Berkeley, Esq., with whom she went to reside in Holland till the revolution; and, after being a widow seven years, she in 1700 married the

bishop of Salisbury. She was a woman of exemplary charity and benevolence, and devoted herself with maternal attention to the children of her last husband. She published A Method of Devotion, a work which evinces much piety and wisdom, and was reprinted four years after her death, which took place in 1709.

BURNET, (Thomas, D.D.) rector of West Kington, Wiltshire, and prebendary of Sarum, was educated in New college, Oxford. He published an Answer to Tindal's Christianity as Old as the Creation; a Treatise on Scripture Politics; a course of Sermons preached at Mr. Boyle's Lecture; and a rare and curious tract, entitled, An Essay on the Trinity, in which last performance he endeavours to unite the rationality claimed by the Unitarians, with the orthodox language of those who admit the Athanasian doctrine of the Trinity. He died in 1750.

BURNET, (Dr. Thomas,) an ingenious and learned writer, born at Croft, in Yorkshire, about the year 1635. His earlier education was at the free-school of North Allerton, in that county, whence he was removed to Clare hall, Cambridge, where he had Dr. Tillotson for his tutor. Dr. Cudworth was at that time master of Clare hall, but removed from it to the mastership of Christ's college, in 1654; and thither Burnet followed him. Under his patronage he was chosen fellow in 1657, commenced M.A. in 1658, and became senior proctor of the university in 1661; but it is uncertain how long he continued his residence there. On leaving college, he travelled in the capacity of tutor; first with the young earl of Wiltshire, son of the marquis of Winchester, (soon after the Revolution created duke of Bolton,) and afterwards with the young earl of Ossory, grandson and heir of the first duke of Ormond. His first publication was his Telluris Theoria Sacra, Orbis nostri Originem et Mutationes generales, quas olim subiit et subiturus est, Complectens. This great work, the basis of his fame, was originally published in Latin, in 2 vols, 4to, the first two books concerning the Deluge and Paradise, in 1681; the last two, concerning the Burning of the World, and the New Heavens and New Earth, in 1689. The uncommon approbation this work met with, and the particular encouragement of Charles II., who relished its beauties, induced the author to translate it into English. Of this translation he published the first two books in 1684, folio, with an elegant dedication to the king; and the last two in 1689, with a no less elegant dedication to queen Mary. "The English edition," he tells us, "is the same in substance with the Latin, though, he confesses, not so properly a translation, as a new composition upon the same ground, there being several additional chapters in it, and several new moulded." In May 1685, he was made master of the Charter-house, by the interest of the duke of Ormond; and soon after commenced LL.D. At what time he entered into orders is not exactly known; but it is plain that he was a clergyman at his election to this mastership, from the objection then made against him by some of the bishops who were governors, namely, "that he generally appeared in a lay habit," which was overruled by his patron, the duke of Ormond, asserting in his favour, that he had no living or other ecclesiastical preferment; and that his life and conversation were in all respects suitable to the clerical character. In the latter end of 1686, he evinced his integrity, prudence, and resolution, upon the following occasion: one Andrew Popham, a Roman Catholic, came to the Charter-house, with a letter from king James to the governors, requiring them to choose and admit him, the said Andrew Popham, a pensioner thereof, "without tendering any oath or oaths unto him, or requiring of him any subscription, recognition, or other act or acts, in conformity to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England as the same is now established; and notwithstanding any statute, order, or constitution, of or in the said hospital; with which, says his majesty, we are graciously disposed to dispense in his behalf." On the meeting of the governors, the king's letter was read, and the lord chancellor Jeffreys moved, that without any debate they should proceed to vote whether Andrew Popham should be admitted a pensioner of the hospital, according to the king's letter. The master, Dr. Burnet, as the junior, was to vote first. And he told the governors that he thought it was his duty to acquaint their lordships with the state and constitution of that hospital; and, though this was opposed by some, yet, after a little debate, he proceeded to observe, that to admit a pensioner into the hospital without his taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, was not only contrary to the constitution of the hospital, but to an express act of parliament for the better establishment thereof. After some other discourse, the question was put, whether Popham should be admitted?

and passed in the negative. A second letter from the king was now sent; to which the governors, in a letter addressed to his majesty, humbly replied, and gave their reasons why they could not admit Andrew Popham. This not satisfying king James, he ordered chancellor Jeffreys to find out a way by which he might compel their submission, and the master was particularly threatened to be summoned before the ecclesiastical commissioners. But the king's subsequent quarrels with the universities, and the commotions which followed, prevented any farther proceedings. This was the first stand made against the dispensing power of that reign, by any society in England, and was of great public importance. For this spirited conduct Dr. Burnet would, in all probability, have been deprived, had it not been for the arrival of the prince of Orange. A relation of the proceedings upon this occasion was published by Dr. Burnet in 1689. In the same year he published the second part of his De Conflagratione Mundi, in Latin. The first part he had translated into English, in 1684.

After the revolution, he was introduced to court by his tutor and friend, archbishop Tillotson, and was, by special recommendation of that prelate, made chaplain to the king, and, soon after, clerk of the closet. In 1692 he published, Archæologiæ Philosophicæ; sive Doctrina Antiqua de Rerum Originibus, 4to, with a dedication to king William. But neither the high rank and authority of his patron, nor the elegance and learning displayed throughout the work, could protect the author from the indignation excited against him for allegorizing in a very improper manner the scripture account of the Fall. It contains an imaginary dialogue between Eve and the serpent. In consequence of which, as appears from a Latin letter written by himself to Walters, a bookseller at Amsterdam, dated September 14, 1694, he desires to have the offensive parts omitted in the future editions of that work. But all this proved insufficient; and the storm raised against him was increased by an encomium which Charles Blount, a professed infidel, and the author of the Oracles of Reason, bestowed upon his work. The support of this infidel writer gave such force to the complaints of the clergy, that it was judged expedient, in that critical season, to remove Burnet from his place of clerk of the closet. He withdrew accordingly from court; and, if Mr. Oldmixon can be credited, actually missed the see of Canterbury, upon the death of Tillotson, on account of this very work, which occasioned him to be then represented by some bishops as a sceptical writer. He then retired to his studies in the Charter-house, where he lived to an advanced age. He died in 1715.

In 1727, two other works of his were published in 8vo, by his friend Mr. Wilkinson, of Lincoln's Inn; one, De Fide et Officiis Christianorum; the other, De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium; in this latter the author maintains the doctrine of the Millennium, and the limited duration of future punishment. One of the few copies which Burnet had caused to be printed happened to fall into the hands of Dr. Mead, who, ignorant of the name of the author, had the work handsomely reprinted. The text was very faultily revised by Mattaire. To the second edition, in 1733, of De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium, is added an appendix, De futura Judæorum Restauratione: it appearing to the editor from Burnet's papers, that it was designed to be placed there. He is said also to have been the author of three small pieces without his name, under the title of Remarks upon an Essay concerning Human Understanding; the two first published in 1697, the last in 1699; which Remarks were answered by Mrs. Catherine Trotter, afterwards Mrs. Cockburn, then but twenty-three years of age, in her Defence of Mr. Locke's Essay, printed in May, 1702. Of the Sacred Theory of the Earth, which is the principal of all his productions, the theory is well imagined, supported with much erudition, and described with great elegance of diction; but it can only be considered as an ingenious fancy, and its mistakes arise from too close an adherence to the philosophy of Des Cartes, and the whole fabric is a mere visionary system of cosmogony. Yet it would be endless to transcribe all the encomiums passed on it. Mr. Addison, in 1699, wrote a Latin ode in its praise, which has been prefixed to many editions of it. Dr. Warton, in his Essay on Pope, has not scrupled, from this single work, to rank Dr. Burnet with the very few in whom the three great faculties of the understanding, viz. judgment, imagination, and memory, have been found united. But, notwithstanding these encomiums, it cannot be affirmed that his Theory is built upon sound philosophical principles. Burnet seems to have been utterly ignorant of geological facts, and has hardly

ever recourse to them as evidence. Flamstead is reported to have told him, somewhat peevishly, that "there went more to the making of a world, than a fine-turned period," and that "he was able to overthrow the Theory in one sheet of paper." Others attacked it in form. Mr. Erasmus Warren, rector of Worlington, in Suffolk, published two pieces against it soon after its appearance in English, and Dr. Burnet answered them. These attacks, with their answers, have been printed at the end of the later editions of the Theory. Keill, the Savilian professor of geometry, published also an Examination of it in 1698, to which Dr. Burnet replied. Burnet's reply to Keill is subjoined to the later editions of his Theory; and Keill's Examination and Defence, together with his Remarks and Defence upon Whiston's Theory, were reprinted together in 1734, 8vo. It is universally allowed that Keill has solidly confuted the Theory. Many, perhaps, may wonder that a book fundamentally wrong, should run through so many editions, and be so much read. But the reason is obvious; such works are read purely to entertain and amuse the fancy; and it is not the story that is sought after, but the splendour of imagery, and nobleness of sentiments, with which they abound. Burnet's Theory of the Earth is not true in philosophy; but it is full of vast and sublime conceptions, presents to the imagination new and astonishing scenes, and will therefore always furnish a high entertainment to the reader, who is capable of being pleased as well as instructed. This even Keill himself allows: "For, as I believe (says he), never any book was fuller of errors and mistakes in philosophy, so none ever abounded with more beautiful scenes and surprising images of nature. But I write only to those who might perhaps expect to find a true philosophy in it; they who read it as an ingenious romance will still be pleased with their entertainment."

BURNET, (Thomas,) a Scotch physician, of the latter part of the 17th century. He was physician to the king, and member of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. He was brother of the celebrated Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, and has often been confounded with Thomas Burnet, the author of the Telluris Theoria Sacra. The date of his birth, and also of his death, are not recorded, and no notices of his life are to be found beyond what are to be obtained from his writings, which are:—

Thesaurus Medicinæ Practicæ; ex præstantissimorum Medicorum Observationibus collectus, Lond. 1672, 1673, 4to; 1685, 12mo. Venet. 1687, 1694, 12mo. Genev. 1697, 1698, 12mo; translated into French by Dan. Puerarius. Hippocrates contractus, Edinb. 1685, 8vo. Venet. 1733, 1737, 1751, 8vo. Argent. 8vo.

BURNET, (James, Lord Monboddo,) an eminent Scottish lawyer and judge, born at Monboddo, in Kincardineshire, in the year 1714. He was educated at home, under the care of Dr. Francis Skene; and when that gentleman was appointed professor of philosophy in Marischal college, Aberdeen, he accompanied his tutor, and completed his studies there. Dr. Skene inspired Burnet with an enthusiastic admiration for the opinions of the ancients, which led him into many eccentricities and mistaken sentiments. With the view of practising at the Scottish bar, he studied the civil law at Groningen, in Holland, where he remained three years. The law of Scotland is mainly founded on the Roman or civil law, and its most eminent teachers at that time were to be found in Holland. He was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1737, and soon rose to a considerable practice at the Scottish bar. In 1760 he married Miss Farquharson, a woman of great beauty, and a relation of the celebrated marshal Keith, by whom he had a son and two daughters; but she died in giving birth to the youngest. In 1764 Mr. Burnet was appointed sheriff of Kincardineshire, and in 1767 he succeeded Lord Milton, as a lord of session. He was a man of eccentric habits and opinions, which he adopted from the ancient heathen poets, to the exclusion of principles founded on revelation. He published a work in three 4to volumes, which he called Ancient Metaphysics, a sort of defence of the Grecian philosophy, in opposition to that of Sir Isaac Newton. About the year 1780 he commenced making an annual journey to London, (during the periods of vacation in the court,) which he always performed on horseback, attended by a single servant. To be dragged at the tails of horses, instead of being mounted on their backs, was, he said, a ridiculous degradation of the dignity of man. The only time, perhaps, that he had ever been in a carriage, was on his return from his last journey to London, when he was taken ill on the road, and with difficulty was persuaded to enter the carriage of a friend who

overtook him. He proceeded, however, the following day on horseback, and by easy stages arrived at Edinburgh. His eccentricity showed itself in the article of dress, which was that of the ordinary farmers of his time, while he lived at his country seat of Monboddo; and he assimilated his manners to those of his rustic neighbours. He accustomed himself to active exercise, both in walking and riding; and at all seasons of the year, even the most severe, used the cold bath. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-five years, and died on the 26th May, 1799. (Scottish Biog. Dict. Tytler's Kames.)

BURNETT, (John,) a Scotch lawyer, born in 1764. He was admitted advocate at the Scots bar in the twenty-first year of his age. In 1792 he was made one of the deputies to the lord advocate of Scotland, and so continued till October 1803, when he was appointed sheriff of the shire of Haddington. In this place he remained till April 1810, when he was promoted to be judge-admiral of Scotland. He was also some time standing counsel to the city of Aberdeen. He was author of a valuable treatise on various branches of the criminal law of Scotland, which was passing through the press at the time of his death, the 8th of December, 1810.

BURNETT, (George,) an industrious and ingenious writer, born about the middle of the eighteenth century. He published Letters on the State of Poland, and the Introduction to Mavor's Universal History; he also edited various publications. He died in a state of extreme indigence in 1811.

BURNETT, (James,) a Scotch landscape-painter, deserving of notice. He was born in 1788, and very early in life discovered an extraordinary taste for drawing. In 1810 he visited London, and, like Gainsborough, made nature his school, wandering about the fields with his sketch-book and pencil, noting down such scenes as caught his fancy. His landscapes were eagerly sought after, and purchased at high prices, and now enrich the galleries of several of the nobility. This gifted artist was not destined to reach that high station in the English school of painting which his early productions gave promise he would have attained had he lived, for a rapid consumption carried him away on the 27th of July, 1816, before he was 28 years of age.

BURNETT, (Gilbert,) a surgeon and botanist, born in London, April 15th, 1800, and descended from the celebrated bishop Burnet. He studied anatomy under Mr. Carpue, and having attended other lectures, he was received as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and entered into practice; but directing his attention particularly to medical botany, for which he had early imbibed a taste, he commenced a course of lectures at the Hunterian theatre, and afterwards at St. George's hospital. Devoting nearly the whole of his time to this pursuit, he was appointed professor of botany to the Medico-Botanical Society, to the Company of Apothecaries, to the Royal Institution, and to King's College, London. He contributed many papers to various medical journals, and for some time assisted in editing the London Medical and Surgical Journal. He also edited Dr. Stephenson and Mr. Churchill's Medical Botany, in 3 vols, 8vo; and published outlines of Medical Botany, in 2 vols, 8vo. An attack of influenza brought on a pulmonary complaint, to which he was predisposed, and terminated his life, July 27, 1835. His MS. collection on medical botany is now in the course of publication, as Illustrations of Useful Plants employed in the Arts and Medicine, by his talented sister, Miss M. A. Burnett, by whom the drawings are made, and the plates coloured with great elegance and accuracy.

BURNEY, (Charles, Mus. D.) was born at Shrewsbury, in 1726. In an imperfect autobiography it is stated that his grandfather, who prefixed a *Mac* to the name, "was a gentleman of considerable patrimony at Great Hanwood, in Shropshire, who, in 1727, walked as an esquire to one of the knights at the coronation of George II.;" and that his father, having married imprudently, was disinherited. Charles was the child of a second marriage. His mother was a Mrs. Ann Cooper, a famous beauty, who had rejected Wycherley, the dramatic poet, for his father, although at the time struggling for a maintenance as a provincial portrait painter. He appears to have been neglected by his parents, and was left under the care of an old woman at Condover, a village near Shrewsbury. He was entered at the free-school of Shrewsbury, but was soon transferred to the public school of Chester, where his musical education was commenced under the organist of the cathedral. In his fifteenth year he returned to Shrewsbury, whence he was sent to London, and placed for a term of three years under Dr. Arne. In 1749 he was elected organist of a

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church in the city, and played the harpsichord at a subscription concert held at the King's-arms, Cornhill. At the house of Mrs. Cibber, who was sister of Dr. Arne, he had opportunity of becoming acquainted with persons most distinguished by literature or rank, and amongst these he obtained the friendship of Mr. Fulke Greville, who released him from his engagement with Dr. Arne. At Mr. Greville's seat, Wilbury-house, near Andover, he extended his acquaintance, and his powers of pleasing were fully proved by the manner in which his society was sought by persons of the highest rank. When Mr. Greville married Miss Fanny Macartney, the lady was given away by Mr. Burney; he also was the proxy of the duke of Beaufort at the baptism of their daughter.

He married Miss Esther Sleepe, and in less than a year, in consequence of a state of health threatening consumption, was advised to quit London. He retired to Lynn, where he was elected organist, and resided there nine years. During his residence at Lynn he designed the work from which his reputation is chiefly derived, The General History of Music; and at this period of his life also commenced his correspondence with Dr. Johnson. In 1760 he returned to London. He had, when under articles with Dr. Arne, composed the music of three pieces for Drury-lane theatre—Alfred, Robin Hood, and Queen Mab, the last of which had remarkable success. He, in 1766, produced, at Drury-lane, The Cunning Man, founded on, and adapted to, the music of Rousseau's Devin du Village. His thoughts, however, were chiefly occupied on his History of Music; and as it was necessary, in order to procure the requisite materials, that he should visit the continent, he set out from London in June, 1770, with letters of introduction from the earl of Sandwich to ambassadors and other persons of influence abroad, and also with the title of doctor of music, which had been conferred on him at Oxford the preceding year. An account of this tour is given in his Present State of Music in France and Italy. When Dr. Johnson was once describing the composition of his Tour to the Hebrides, he said, "I had the musical tour of that clever dog Burney in my eye." In 1772 he performed another tour, having found it necessary to visit the Netherlands and Germany. He had been elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1773; and in 1776 the first volume of his History of Music appeared. The fourth, and last, did not appear till 1789. According as each volume was published, fresh tributes of public approbation were bestowed. On occasion of the great commemoration of Handel at Westminster abbey, in 1782, he, at the desire of the earl of Sandwich, wrote an account, intended to be a perpetual record of that event. In 1789 he was appointed, by the influence of his friend Edmund Burke, organist of Chelsea college. In 1796 appeared his Life of Metastasio, in three volumes. He also contributed to Rees's Cyclopædia all the musical articles (except those relating to mathematics), for which he received 1,000*l.* In 1806 Mr. Wyndham, supported by Mr. Fox, procured for him a pension of 300*l.*; and in 1810 he obtained from the Institute of France the distinguished honour of being elected one of its members. He died at his apartments in Chelsea college, on the 15th of April, 1814. In private life, "he was," according to the description of a contemporary, "as a husband, a father, and a friend, exemplary. His manners were peculiarly easy, spirited, and gentlemanlike. He possessed all the suavity of the Chesterfield school without its stiffness; all its graces unalloyed by its laxity of moral principle."

BURNEY, (Charles, jun.) the son of the preceding, was born at Lynn, in Norfolk, on December 4, 1757, and went to the Charter-house in 1768, and from thence to Caius college, Cambridge, but quitted the university without taking a degree, but he proceeded M.A. in 1781, and LL.D. in 1792, at Aberdeen, and eventually D.D. at Cambridge in 1808. After commencing his career in the scholastic line, in an academy at Highgate, he went as an assistant to Dr. Rose, the translator of Sallust, at Chiswick, whose daughter he married, in 1783, and about this time not only commenced writing in the Monthly Review, articles connected with Greek literature, but, at the recommendation of Dr. Parr, became the editor of the London Magazine enlarged. In the latter occupation, however, he continued for only two or three years, while his connexion with the Monthly lasted till 1800, when he brought to a close his long and laboured article on Porson's Hecuba and Wakefield's Diatribe, to which not only Hermann paid a marked attention, when he first appeared as Porson's antagonist, but Gaisford, too, thought proper to translate into Latin a portion of the article, and to insert it in

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a note appended to his reprint of Markland's edition of the Supplices of Euripides. Having thus achieved the reputation of being one of the first Grecians of his day, the school, which he opened at Greenwich, after leaving Hammersmith, whither he had removed from Chiswick, on the death of his father-in-law, became so flourishing as to produce a very handsome income; and he was, therefore, enabled to collect a library, that was purchased after his death, which took place on December 28, 1817, by parliament, for 13,500*l.*, a sum that scarcely exceeded one-half of what it had cost. Amongst the treasures of the collection, the most valuable to the classical scholar, were two MSS., one of the Iliad of Homer, formerly in the possession of C. Townley, and which Heyne identified with the codex that Victorius had once examined, but which was supposed to have been lost; and the other was of the minor Greek orators, that Cripps and Clarke, the travellers, had brought from Mount Athos, and which has preserved some remarkable passages, not to be found in other MSS.; and it was, probably, from a knowledge of this fact, that Sir James Mackintosh said, in the House of Commons, when some parsimonious member cried out against the enormous sum to be voted for such a purpose, that the recovery of a single passage in a Greek orator was worth all the money in the eyes of a nation at once free and wealthy. The library of Burney, now in the British Museum, contains a good many books with the MS. notes of Markland, Taylor, and other scholars of that day, from which a judicious gleaning might be made by future editors. With the exception of what he wrote in the Monthly Review, Burney did nothing to perpetuate his name as a scholar; for though his Tentamen De Metris Æschyli, &c., Cantab. 1809, was highly praised by Dobree, in the Classical Journal, and by Blomfield, in the Edinburgh Review, yet it is now seldom looked into; for it promulgated a theory which subsequent discoveries have proved to be entirely erroneous. He printed, in 1789, an appendix in Lex. Græc. a Scapula constructum, from some papers once in the possession of Askew; and, in 1812, from Boissonnade's transcript of a Paris MS., Philemonis Lexicon; not aware, as Bast has remarked, in his Epistola Critica, that the whole of it had originally appeared in the lexicon of Plavorinus; and even had the fact been otherwise, it has been found, although it has been reprinted by Osann at Berlin, in 1821, to contain scarcely an atom of really valuable information. He was likewise the first to publish the unedited letters of Bentley, in 1807; but as he had only 200 copies struck off for presents, Friedemann, who reprinted them at Leipsic, in 1825, has thought proper to describe Burney as a book-buryer, and points out, with no little delight, some of the press errors that had escaped the eye of the original editor. Some remarks of his on the Greek verses of Milton are to be found at the end of T. Warton's edition, while his abridgment of Pearson on the Creed, in 1810, was probably made during the time he was preparing for his doctor's degree at Cambridge.

BURNEY, (James,) an admiral in the British navy; a circumnavigator, and compiler of Cook's Voyages of Discovery in the South Seas and Southern Hemisphere. He was the son of Charles Burney, doctor of music, author of the "History" of that science, and several other professional works. He performed two voyages of discovery with the celebrated captain Cook. On the death of Cook, he became captain of the *Discovery*, and conducted that vessel home. On his arrival, he was confirmed in the rank of master and commander, and soon after promoted to that of post-captain. In that capacity he subsequently served in the Indian seas, under Sir Edward Hughes, and as captain of the *Bristol* (50) participated in most of the "bloody" but drawn battles of that gallant admiral with the brave Suffren, the most skilful and resolute seaman France has ever produced. The compilations of Burney were undertaken at the pressing request of his friend and associate, Joseph Banks. These works were printed in five large 4to volumes. He also published an account of the Eastern Discoveries of the Russians; a History of the Buccaniers; and various smaller works on nautical subjects, in the literature of which he may be said (though with slender abilities,) to have taken the lead. At the instance of the duke of Clarence, who never lost sight of the services of a deserving officer, he obtained permission to return, with the rank of rear-admiral. The admiral was brother to the late revered Charles Burney, who so many years kept the academy at Greenwich; as also of madame D'Arblay, the celebrated novelist. The following

passage in a letter written by Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, upon the occasion of captain Burney's appointment to the *Bristol*, in 1781, shows the great interest that the learned moralist had taken in the welfare of his naval friend:—"I am willing, however, to hear that there is happiness in the world, and delighted to think on the pleasure diffused among the Burneys. I question if any ship upon the ocean goes out with more good wishes than that which carries the fate of Burney." The admiral died at his house in James-street, Westminster, but at what period we have not been able to ascertain.

BURNS, (Robert, the poet,) was born near the bridge of Doon, near Ayr, on the 25th January, 1759. His father was an agricultural labourer, or, as some say, a small farmer. He sent his son to the parish school, where he received the usual instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of religion, as contained in the larger and shorter catechisms of the Scottish establishment. Burns had, besides, acquired some acquaintance with the French language, and his natural genius and taste led him to the perusal of some of the best English poets, and blind Harry's Life of Wallace, with all the ancient ballads which abound in Scotland, and are cherished by the peasantry. Allan Ramsay's popular play of the Gentle Shepherd, and the poetical pieces of Robert Ferguson, all in the Scottish language, awakened in Burns the poetic fire, and supplied him with models of versification. About the year 1775 Burns' father removed to Lochlea, in the parish of Tarbolton, where he died, in the year 1784. After this event, Burns and his younger brother Gilbert, entered on the farm of Mossgiel, near Mauchlin, in the county of Ayr, in which they were unsuccessful, and which they soon abandoned. At this time our poet entertained the idea of emigrating to the United States, to which he was stimulated by the desire of escaping from the consequences of a criminal acquaintance with Jean Armour, the daughter of a mason in Mauchlin. This is the Bonny Jean of one of his poems, whom, much to his credit, he afterwards married, when his fame and fortune had improved.

About this time, says Heron, did he first begin to be distinguished as a poet. A masonic song, a satirical epigram, a rhyming epistle to a friend, attempted with success, taught him to know his own powers, and gave him confidence to try tasks more arduous, and which should command still higher bursts of applause. The annual celebration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the rural parishes of Scotland, has much in it of those popish festivals in which superstition, traffic, and amusements, used to be so strangely intermingled. Burns saw and seized in it one of the happiest of all subjects, to afford scope for the display of that strong and piercing sagacity, by which he could almost intuitively distinguish the reasonable from the absurd, and the becoming from the ridiculous. A thousand prejudices of popish, and perhaps, too, of ruder pagan superstition, have, from time immemorial, been connected in the minds of the Scottish peasantry, with the annual recurrence of the eve of the festival of All Saints, or *Halloween*. These were all intimately known to Burns, and had made a powerful impression upon his imagination and feelings. He chose them for the subject of a poem, and produced a piece which is the delight of those who are best acquainted with its subject; and which will not fail to preserve the memory of the prejudices and usages which it describes when they shall, perhaps, have ceased to give one merry evening in the year to the cottage fire-side. The simple joys, the honest love, the sincere friendship, the ardent devotion of the cottage; whatever in the more solemn part of the rustic's life is humble and artless, without being mean or unseemly, or tender and dignified, without aspiring to stilted grandeur or to unnatural buskined pathos, had deeply impressed the imagination of the rising poet; had in some sort wrought itself into the very texture of the fibres of his soul. He tried to express in verse what he most tenderly felt, what he most enthusiastically imagined, and produced The Cotter's Saturday Night.

These poems were circulated among his neighbours, and soon fell into the hands of men of taste, and subscribers were collected for their publication. Burns the more readily consented, in the view of raising funds to enable him to leave his native country for the West Indies, and the first edition was published at Kilmarnock, in 1785, and almost immediately disposed of. They were written in the vernacular tongue, and possessed a charm which could only be appreciated by a Scottish reader; and they conveyed the most faithful picture of the manners and sentiments of the country and people. A few copies of these poems were

sent to Edinburgh, and Dr. Blacklock was immediately struck with their beauty, and impressed with a high idea of the genius and talent of their author. He invited Burns to repair to Edinburgh, to seek for some powerful patron, and persuaded him to abandon his intention of going abroad. He repaired to Edinburgh accordingly, in November 1786, where his reception was flattering to his vanity, and his newly-acquired friend introduced him to men of taste and letters, by whom he was much caressed. But along with the society of men of taste and benevolence he unfortunately mixed too readily with the dissipated and intemperate characters of the age. Hard drinking was the peculiar sin of the period in which his lot was cast, and unfortunately he had not resolution to resist the adulation which over the punch-bowl was shown to his rare merits. A new edition of his poems was called for, and he sold his copyright to Mr. Creech for 100*l.* Subscriptions were also promoted, and a sum exceeding 700*l.* was soon collected. He passed two winters and one summer in Edinburgh. He accompanied Robert Ainslie, Esq. for a few weeks into Berwickshire; and afterwards, in company with a Mr. William Nicol, a man of dissipated habits, in a tour through the highlands and northern parts of the kingdom. While lingering amidst the romantic scenery of Dunkeld, Burns and his friend were invited by the duke of Athol to partake of the hospitality of his princely mansion. After visiting many of those romantic and picturesque scenes which every where abound in the highlands of Scotland, they reached the city of Aberdeen, where he accidentally met the late bishop of Aberdeen, the Right Rev. John Skinner, which was the means of creating an epistolary friendship with the author of Tullochgorum. "As to his personal appearance," says the bishop, in a letter to his son, "it is very much in his favour. He is a genteel-looking young man, of good address, and talks with as much propriety as if he had received an academical education. He has, indeed, a flow of language, and seems never at a loss to express himself in the strongest and most nervous manner. On my quoting, with surprise, some sentiments of the Ayrshire *plowman*, 'Well,' said he, 'and a plowman I was from my youth, and till within these two years had my shoes studded with a hundred *tackets*. But even then I was a reader, and had very early made all the English poets familiar to me, not forgetting the old bards of the best of all the poetical books, the Old Testament.'".

This meeting was the cause of a most beautiful and familiar epistle in rhyme from old Mr. Skinner to the poet, which he himself says, in a letter to Mrs. Hay of Edinburgh, "is far the finest poetic compliment I ever got." In a subsequent prose letter, Mr. Skinner encouraged him to proceed with his poetical effusions, adding kindly, "One lesson of morality and virtue, delivered in your amusing style, and from such as you, will operate more than dozens would do from such as me, who shall be told it is our employment, and be never more minded; whereas, from a pen like yours, as being one of the many, what comes will be admired;—admiration will produce regard, and regard will leave an impression, *especially if example goes along.*" Burns returned to Edinburgh, and settled with his bookseller, who paid him nearly 1100*l.* for the subscriptions for his poems; but although it was necessary to fix on a plan for his future life, yet he lingered in the capital for weeks and months, and idly spent a large part of the sum which he had acquired. In the end of the year 1787, he met with an accident, which confined him to his apartment for nearly three months, during which time he determined to return to the plough, although much unfitted by his recent change of life for such employment. Mr. Millar, of Dalswinton, gave him a fifty-seven years' lease of the farm of Ellisland, delightfully situated on the banks of the Nith, in Dumfriesshire, at the low rent of fifty pounds per annum, with a present of 200*l.* to enclose and improve it. Part of the profits of his publication was employed in the purchase of farm stock. The farming business, in prospect, was very delightful; but in reality, all the poet's visions were soon dissipated, and he found that the life which he had led in Edinburgh, had unfitted him for the fatigue of rural toil; he had, besides, been appointed to a small place in the excise, which distracted his mind from the care of his farm, and led him into scenes of excess, which was but too congenial to his recently acquired habits. He composed, while at Ellisland, several of his finest pieces, and assisted in the collection of verses to be set to old tunes. He kept up an interesting correspondence with many distinguished characters, and seemed to

reflect with bitterness on the course of life which he had latterly led. As might have been expected, his farm was neglected, and he was obliged to leave it and retire to the county town of Dumfries, where he still followed the business of the excise, and where his dissipation became still more deeply habitual. The Caledonian club, and the Dumfriesshire and Galloway hunt, had occasional meetings in Dumfries, after Burns came to reside there, and the poet was, of course, invited to share their conviviality, and hesitated not to accept the invitation. The morals of the town were, in consequence of its becoming so much the scene of public amusement, deplorably corrupted; and though a husband and a father, Burns did not escape suffering by the general contamination. In the intervals between his different fits of intemperance, he suffered still the keenest anguish of remorse. He died at Dumfries on the 21st of July, 1796, at the early age of thirty-seven. An edition of his poems and letters appeared in 1800, in 4 vols, 8vo, under the management of Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, which produced above 1000*l*., for the benefit of his family. (Heron's Life. Scott. Biog. Dict. Life of Skinner, cited in Episcopal Magazine.)

BURONZO DEL SIGNORE (Charles Louis,) born at Vercelli, 23d Oct. 1731, of an illustrious family of Piedmont. Being intended for the church, he was placed, when very young, in the college of the Nobles at Turin. He applied himself with diligence to the study of the canon and civil law; and so rapid was the progress he made, that, at the early age of eighteen years, he was admitted to the degree of doctor. For a time he applied himself to the study of polite literature, but soon turned to the study of theology, which was more congenial to his taste. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed a canon of Vercelli, and in three years after he was raised to the highest dignity of the chapter, and was chosen vicar-general. He attended to the duties of his station with zeal and activity. Among the theologians of the tenth century, the name of Acto, or Atto, is remarkable, as the author of a commentary on the epistles, and a work on church discipline. In the eighth volume of his Spicilegium, Luc d'Achery has given a part of these writings; taken, as he says, from a copy he obtained from cardinal Bona. Buronzo, struck with the numerous defects in this copy, which it was found was taken from a manuscript disfigured by many omissions, judged rightly that there might be a more correct copy in the library of the chapter of Vercelli; or, perhaps, even the original. He applied himself with assiduity to this task, and after a search of several years, he had the good fortune to meet with a manuscript containing the greater part of the works of Acto, in his own handwriting. These he examined with the greatest care, adding notes explanatory of the obscure passages. Buronzo published his arrangement of the works of Acto, in 1768. It appeared in folio at Vercelli, under the title Attonis S. Vercellensis Ecclesiæ Episcopi Opera, ad Autographi Vercellensis Fidem nunc primum exacta, Præfatione et Commentariis illustrata a D. C. Buronzo del Signore, ejusdem Canonico et Cantore Majore. In the notes to this work, the author displays profound erudition and an intimate acquaintance with every portion of ecclesiastical history. Buronzo hoped to discover the remainder of the manuscripts of Acto, and to give a complete edition of his works, but the dignities to which he was raised drew him from Vercelli, and interrupted this pursuit. In 1784 he was appointed to the bishopric of Acqui, translated in 1791 to that of Novarra, and 1797 to the archbishopric of Turin. The king of Sardinia made him, at the same time, his grand almoner. He resigned his archbishopric, for what reason is not known. He retired to Vercelli, where he died in 1806.

BURRARD, (Sir Harry, baronet,) a lieutenant-general in the army, born at Lymington, in Hampshire, in 1755. He entered the army early in life, and obtained a company in the 60th regiment, in 1777. He served with it in the West Indies, and during the American war, and was engaged in several actions:—at Camden, on the 16th of August 1780; in the brilliant operations under lord Rawdon, in South Carolina, in February 1781; and at the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, on the 25th of April following. In 1786 he was promoted to a majority in the 14th foot; and on the 13th of March, 1789, was advanced to the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel in the 1st, or grenadier regiment of foot guards, in which rank he made the campaigns of 1793-4 in Holland. On the 1st of January, 1798, he was appointed major-general, and commanded a brigade in the unfortunate expedition to Ostend, under Sir Eyre Coote, and greatly distinguished himself by his

exemplary conduct on the 19th of May, in superintending the landing of the troops; and in the dashing and able manner in which he conducted them to the attack of the several posts and passes occupied by the enemy; effecting his object under a heavy fire, and driving them successively from every post at the point of the bayonet. In 1799 he accompanied the expedition to Holland, under H. R. H. the duke of York, in command of the brigade of guards, and served with his accustomed bravery in the several operations in which the army was engaged. In the attack upon the French forces near Alkmaer, 2d of October, major-general Burrard was posted with his brigade upon the left of the British line; and by a skilful and opportune forward movement, in support of the attack by Sir Ralph Abercromby on the right, he mainly contributed to the successes of that day, and the total defeat of the French, who were driven from their strong positions on the Lang-Dyke, at Bergen, and along the Sand Hills to Egmont-op-Zee; nor was his gallantry less conspicuous during the subsequent retreat of the army. In 1805 (1st of January) he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general; and in 1807 was again employed on active service as second in command of the expedition to Copenhagen, under lord Cathcart. In reward for the zeal and ability he displayed on that occasion, king George III. created him a baronet.

Shortly after the armament under Sir Arthur Wellesley had sailed, in 1808, for Portugal, the government ascertained that the French force under Junot was much more considerable than had at first been supposed; and in consequence, other troops were ordered to follow, under the command of Sir John Moore and Sir Harry Burrard, and general Sir Henry Dalrymple was ordered from Gibraltar to command the whole. Sir Harry arrived off the coast, in the vicinity of the British army under Wellesley, on the evening of the 20th of August, at the moment when Sir Arthur was preparing to put in execution on the following morning, a forward movement to surprise Junot, and turn his position at Torres Vedras. Sir Arthur repaired on board the frigate, and having made his report of the state of affairs and his projected movement, was forbidden to advance until the whole army should be concentrated. At about ten o'clock on the following morning the centre and left of the British position at Vimiero was attacked by Junot with his entire disposable force: the attacks were completely repulsed, and the British in turn became the assailants. By one o'clock the French army was completely broken; thirteen guns and all its ammunition taken—the columns under generals Brenier and Solignac, destined against the British left, shattered and separated by the division under major-general Ferguson, and the latter advancing in the full career of victory to cut off the retreat of Solignac's brigade and compel it to surrender, when Sir Harry Burrard assumed the command of the army, recalled the pursuing troops, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of Sir A. Wellesley, positively interdicted any further pursuit, or any advance: the precious opportunity thus allowed to escape, saved the French, and rendered the "Convention of Cintra" necessary. On the following day Sir Harry was himself superseded by Sir H. Dalrymple; but the French had then concentrated, other reasons rendered it impossible to look for the same success as might have been obtained two days previously; and the convention was signed on the 2d of September. A court of inquiry was ordered by his majesty, which assembled at Chelsea, to investigate the circumstances of this convention; and Sir Harry Burrard, Sir H. Dalrymple, and Sir A. Wellesley, were called home to appear before it. The court attached no blame to any of the parties; but the public clamour and prejudice against the two former generals prevented them from being afterwards employed. The historian of the Peninsular War, Napier, thus expresses himself on this painful subject:—"Sir Arthur's project of seizing Torres Vedras and Mafra at the close of the battle, was one of those prompt and daring conceptions that distinguish great generals, and it is absurd to blame Sir Harry Burrard for not adopting it; besides, the circumstances of the moment were enough to sway most generals, and there were numerous difficulties in the way. To overcome difficulties in the pursuit of a great object, is the proof of a lofty genius; but the single fact that a man of Sir George Murray's acknowledged abilities was opposed to the attempt, at once exonerates Sir H. Burrard from censure, and places the vigour of Sir Arthur Wellesley's conduct in the strongest light. But it excites indignation to find a brave and honourable veteran borne down as a criminal, and

assailed by the most puerile and shallow writers, merely because his mind was not of the highest class. Sir Arthur Wellesley himself was the first to declare before the court of inquiry that Sir H. Burrard had decided upon fair military reasons." Sir Harry died on the 17th of October, 1813.

BURRELL, (Litellus,) a distinguished officer, in the service of the East India Company, born in 1753. In 1779 he was promoted by Warren Hastings, and in the same year contributed, by his skill and gallantry, to the capture of the fortresses of Lohar and Gualior. In 1799 he distinguished himself at the battle of Malavelli, and at the storming of Seringapatam; and in 1803 served, with acknowledged judgment and success, in the brilliant campaign in Hindostan, against Dowlat Rao Scindia, and particularly in the battle of Laswarree. In the following year he commanded a part of the force sent to the relief of Delhi, and signally exerted himself at the storming of the fortress of Deeg. In November, 1807, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1818 he was nominated a brigadier, and appointed to the command of all the troops stationed in the dominions of the Newaub vizier of Oude; there he remained until 1821, when his declining health compelled him to try the effect of his native climate. He died in 1827.

BURROUGH, (Edward,) a preacher and writer among the Quakers, born in Westmoreland, in 1634. He was at first a member of the church of England, afterwards a Presbyterian, and lastly a Quaker. He had the courage to remonstrate with Cromwell, and he obtained from Charles II. an order to stop the persecutions which were going on against the members of his persuasion in New England. But he was afterwards committed to Newgate for preaching, and died there in 1668. His works, with an account of his life prefixed, have been published in one volume folio.

BURROUGH, (Stephen,) an English navigator, who accompanied Chancellor, the founder of the Anglo-Russian company, on his first voyage to discover a north-west passage. He afterwards sailed, on the 23d April, 1556, and reached Nova Zembla and the 70th degree of north latitude, and proceeded eastward for the purpose of discovering the mouth of the Obi, but was forced, by the intensity of the frost, and the enormous icebergs that he met in his course, to return without accomplishing the object of his mission. Hakluyt has given an account of his voyage in his collection. The date of Burrough's death is unknown.

BURROUGHES, (Jeremiah,) a puritan divine, born in 1599, and educated at Cambridge, but compelled to quit that university for nonconformity. He found an asylum for some time in the house of the earl of Warwick, and afterwards retired to Holland, where he was chosen minister of an English congregation at Rotterdam. In 1642, he returned to England, and became preacher of two of the largest congregations in London, Stepney and Cripplegate. His Irenicum was one of the last subjects upon which he preached. Many of his writings were published after his death, which took place in 1646. Baxter used to say, that if all presbyterians had been like Mr. Marshall, and all independents like Mr. Burroughes, their differences might easily have been compromised. Among his writings is an Exposition on Hosea, 3 vols.

BURROUGHS, (Sir John, knt.) garter king at arms, is said to have been the son of a gardener, or a brewer, at Sandwich, who appears, however, to have given his son a very liberal education. Young Burroughs studied law in Gray's-inn, and in 1623, was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower, and about the same time became secretary to the earl marshal. In the reign of Elizabeth he had been created Mowbray herald extraordinary, to enable him to become a king at arms, upon a vacancy; and he was knighted by king James I., July 17, 1624. He attended Charles I. when he went to Scotland to be crowned. In 1633, he was made garter king at arms. In 1636, he obtained a grant to entitle him to the fees and perquisites of his office, because he had been abroad upon the business of the crown. In 1640, he attended the treaty held by the sovereign with his subjects in Scotland; and upon the civil war breaking out, withdrew from the college, to attend his duty upon his royal master. Whilst in this service, a grace passed in convocation at Oxford for the degree of LL.D., but Wood says it does not appear by the register whether he was admitted. He died at Oxford, Oct. 21, 1643, and was buried in Christ-church cathedral. He wrote—1. Impetus juveniles, et quædam Sedatioris aliquantulum Animi Epistolæ, Oxon. 1643, 8vo, in which his name is Latinized into Burrhus. Most of the epistles are written to Philip Bacon, Sir Francis Bacon (lord Verulam), Tho-

mas Farnaby, Thomas Coppin, Sir Henry Spelman, &c. 2. The Sovereignty of the British Seas, proved by Records, &c., written in 1633, but not published until 1651, 12mo. Wood says he also made a Collection of Records in the Tower of London. In the Inner Temple library is a commentary, in MS., from his pen, on the formulary for combats before the constable and marshal.

BURROW, (Reuben,) a clever mathematician, born at Hoberley, in Yorkshire. After receiving a common education, he became clerk in a merchant's counting-house in London, and then usher to a writing-master in Bunhill-row. From the metropolis he removed to Portsmouth, where he kept a school for some time; but, as this proved unsuccessful, he returned to London, and was employed by Dr. Maskelyne, whom he accompanied, when he went to make his observations on the mountain of Schehallian. After this he was appointed drawing-master in the Tower, and while in this situation, he became the editor of the Gentleman's and Lady's Diaries. In 1773, he published a Restitution of Apollonius on Inclinations, and a tract on Projectiles. In 1782, he went to Calcutta, where he gave instruction in the mathematics, and was one of the earliest members of the Asiatic Society. In 1790, he was employed on a trigonometrical survey of Bengal, but died in the following year, while engaged in this important work. In 1796, appeared a Short Account of the late Mr. Burrow's Measurement of a Degree of Longitude, and another of Latitude, near the Tropic, in Bengal. Several of his papers are to be found in the Asiatic Transactions.

BURROW, (Sir James,) was born in 1701. In 1724, he was made master of the Crown-office. On the death of Mr. West in 1772, he filled the president's chair at the Royal Society till the anniversary election, when he resigned it to Sir John Pringle. In 1773, on the Society presenting an address to his majesty, he received the honour of knighthood. He retained his mastership of the Crown-office till his death, Nov. 5, 1782. During the memorable presidency of the great earl of Mansfield, Sir James seems to have been the first reporter of law cases. From a series of many years' official attendance in court, and assisted by the records which passed through his hands, he was particularly enabled to supply a collection of the cases from 26 George II. to 12 George III., in a very full and accurate manner, and in a method adapted to give a regular view of the actual progress of the cause as it occurred in court. This led the reporter into a more diffuse and circumstantial detail than has in general been thought necessary by other reporters, but the author considered it essential to an exact report of the case, as well as conducive to the improvement of the student. These reports, which have been considered as a work of the first necessity in the library of a modern lawyer, have passed through several editions. He also published a separate collection of his Reports of the Decisions of the Court of King's Bench, upon Settlement Cases, from the year 1732 to 1776. These decisions have been twice printed; first in 4to, 1768, 1772, and 1776; and secondly, in 1786, with marginal notes and references.

BURSER, (Joachim,) a German physician and naturalist, born in 1593, at Camentz, in Upper Lusatia. He was for several years physician to the city of Annaberg, and in 1625 appointed to a chair of medicine at Sova, in Denmark. He died in 1649. Having travelled much in different parts of Europe, particularly in the Alps and Pyrennees, devoting himself principally to an examination of botanical productions, he collected together a large herbarium, forming thirty folio volumes, which, after his death, passed into the possession of Coïet, and was deposited in the library of Upsal. Five volumes were unfortunately destroyed by fire, together with many of the drawings of plants made by Rudbeck; but Peter Martin published a catalogue of the plants in 1724, and his son completed it in 1745. Jacquin named a genus of plants (Bursera) to his memory, and he was much esteemed by Casper Bauhin, who speaks highly of his talents and botanical knowledge. He published:—Theoremata Miscellanea Philosophico-medica, Basil, 1614, 4to. Disceptatio de Venenorum Naturâ et Qualitatibus, *ib.* 1615, 4to; Lips, 1625, 4to. De Febri Epidemicâ Petechiali, &c., Lips. 1621, 8vo. Epist. Concertatio super variis theoricis et practicis Quæstionibus circa Febrem malignam, &c., Lips. 1639, 4to. Tract. de Origine Fontium, Copenh. 1639, 4to.

BURSIUS, (Adam,) a Polish writer of the sixteenth century. He commenced his studies at Lemberg, whence he removed to Cracow, where he took his degree. From the university of that city he passed to that of Zamoski, where he

gained great reputation, by the ability which he displayed in his lectures. He was a devoted student of the works of philosophers of antiquity, by whose maxims he endeavoured to regulate his affections and conduct. His principal work is entitled, Dialectica Ciceronis, quæ disperse in Scriptis reliquit maxime, ex Stoicorum Sententiâ, cum Commentariis quibus ea partim supplentur, partim illustrantur, Samoscii, 1604, 4to. This is a very scarce and valuable work, and was greatly esteemed by Fabricius, and Justus Lipsius.

BURTIN, (Francis Xavier,) a physician and naturalist, born at Maestricht, in the Netherlands, in 1743. He took his degree at Louvain, was attached to the Royal Society of Medicine of Paris, to the Academies of Brussels and Haarlem, and to the Institute of the Low Countries. He died August 6, 1818, having published several works on the fine arts and in natural history, of which it is sufficient to mention:—De Febribus, Lovan. 1767, 4to. Quels sont les Végétaux indigènes que l'on pourrait substituer, dans les Pays-Bas, aux Végétaux exotiques, relativement aux différens Usages de la Vie? Brux. 1784, 4to. This was a prize essay. Oryctographie de Bruxelles, Brux. 1784, folio. De la meilleure Méthode d'extirper les Polypes Uterins, Brux. 1812, 8vo. Some papers by Burtin are also to be found in the Memoirs of the Academy of Brussels.

BURTIUS, or BURSI, (Nicholas,) a Romish ecclesiastic, poet, and musician, born, of a noble family, at Parma, about the middle of the fifteenth century. After entering into orders, he repaired to Bologna, for the purpose of studying canon law. His taste for literature and music obtained for him the countenance of Bentivoglio, on whose expulsion by Julius II., in 1506, he returned to Parma, and obtained an ecclesiastical appointment there, which he held till the time of his death. The most remarkable of his publications is, his Musices Opusculum; cum Defensione Guidonis Aretini adversus quemdam Hispanum, Bologna, 1487, 4to.

BURTON, (John,) an English physician and antiquary, born at York in 1697, studied at Cambridge and at Leyden, where he enjoyed the friendship of the celebrated Boerhaave. He appears also to have taken a degree at Rheims. He died in 1771, having published a Treatise on the Non-Naturals, York, 1738, 8vo. Account of the Life and Writings of Boerhaave, Lond. 1748, 8vo. An Essay towards a complete New System of Midwifery, Lond. 1751, 8vo. Iter Surriense et Sussexiense, Lond. 1752, 8vo. Letter to William Smellie, M.D., Lond. 1755, 8vo. Μελεθματα, Oxon. 1755, 8vo. Monasticon Eboracensi, and the Ecclesiastical History of Yorkshire, (vol. i.) York, 1758, folio: all published. He also wrote papers in the Edinburgh Medical Epistles, vol. v., and in the Archæologia, vol. ii.

BURTON, (Robert,) the author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, was born Feb. 8th, 1576. He tells us himself in his will, (see Account of the Author, prefixed to the thirteenth edition of the Anat. of Melanch. p. xix.) that he was the son of "Ralphe Burton, of Lindley, in the county of Leicester, Esquire," where he was born, (Anat. of Melancholy, vol. i. p. 400.) That he was "a grammar scholar" at Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, (*ibid.* p. xx.,) and also at Sutton Coldfield, in the same county, (Anat. of Melanch. vol. i. p. 395.) At the age of seventeen, he was sent to Brazennose college, Oxford, as a commoner, where he made a considerable progress in logic and philosophy. In 1599 he was elected student of Christ Church; and on the 29th of November, 1616, had the vicarage of St. Thomas, in the west suburb of Oxford, conferred on him by the dean and canons of Christ Church, where he is remarked to have always administered the holy communion in wafers. This, with the rectory of Segrave, in Leicestershire, given to him in the year 1636, by George, Lord Berkeley, he kept, as Wood says, with much ado, to his dying day. He seems to have been first beneficed at Walsby, in Lincolnshire, through the munificence of the dowager countess of Exeter, which living he resigned, as he tells us, (vol. i. p. 400,) "for some special reasons." Wood's character of him is, that "he was an exact mathematician, a curious calculator of nativities, a general read scholar, a thorough-paced philologist, and one that understood the surveying of lands well. As he was by many accounted a severe student, a devourer of authors, a melancholy and humorous person; so by others, who knew him well, a person of great honesty, plain dealing, and charity. I have heard some of the ancients of Christ Church often say, that his company was very merry, facete, and juvenile; and no man in his time did surpass him for his ready and dexterous interlarding his common discourses among them with verses from

the poets, or sentences from classic authors; which being then all the fashion in the university, made his company the more acceptable." He appears to have been a universal reader of all kinds of books, and availed himself of his multifarious studies in a very extraordinary manner. From the information of Hearne, we learn, that John Rouse, the Bodleian librarian, furnished him with choice books for the prosecution of his work. The subject of his labour and amusement seems to have been adopted from the infirmities of his own habit and constitution. Mr. Granger says, "He composed this book with a view of relieving his own melancholy, but increased it to such a degree, that nothing could make him laugh, but going to the bridge-foot and hearing the ribaldry of the barge-men, which rarely failed to throw him into a violent fit of laughter. Before he was overcome with this horrid disorder, he, in the intervals of his vapours, was esteemed one of the most facetious companions in the university." His residence was chiefly at Oxford; where, in his rooms in Christ Church, he died, at, or very near, the time which he had some years before foretold, from the calculation of his own nativity, and which, says Wood, "being exact, several of the students did not forbear to whisper among themselves, that rather than there should be a mistake in the calculation, he sent up his soul to heaven through a slip about his neck." He was buried in the north aisle, which joins next to the choir of the cathedral, of Christ Church, on the 27th of January, 1639-40. Over his grave there is a monument, on the upper pillar of that aisle, with his bust, painted to the life. On the right hand is a calculation of his nativity; and under the bust, this inscription of his own composition: "Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus, Hic jacet Democritus junior, Cui vitam dedit et mortem melancholia. Ob. 8 Id. Jan. A. C. MDCXXXIX." The only work that he composed, is entitled, "The Anatomy of Melancholy, what it is, with all the kinds, causes, symptoms, prognostics, and several cures of it. In three partitions, with their several sections, members, and sub-sections, philosophically, medicinally, historically opened and cut up. By Democritus, Junior. With a satyrical Preface conducing to the following discourse."

BURTON, (John,) was born in 1696, at Wembworth, in Devonshire, of which parish his father was the rector. He commenced his studies at Okehampton, and continued them at Ely, under his cousin, the Rev. S. Bentham. From thence he went to Corpus Christi college at Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship, and was appointed tutor in 1713; and so disinterestedly did he act towards his pupils, that when he quitted the university he found himself, at the end of fifteen years, scarcely possessed of 50*l.*; for he had ever acted up to his maxim, that the acquisition of knowledge should be made as cheap as possible; and it was owing to his exertions that Hutchinson was enabled to publish his editions of the Anabasis and Cyropædia of Xenophon, and that Mr. (afterwards lord) Rolle gave 100*l.*, and Dr. Hodges afterwards bequeathed 200*l.* to the university, to enable it to lend assistance for persons who would, if they had the means, edit learned works; and with the same view of extending the benefits of literature, he was a great promoter of Dr. Bray's plan of parochial libraries, which, however, like many other improvements, has never been carried into effect. During the time of his residence at Oxford, he introduced Locke and some other modern philosophers into the schools as suitable companions to Aristotle; but the system he adopted fell into disuse subsequently; nor could all the exertions of Dr. Tatham in more recent times lead the heads of houses to unite the metaphysics of the present with the past. In 1733 he was elected a fellow of Eton college, and on the death of Dr. Littleton presented to the living of Mapledurham, in Oxfordshire, where, finding that his predecessor's wife and family would be without a home or fortune, he first pitied and then married the widow, and treated her children as if they were his own. On the death of his wife, in 1748, he resided chiefly at Eton, giving himself up to literature and the exercise of that hospitality, which rendered his house equally acceptable to the young and old who merited his regard. Having taken a decided part against Wilkes, he was bitterly attacked by Churchill, who describes his style as full of trick and awkward affectation, and says, that

"So dull his thoughts, yet pliant in their growth.
They're verse or prose, are neither or are both."

On the Sunday before his death, which was hastened by an attack of erysipelas, he sent, according to custom, for some of the most promising boys of the school, and after supper discoursed with more than usual perspicuity and elegance on some important subject of divinity,

and after a gentle sleep breathed his last, on February 11, 1771, aged seventy-six. His works consist of two volumes of sermons, and his dissertation on Samuel contains some curious observations on the schools of the prophets amongst the Israelites. To these must be added his Opuscula Miscellan. Theolog., and Opusc. Miscell. Metrico-Prosaica, a portion of which, under the title of Sacerdos Parochialis Rusticus, was translated, in 1800, by the Rev. Davis Warren. In 1744 appeared his Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's History, in refutation of the slanders of Oldmixon, in his Critical History of England; and in 1766 he published his Papists and Pharisees compared, &c., as an antidote to Philip's Life of Cardinal Pole; and about the same time he preached a series of sermons to refute the articles of the Council of Trent. His name as a scholar is mixed up with an edition of the Pentalogia, subsequently reprinted by T. Burgess; but the work was merely brought out at his expense in honour of his pupil, Joseph Bingham, through whose early death it had been left unfinished.

BURTON, (Henry,) a puritan divine, born at Birsall, in Yorkshire, about 1579, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took both his degrees in arts. He was afterwards incorporated M.A., at Oxford, and there took the degree of B.D. He first was tutor to the sons of lord Carey of Lepington, and afterwards, probably by his lordship's interest, clerk of the closet to prince Henry; and after his death, to prince Charles, whom he was appointed to attend into Spain in 1623, but, for a libel against the bishops, was set aside; and, upon that prince's accession to the crown, was removed from being his clerk of the closet. In April, 1625, he presented a letter to king Charles, remonstrating against Dr. Neile and Dr. Laud, his majesty's continual attendants, as popishly affected; and for this he was forbidden the court. Soon after, he was presented to the rectory of St. Matthew's, in Friday-street, London. In December, 1636, he was summoned to appear before Dr. Duck, one of the commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, who tendered to him the oaths *ex officio*, to answer to certain articles brought against him, for what he had advanced in two sermons, preached in his own church, on the preceding 5th of November. Burton, instead of answering, appealed to the king; but a special high commission court, which was called soon after at Doctors' Commons, suspended him, in his absence, from both his office and benefice; on which he thought fit to abscond, but published his two sermons, under the title of, For God and the King, together with an apology justifying his appeal. For these seditious sermons he was prosecuted, sentenced to the pillory, fined five thousand pounds, and ordered to be imprisoned for life. In November, 1640, the House of Commons, upon his wife's petition, complaining of the severity of his sentence, ordered that he should be brought to the parliament in safe custody. Burton, on his arrival at London, presented a petition to the house, setting forth his sufferings. In consequence of this, the house resolved that the sentence against him was illegal, and ought to be reversed; that he be freed from the fine, and from imprisonment, and restored to his degrees in the university, orders in the ministry, and to his ecclesiastical benefice in Friday-street. He was, however, restored to his living of St. Matthew's, after which he declared himself an Independent, and complied with the alterations that ensued; but, according to Wood, when he saw to what extravagant lengths the parliament went, he grew more moderate, and afterwards fell out with his fellow-sufferers, Prynne and Bastwick, and with Mr. Edmund Calamy. He wrote many controversial and abusive pamphlets. He died Jan. 7, 1648.

Burton appears to have been a man of a violent and vindictive temper, and an enthusiast, who, knowing how to adapt his harangues to the correspondent enthusiasm of the people, was considered as one of the most dangerous agents of the party who were undermining the constitution. His works are now little read, although often inquired after; and it has been justly observed, that punishment made him an object of pity, who never was an object of esteem.

BURTON, (Hezekiah,) a very able divine. He was educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, and where he was an eminent tutor. He was ordained priest by bishop Sanderson; and, in 1667, was appointed chaplain to lord keeper Bridgeman, by whom he was presented to a prebend of Norwich, and to the rectory of St. George's, Southwark. In 1668, he was engaged, with Dr. Stillingfleet and Dr. Tillotson, in the treaty proposed by Sir Orlando Bridgeman, and countenanced by lord chief baron Hale, for a comprehension

with the dissenters. About a year before his death, Oct. 19, 1680, by the interest of his friend Tillotson with the chapter of St. Paul's, he obtained the rectory of Barnes, in Surrey, where he died, in 1681. He wrote the short Alloquium ad Lectorem, prefixed to Cumberland's treatise, De Legibus Naturæ. After his decease, Dr. Tillotson published two volumes of his discourses, which are written with singular ability.

BURTON, (William,) author of the History of Leicestershire, born August 24, 1575. He was educated at the school of Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, whence he was removed to Brazennose college, Oxford, in 1591, and was admitted of the Inner Temple in May 1593. He was afterwards a barrister and reporter in the court of Common Pleas; but "his natural genius," says Wood, "leading him to the studies of heraldry, genealogies, and antiquities, he became excellent in those obscure and intricate matters; and, look upon him as a gentleman, was accounted by all that knew him to be the best of his time for those studies, as may appear by his Description of Leicestershire." He began his History of Leicestershire in 1597; and in 1602 he corrected Saxton's map of that county, with the addition of eighty towns. His weak constitution not permitting him to follow his profession, he retired into the country; and his great work, the Description of Leicestershire, was published in folio, 1622. He was assisted in this undertaking by his kinsmen, John Beaumont, of Gracedieu, Esq., and Augustus Vincent, rouge-croix; but the church notes were taken by himself. He drew up the corollary of Leland's life, prefixed to the Collectanea, with his favourite device, the sun recovering from an eclipse, and motto "Rilucera," dated Faledi, 1612, from Falde, a village near Tutbury, Staffordshire, and a great patrimony belonging to his family, and then to him. The County History was dated from the same village, October 30, 1622. He also caused part of Leland's Itinerary to be transcribed, 1631, and gave both the transcript and the seven original volumes to the Bodleian library, 1632; as also Talbot's Notes. To him his countryman, Thomas Purefoy, Esq., of Barwell, bequeathed Leland's Collectanea, after his death, 1612. Wood charges him with putting many needless additions and illustrations into these Collectanea, from which charge Hearne defends him. Wood adds, he made a useful index to them; which, Hearne says, was only of some religious houses and some authors. He died at Falde, in 1645, after suffering much in the civil war. He was a friend of Sir Robert Cotton, and had the honour to instruct Sir William Dugdale. He was acquainted with Somner; and Michael Drayton was his near countryman and acquaintance. He had one son, Cassibelan, born 1609, who, having a poetical turn, translated Martial into English, which was published in 1658. He consumed the best part of his paternal estate, and died February 28, 1681, having some years before given most, if not all, his father's collections to Mr. Walter Chetwynd, to be used by him in writing the antiquities of Staffordshire. It is not necessary to say more of a work now rendered useless by the very elaborate, accurate, and satisfactory History of Leicestershire, published by Mr. Nicholls, in which will be found many curious particulars of Burton's life, and especially an account by himself in the form of a diary.

BURTON, (William,) an antiquary of the seventeenth century, born in Austin-friars, London, and educated in St. Paul's school, whence he was removed to Queen's college, Oxford, in 1625. When at the university, he was patronized by the learned Mr. Allen, of Gloucester hall, who appointed him Greek lecturer there. His indigence obliging him to leave the university in 1630, after he had taken the degree of bachelor of the civil law, he was for some time usher to Thomas Farnaby, the celebrated schoolmaster. He was afterwards appointed master of the free grammar-school at Kingston-upon-Thames, in which station he continued till 1655, when he retired to London, where he died in 1657. He published:—1. Laudatio Funebris in Obitum D. Thomæ Alleni, Oxon. 1633, 4to. 2. Annotations on the First Epistle of Clement the Apostle to the Corinthians, Lond. 1647 and 1652, 4to. 3. Græcæ Linguæ Historia, *ib.* 1657, part of his lectures in Gloucester hall, and printed with Veteris Linguæ Persicæ Historia, with a recommendatory epistle by Langbaine. 4. A Commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary, or Journey of the Roman Empire, so far as it concerneth Britain, Lond. 1658, fol.; which procured him, from bishop Kennett, the character of the best topographer since Camden. He also translated from the Latin of Alstedius, a book in favour of the doctrine of the Millennium, entitled, The Beloved City, or the Saints' Reign on Earth a Thousand Years, &c., Lond. 1643, 4to.

BURTON, (Edward,) an English divine, born at Shrewsbury, in 1794. He was educated at Westminster, whence he was removed, in 1812, to Christ Church, Oxford. Here his application to study attracted the notice of the dean and chapter, on whose recommendation a studentship was given to him. In 1815 he took his bachelor's degree, and was soon afterwards ordained to the curacy of Tetenhall, in Staffordshire, where he was remarkable for the zealous discharge of his ministerial duties. In May 1818, he proceeded master of arts, and passed the greater part of that and of the following year on the continent, visiting every place worthy of observation in France and Italy, inspecting the public libraries, collating MSS., and collecting valuable information on all subjects connected with his professional pursuits. Of his taste, diligence, and ability, a just notion may be formed from a perusal of his useful, but unpretending publication, entitled, A Description of the Antiquities and other Curiosities of Rome. In 1824 he was appointed select preacher in the university of Oxford; where, after his marriage, in 1825, he fixed his residence, and began to take an active share in academical affairs. In 1826 he was appointed public examiner. In 1827 he was appointed examining-chaplain by Dr. Lloyd, on his promotion to the bishopric of Oxford; and in the following year he was chosen to preach the Bampton lectures. The fruits of his application to study may be seen in his publication on the Absolving Powers of the Romish Church; his Testimonies of the Ante-Nicene Fathers to the Divinity of Christ; and the publication of his friend Dr. Elmsley's Notes on some of the Plays of Euripides. In 1828 he took the degree of B.D. On the death of Dr. Lloyd, the professor of divinity, in 1829, he was nominated to succeed him in that chair. He had, before this, been presented to the living of Ewelme, and he devoted himself with commendable assiduity to the discharge of his duties there—duties, which his untiring energy enabled him to undertake in addition to his important academical functions. On becoming professor of divinity he was also appointed a delegate of the University Press. He was cut off by a sudden attack of illness in January 1836. Of his numerous publications, the most remarkable, in addition to those already noticed, are, An Attempt to ascertain the Chronology of the Acts of the Apostles and of St. Paul's Epistles, 8vo, Oxford, 1830. The Greek Testament, with English Notes, 2 vols, 8vo, *ib.* 1830, 1835. Lectures upon the Ecclesiastical History of the First, Second, and Third Centuries, 2 vols, 8vo, Oxford, 1833. He also published editions of Cranmer's Catechism; Pearson on the Creed; the works of Bishop Bull; and the Canons of Eusebius, commenced by bishop Lloyd. These were printed at the Clarendon Press. He was also engaged, at the time of his death, in preparing for publication a series of Tracts in Defence of the Church of England, more especially against the Errors of Popery. He had also undertaken the superintendence of a new edition of bishop Beveridge's work on the Thirty-nine Articles, with the addition of the bishop's observations on the last six articles, which had been supposed to be lost, but which have lately been recovered, and are now in MS. in the library of the president of Magdalen.

BURTON, (Robert,) a name supposed to have been assumed by Nathaniel Crouch, and placed in the title-pages of a number of small volumes, published by him at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, and usually called Chapmen's Books, because they were commonly sold by hawkers. In the Bodleian Catalogue, after Burton's name, are the words, "alias Nat. Crouch;" and Dunton says, that he was the author of the books ascribed to the former, and adds, "I think I have given you the very soul of his character, when I have told you that his talent lies at 'collections.' He has melted down the best of our English histories into Twelve-penny books, which are filled with wonders, rarities, and curiosities." Humble as the pretensions of these little pieces are, their price has risen unprecedentedly, and they are now sought after by book collectors with an eagerness that is truly absurd.

BURTON, (Edmund,) who was a fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards went to the bar, edited—1. The Satires of Persius, translated into English prose, with notes, rather curious, in 1764. 2. Ancient Characters, deduced from Classical Remains, in 1764. 3. M. Manilii Astronomicon Lib. V. in 1783. 4. A Dissertation on Suicide, in 1790; and was for some years a correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, under the signature of "Ruben du Mont." He is said, in Nicholls' Illustrations, &c., to have possessed a cultivated taste, but was rather too much given to singularity; that his

imagination was lively, but incorrect, and his style animated, but fantastic. His Manilius, dedicated to Dr. Yonge, who had been Burton's tutor at college, and was afterwards bishop of Norwich, was reviewed by Parr, in the Monthly Review for December, 1784, and again in the London Magazine enlarged, for May 1785, of which a reprint appeared in the Classical Journal. For this double notice, where the censure far outweighed the praise, the author was no doubt indebted to some more powerful motive than a desire on the part of the reviewer to defend Bentley against the attacks of a person who was less of a scholar than a sciolist, and who, like many other wits, found it easier to ridicule Bentley than to refute him.

BURY, (Arthur,) an English divine, born in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, from which he was ejected in 1648, after a residence of ten years, by the parliamentary visitor. At the Restoration he was made a prebendary of Exeter, rector of Exeter college, and chaplain to Charles II. His Naked Gospel, in which he avowed and defended the principles of the Socinians, caused his ejectment from his preferment, and the work was burnt by order of the university of Oxford. He attempted to vindicate himself in some pamphlets, and died at Exeter, about the end of the seventeenth century.

BURY, (Elizabeth,) a well-known writer among the dissenters. She was daughter of captain Lawrence, and was born at Linton, in Cambridgeshire, in 1644. She married Samuel Bury, a dissenting minister at Bristol. She excelled in the knowledge of divinity, mathematics, and the learned languages, especially of Hebrew. Her Life and Diary were published by her husband; and Dr. Watts honoured her memory with an elegant elegy. She died in 1720.

BURZOÜYEH, or BURZEVYEH, a learned Persian philosopher and physician, in the reign of Chosroes, surnamed Nuschirvan the Just, by whom he was employed in various important researches connected with science and literature, and was especially commissioned to obtain a copy of the celebrated oriental fables ascribed to Pilpay, now known to be the work of a Hindoo brahmin, named Vishnu Sarma. Of this work, entitled, Djavidan Khird, or, the Wisdom of all Ages, he with difficulty procured a copy, and presented a translation of it to his sovereign, who munificently rewarded him. The translation, which has descended to our times, is greatly altered from the original. Burzouyeh died about the middle of the seventh century.

BUS, (Cæsar de,) a French divine, founder of a religious order, called Priests, or Fathers of the Christian Doctrine, was born, of a noble family, at Cavaillon, in 1544. He at first cultivated poetry, and gave himself up to a life of pleasure; but he afterwards reformed, lived in a most exemplary manner, took orders, and travelled from place to place, administering the rite of confession, and catechizing. His zeal having procured him many disciples, he formed them into a society, whose principal duty was to teach what they called the Christian doctrine. Pope Clement VIII. gave his approbation to the establishment of this society in 1597, and in the following year appointed De Bus general of it. He had also some share in establishing the Ursulines of France. He lost his sight about fourteen years before his death, which took place at Avignon, in 1607. He left only a book of instructions, drawn up for his society, called, Instructions familières sur les quatre parties de la Doctrine Chrétienne, 1666, 8vo.

BUSA, a female of Apulia, of great opulence and noble birth, and celebrated by Livy for the munificent liberality with which she treated ten thousand Roman soldiers, who, after the disastrous battle of Cannæ, took refuge in Canusium. She fed, clothed, and relieved them with money. For these services the Roman senate decreed her extraordinary honours.

BUSBEQUIUS, (Augerius Gislenius,) a distinguished ambassador and scholar. His name was Auger Gislen de Busbec, which was Latinized as above, according to the custom of the time. He was born at Comminès, a town in Flanders, in the early part of the sixteenth century, being an illegitimate son of the lord of Busbec, who reared him in his own house, and educated him in the most careful and liberal manner. By his father's intercession, and the payment of a considerable sum, a rescript of legitimization was obtained in his favour from the emperor Charles V. He studied in the universities of Louvain, Paris, Venice, Bologna, and Padua, and associated with the most learned and distinguished men of the time. He visited England, and was present as one of the emperor's embassy at the marriage of Philip II. of Spain, and queen Mary of England, in 1554. Having returned to Brussels, he, on the 3d of

November of the same year, received a letter from the emperor Ferdinand, informing him of his appointment as ambassador to Constantinople. He was obliged to ride on horseback from Brussels to Vienna, and from thence proceeded immediately to Constantinople. There he learned that the sultan (Solyman the Magnificent) was with his army in Amasia, in the interior of Asia Minor. He rode after him, and after several audiences, succeeded in procuring a truce for six months. He rode back to Vienna, where he arrived in August 1555. At this period the Turkish empire was an object of dread, not only to Austria, but to all the powers of Europe; and the reappointment of Busbequius as ambassador, is a proof of the confidence reposed in his diplomatic abilities. On his next visit to Constantinople, Solyman had returned; and during a residence of seven years, he conducted the negotiations with remarkable circumspection and temper, and at length concluded an advantageous treaty. In 1562 he was appointed tutor to the sons of Maximilian, then king of the Romans; and when their sister, the princess Elizabeth, was married to Charles IX., king of France, he was deputed to accompany her to Paris. On the premature death of her husband, she quitted France, and left Busbequius as her agent. He afterwards became imperial ambassador at the French court. In 1592 he was on his way to Flanders, to visit his estates, but was waylaid by a party of leaguers. The shock received on this occasion was too much for the frame of Busbequius, now debilitated by old age. Giving up the further prosecution of his journey, he ordered his attendants to convey him to the house of madame de Maillot, at St. Germain, near Rouen, where he died after a few days, on the 28th of October, 1592. His body was interred in the parish church where he died, and his heart was deposited in the tomb of his ancestors in Flanders. He was a liberal cultivator of both literature and science. On his second journey to Constantinople, he brought with him an artist to make drawings of the rarest plants or animals. He preserved several important inscriptions, and especially one containing a list of the actions of Augustus, found at Ancyra, in Galatia, to be found in the notes of Grævius to Suetonius, and afterwards, in 1695, published from a more full and correct copy by Gronovius, at Leyden. His works were published in one volume, at the Elzevir Press, at Leyden, in 1733, with a short account of his life by Justus Lipsius. They are:—Legationis Turcicæ Epist. IV. De Re Militari contra Turcam instituendâ Consilium. Solimani Imp. Turc. Legatio ad Ferdinandum. Epistolæ ad Rudolphum II. Imperat. The last gives an account of the proceedings at the French court during his residence there. Several other editions of his works have been published, and likewise an English translation.

BUSBY, (Richard,) was born at Lutton, in Lincolnshire, September 22, 1606; and after receiving his education as a king's scholar at Westminster, was elected a student of Christ church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree October 21, 1628, and M.A. January 18, 1631; but as he was too poor to pay the fees, the vestry of St. Margaret's, Westminster, voted him 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which he not only repaid afterwards, but added to it an annual sum for the support of the parish school. In 1631 he obtained a prebendal stall in Wells cathedral, the income of which he lost during the civil war. In 1638 or 1640, for authorities differ, he became head-master of Westminster school, and continued so for fifty-five years; and used to boast that at one time sixteen out of the whole bench of bishops had been his pupils. During the usurpation of Cromwell he was removed from his situation, to make room for the second master, Bagshaw, who was a hot republican; but he was reinstated at the Restoration. In 1660 he obtained a prebendal stall in Westminster, and was made treasurer and canon residentiary of Wells; and at the coronation of Charles II. he carried the ampulla, containing the oil of consecration. Of his numerous benefactions done in secret, no record has been preserved; but it is known that he gave 250*l.* to the funds required to repair the chapel of his college, and another sum for that of Lichfield cathedral. He died at the advanced age of eighty-nine, April 6, 1695, without having experienced any of the evils which length of years seldom fail to bring; and was buried in Westminster abbey. From the inscription on his monument, it appears that, as a schoolmaster, he possessed the happy art of discovering the latent seeds of talent in his pupils, and the still greater power of bringing them forward; while he felt as a wealthy pluralist, that riches were showered upon him only to enable him to relieve the poor, and to encourage men of learning, and for the promotion of piety. And it was in this spirit that he

offered to found a lectureship of 100*l.* per annum at each university, for instructing the under-graduates in the rudiments of the Christian religion; but the offer was rejected, because it was accompanied with stipulations, supposed to be inconsistent with their statutes. In defence of his discipline, which was thought to be rather severe, he used to declare that a rod was his sieve; and that whosoever could not pass through it, was no boy for him—an observation verified in the case of Dr. South; of whom, when young, he observed, "I can see great talents in that sulky boy, and will bring them out with my rod." Despite, however, his rigid discipline, he contrived to gain the love of his pupils; who could scarcely fail to admire the independence of their master, who, when the king entered his school-room, did not condescend to take off his hat; observing afterwards to some of the suite, that a master should appear as great a sovereign in his school, as the king did at court. A list of his publications, which are merely elementary works, or school editions, is given in the Biog. Britan.; but some of them are supposed by Wood, in his Athenæ Oxonienses, to have been got up by Busby's assistants; a remark that appears the more probable, as it has been said that he never allowed notes upon any classical authors read in his school.

BUSCA, (Ignatius,) a Romish ecclesiastic, was born at Milan, in 1713. He was appointed the pope's nuncio in Flanders, before the insurrection of that country against Joseph II. Recalled to Rome, with the promise of a cardinal's hat, to which he became entitled, in consequence of having once filled the office of nuncio, he was named governor of that city. In 1789, having been made cardinal, he obtained the confidence of Pius VI., and was appointed secretary of state. At the time of the publication of the Concordat, Busca proclaimed himself one of the greatest enemies of cardinal Gonsalvi, who had signed the treaty. He died in 1803.

BUSCH, (Henry von dem,) a physician, born at Embden, in Friesland, June 2, 1644. He studied at Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D. In 1674 he was made physician to the city of Bremen, where he died December 5, 1682, having published:—Dissertatio de Delirio, Lugd. Bat. 1668, 4to.

BUSCH, (Laurent von dem,) a physician, son of the preceding, born at Bremen, July 20, 1672. He studied at Leyden and at Franeker, at which latter place he took his degree. He then travelled in Germany and Italy, and returned to his native place in 1696, where, three years afterwards, he was chosen professor of medicine. In 1711 he was appointed physician to the city, and he died January 14, 1712, having published Dissertatio de Vitâ Fœtûs in Utero, Franek. 1695, 8vo. Diss. de Partu Cæsareo, *ib.* 1695, 8vo.

BUSCHE, (Hermann de,) a learned German, born in 1468, in Minden. After completing his studies at Heidelberg, he travelled through France and Italy; he then gave lectures on classical literature in several universities of Germany, and having embraced the new opinions in favour of Luther, it recommended him to the notice of the landgrave of Hesse, who appointed him professor of history at Marburg. He published then, in 1529, a treatise in support of Lutheranism, entitled, De Auctoritate Verbi Dei. He died at Dulen, in 1534. Among his principal works are, Commentaries on Silius Italicus; on the first book of Martial; and on Juvenal. He also published, Vallum Humanitatis, a work on the utility of the belles-lettres.

BUSCHETTO, (da Dulicchio,) an Italian architect, born about the beginning of the eleventh century. He was employed by the inhabitants of Pisa to build their famed cathedral, the expenses of which they defrayed out of the spoils which they found at Palermo, on taking the city from the Saracens. This noble structure, which was commenced in 1063, is remarkable for the great number of columns of marble, porphyry, and granite that adorn it. It is built rather in the later Greek than in the Gothic style. Buschetto was a skilful engineer, and applied the principles of mechanics with an effect that in his time was regarded as marvellous. An epitaph, commemorative of his talents and ingenuity, was caused to be engraven upon his tomb by the magistrates of Pisa, and his school of architecture attained a high degree of reputation.

BUSCHING, (Antony Frederic,) a writer on geography, born at Stadthagen, in Westphalia. He visited Petersburg as tutor to the Danish ambassador, where he appears to have commenced his geographical collections; and in 1752 he published his first work, a Description of the Duchies of Holstein and Sleswick, which was much approved. In 1754 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Göttingen. About 1760 he was elected

pastor of the German Protestant church at Petersburg, and was the founder of the Lyceum in that city, which was in high repute as an establishment for education. Having left Petersburg in 1765, notwithstanding the solicitations of the empress Catherine, who wished to retain him, he was, in 1766, appointed director of the gymnasium of Grauen Kloster, at Berlin, where he died, in May 1793. He has the merit of discovering the true value of geography, and of connecting it with statistics. The first part of his Universal Geography appeared in 1754. His description of Europe was translated into English, in 6 vols, London, 1762. In it the northern nations, and Germany in particular, are minutely described. His works, on subjects relating to education, are accurate, and served as models for subsequent writers. Besides those, he wrote a History of the Lutheran Churches in Russia, Poland, and Lithuania, and some biographies and religious treatises. His labours were most important in the improvement of education; and the Prussian government were so sensible of his merits that they allowed his extensive correspondence to pass free of postage.

BUSÉE, (John,) whose real name was Buys, was born at Nimeguen, in 1547. He became a Jesuit in 1563, and was for more than twenty years professor of theology at Mayence; he died in that city in 1611. He wrote, Treatises on the Controversy between the Lutherans and Ubiquitarians; on Fasting; and on the Divinity of Christ.

BUSEMBAUM, (Herman), a Jesuit, born, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, at Nottelen, in Westphalia. He wrote, Medulla Theologiæ Moralis, 12mo, which La Croix, one of his brethren, has enlarged to two vols, folio; the last edition is that of 1757. The idea of the pope's authority, even over the persons of kings, is carried in this work to the height of extravagance; all secular tribunals, therefore, united in its condemnation. The parliament of Toulouse, in 1757, and that of Paris, in 1761, ordered it to be burnt. Busembaum died in 1668.

BUSH, (Paul,) first bishop of Bristol, born in 1490. He became a student at the university of Oxford about 1513, and five years after took the degree of B.A., being then, according to Wood, numbered among the celebrated poets of the university. He afterwards became a brother of the order called Bonhoms, and, after studying some time among the friars of St. Austin, (now Wadham college,) he was elected provincial of his order at Edington, in Wiltshire, and canon residentiary of Sarum. In that station he lived many years, till at length king Henry VIII. being informed of his great knowledge in divinity and physic, made him his chaplain, and advanced him to the newly erected see of Bristol, to which he was consecrated June 25, 1542, at Hampton. In consequence of his marriage he was, on the accession of Mary, deprived of his dignity, and spent the remainder of his life in a private station at Bristol, where he died in 1558. He wrote:—Notes on the Psalms, London, 1525. Treatise in Praise of the Crosse. Answer to certain Queries concerning the Abuses of the Mass. Treatise of Salves and Curing Remedies, 8vo. A Little Treatise in English, called, The Extirpation of Ignorancy, &c., in verse. Carmina Diversa.

BUSHEL, (Thomas,) born in Worcestershire, in 1594, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford. He was afterwards in the service of lord chancellor Bacon, on whose disgrace he retired into Oxfordshire, to reside on his estate. He was strongly attached to the royal cause, and had the honour to entertain Charles I. and his queen at his seat; and for his services was made master of the royal mines in Wales. In this new appointment he established a mint, and coined money, which he sent to his sovereign at Oxford. At the Restoration he was permitted, by act of parliament, to work and improve the lead mines of Mendip, in Somersetshire. He died in 1674, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. He published:—1. Speeches and Songs at the Presentment of the Rock at Euston to the Queen, in 1636, 4to. 2. A Just and True Remonstrance of His Majesty's Mines Royal in Wales, 4to, 1642. 3. Extract of the Lord Bacon's Philosophical Theory of Mineral Prosecutions, 1660, 4to.

BUSHNELL, (John,) an English sculptor, who died about 1701. He went to Italy, and remained some time in Rome and Venice. In the latter city he executed a magnificent monument for a Procuratore di San Marco. On his return to England, he produced the statues of Charles I. and II. for the Royal Exchange, and subsequently the two statues of the kings at Temple Bar. He had agreed to complete the figures of the sovereigns of England at the Exchange, but on hearing that another artist

(Cibber) had made interest to supply some of them, he would not proceed.

BUSI, (Nicholas,) a sculptor, born in Italy, but known only by the works which he executed in Spain, where he passed the greater part of his life, and where his productions were much esteemed, and brought great prices. According to Velasco, his busts are his best performances. He died at an advanced age, in 1709.

BUSIRIS. According to Diodorus, there were various kings of this name in Egypt. The first was he whom Osiris left as his viceroy, when he went on his eastern expedition. The second ascended the throne when the dynasty of Menes became extinct, and was the founder of a family that built Thebes, as it was called by the Greeks, or the city of the Sun by the Egyptians; or, as others say, the town of Busir, where there was a temple of Isis, the ruins of which have been described by Sicard, in his Mémoires des Missions du Levant. There is also a fabulous Busiris; who, like Proteus, mentioned in the Helena of Euripides, is said to have sacrificed strangers, and even to have feasted upon their flesh. Eratosthenes, indeed, quoted by Strabo, xvii., asserted that the whole story was a fiction invented by travellers, who complained of the inhospitality of the Egyptians. The story, however, is as old as Euripides, who no doubt introduced in his Busiris the incident of Hercules arriving in Egypt; and how, after he had burst the bonds by which he was led to the intended sacrifice, he not only destroyed the tyrant, but put an end to the custom of offering up yearly a light-haired stranger to propitiate the power, who had threatened to curse Egypt with a nine years' famine. Epicharmus, too, in a fragment preserved by Athenæus, has mixed up the history of Hercules with that of Busiris; and the whole story is told, as plainly as it could have been by the pen of Agathon, the Samian, quoted by Plutarch, in the picture on the Vase No. 28, engraved in Millingen's Peintures de Vases Grècs. The scepticism of Eratosthenes had its origin, no doubt, in the Encomium of Busiris, written by Isocrates, in opposition to Polycrates; who, in his panegyric on Busiris, had perpetuated all the disreputable stories told of his hero, instead of passing them over or softening them down, as Isocrates says a clever panegyrist would have done.

BUSIUS, (Paul,) a Dutch lawyer, born at Zwoll, about the close of the sixteenth century. After studying and lecturing for some years in his native place, he was appointed professor of civil law at Franeker in 1610, where he died suddenly in 1617. He published:—1. Tractatus de Annuis Reditibus, Cologne, 1601, 8vo. 2. De Officio Judicis, Leyden, 1610. 3. Comment. in Pandectas, Franeker, 1615.

BUSKAGRIUS, (John Peter,) a learned Swedish orientalist, born at Stora-Tuna, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. After travelling in Germany, France, England, and Holland, he was appointed professor of Hebrew at Upsal, where he died in 1692. He published, in Hebrew, a Dissertation on the Nature of the Massora, Upsal, 1651, 4to. De Usu et Necessitate Linguarum Orientalium, *ib.* 1654, 4to. De Deorum Gentilium Origine et Cultu, 1655.

BUSLEYDEN, or BUSLIDIUS, (Jerome,) one of the most zealous promoters of learning in the Low Countries, born in 1470, at Bauschleiden, in Luxemburg. He was employed by the emperor Maximilian in various negotiations with pope Julius II., Henry VIII., and Francis I. While in Italy he collected numerous books and manuscripts, with which he enriched his library, then one of the most valuable in Flanders. He was the friend and correspondent of Erasmus; and when Sir Thomas More visited the Low Countries, he showed him marked attention. One of his letters appears in the Utopia. He was a munificent benefactor to the university of Louvain, where he founded a college, called Collegium Trilingue. He died at Bourdeaux, in 1517.

BUSMANN, (John Eberhard,) a Lutheran divine, born at Verden, in 1644. He studied the oriental languages at Hamburg, under Edzard and Gutbir; and after travelling in England, Holland, and France, was appointed professor of oriental literature at Helmstadt, and in 1678, professor of theology. He died in 1692. He published:—1. De Scheol Hebræorum. 2. De Antiquis Hebræorum Literis ab Esdrâ in Assyriacas mutatis.

BUSSÆUS, (Andrew,) a Danish historian and antiquary, born in 1679. He applied himself at first to theology, which he studied at the university of Copenhagen, but afterwards gave his attention to history, philosophy, and jurisprudence. He was made burgomaster of Elsineur, in 1718, and held the office till his death, in 1755. Besides publishing some works of his own, he edited several works connected with the literature of Scandinavia

BUSSIERES, (John de,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Villefranche, near Lyons, in 1607. He at first attempted poetical composition in his native language; but failing in that, he turned his attention to Latin poetry, in which he was eminently successful. Among other pieces, he wrote, On the Surrender of the Isle of Ré; and Scanderberg. He also wrote a History of France, 2 vols, 4to; and an Abridgment of Universal History, Flosculi Historiarum, Lyons, 1662, 12mo. He died in 1678.

BUSSING, (Gaspard,) an able mathematician and machinist, born at Neukloster, in Mecklenburg, in 1658. In 1691 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Hamburg, and took for his inaugural discourse the subject, De Artificio Volandi alisque Artium. He was deeply embroiled in theological disputes with Mayer, who charged him with Socinianism. He wrote a great many mathematical works, as well as historical treatises. He died in 1732. In 1715 he lost his sight by a cataract, but in five years after underwent the operation of couching with success.

BUSSOLARI, (Giacomo dei,) a native of Pavia, born about the beginning of the fourteenth century. In early life he joined the order of St. Augustine, and devoted himself to the office of preaching with such success, that he was sent by his superiors to Pavia, in 1356, to preach. The license that prevailed in that city, and the hostility of the family of Beccaria to himself, only animated him to greater exertions; and he succeeded in rousing the people from their sloth, and in inciting them to patriotic efforts against their oppressors, the Milanese. He afterwards led a powerful party against the enemy, and nobly sustained a siege for some time, but at last capitulated upon honourable conditions. He was imprisoned, however, by the captors, and died, in 1359, from the effects of his confinement.

BUSSON, (Julian,) a French physician, born at Dinant in 1717, studied at Paris, and took the degree of M.D. in 1742. He was appointed physician to the duchess du Maine; but his health obliged him to abandon her service, and he settled at Rennes, where he was entrusted with many honourable appointments. Political troubles drove him, in 1769, to Paris, where he obtained an appointment to the countess d'Artois, in 1773, and he died January 7, 1781, having published: Ergò absque Membranæ Tympani Aperturâ topica in Concham injici possunt, Paris, 1742, 8vo. Non ergò ab Origine Monstra, Paris, 1743, 4to. Ergò in resectis Artibus Carni Segmina reservata satius, Paris, 1764, 4to. He also edited the Medical Dictionary of Dr. James, as translated and published by Diderot, Eidons, and Toussaint, Paris, 1746, folio.

BUSSY CASTELNAU, (Charles Joseph Patissier, marquis de,) a French officer, born at Bucy, near Soissons, in 1718. He served in the East Indies with distinguished success, and mainly contributed, by his bravery and judgment, to the accomplishment of the gigantic schemes of Dupleix in the Deccan, conquered a large portion of the Carnatic, and compelled the English forces, in 1748, to raise the siege of Pondicherry. He rapidly rose through the various gradations of military promotion, and in 1765 was made field-marshal. He died in 1766, at Pondicherry.

BUSSY D'AMBOISE, (Louis de Clermont de,) a turbulent and malignant personage, who, in the reign of Charles IX., evinced the ferocity of his temper by taking advantage of the tumult that prevailed during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, to assassinate his relation, Antony de Clermont, with whom he had a lawsuit for the marquisate of Renel. The suit was decided in favour of de Bussy; but the edict which passed soon after in favour of the Huguenots, intercepted the advantages which he hoped to reap from the atrocious deed. He was afterwards made commander of the castle of Anjou, where he rendered himself the object of universal detestation. But his career of crime was soon brought to a close. The king, having intelligence that De Bussy contemplated the seduction of the wife of Charles de Chambes, count of Montsoreau, gave notice to her husband, who, having compelled her to write a letter, making an assignation with her paramour in the château de Constancieres, there met De Bussy, with a band of attendants, and slew him, after an obstinate defence. (De Thou, lxvii. 9.)

BUSSY LE CLERC, (John,) one of the leaders in the celebrated faction of the League, and known for the lines ascribed to him by Voltaire, in the Henriade, was made, by the duke of Guise, commander of the Bastile, whither, in 1589, he conducted those of the parliament who refused to join the standard of his master. But the violence of his proceedings gave offence to his own party, and he was compelled, in 1591, to sur-

render the Bastile, upon conditions. He withdrew to Brussels, where he died long after, in extreme destitution.

BUSSY RABUTIN, (Roger, Count de,) a French writer, born in 1618, at Epiry, in Nivernois. He served in his father's regiment at the age of twelve, and would have obtained the rank of mareschal, if he had not marred his fortunes by the immorality of his conduct, and his propensity to satire. In 1665 he was committed to the Bastile for writing a libel, entitled Histoire Amoureuse des Gaules, which gave great offence, on account of the liberty which he took with the character of the French ladies. This punishment he might have escaped, through the interference of Louis XIV., if he had not excited the resentment of that voluptuous monarch, by glancing at his amours with Mlle. de la Vallière. On his release from prison, he was banished to his estate in Burgundy, where he remained in disgrace for sixteen years. In 1681 he returned to court, and died in 1693. He wrote Mémoires, 2 vols; and Letters, 7 vols, an Abridgment of the History of Louis XIV. As a writer, he is eminent for his wit, the spirit and energy of his language, and the interest of his narrative.

BUSTAMENTE, (Bartollomeo di,) chaplain of the cardinal John de Tayera, archbishop of Toledo. He was architect of the hospital of St. John the Baptist, near Toledo, founded by his patron in 1543. The court is surrounded by a portico of the Doric order, surmounted by arches, and with a corresponding colonnade over, of the Ionic order, all the columns, of which there are 112, being of granite. This forms an effective appendage to the church, which is conceived in a grand and elegant style of architecture. (Milizia, Memorie degli Architetti.)

BUTAS, a writer of Greek verses, unfortunately lost, in which he explained, as Ovid has partially done in his Fasti, the origin of the religious ceremonies amongst the Romans. He is quoted by Plutarch and by Arnobius, and must therefore have been preserved to a rather late period.

BUTE, (John Stuart, third earl of,) a most unpopular British statesman, born in Scotland in 1713. He was the eldest son of John, earl of Bute, in the Scottish peerage, and of lady Anne Campbell, daughter of the first duke of Argyll. He was educated at Eton, and evinced in his younger days less inclination for a life of politics, than of gaiety and pleasure. In February 1737, he was elected one of the sixteen Scottish representative peers. It is said that from the succeeding parliament, which met in 1741, he was excluded on account of his opposition, right or wrong, to all the measures of government; and that, in a fit of chagrin, he retired to the isle of Bute, and there passed several years in close seclusion. But the account, which is taken from a publication called the Contrast, in the History of a late Minority, is believed to post-date the period of Lord Bute's withdrawal from public life, which is held to have taken place at the time when he came of age. In 1737, he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of police in Scotland; and was soon after introduced to the notice of Frederic prince of Wales, the father of George III. The circumstance to which he owed the favour of his royal patron is said to have occurred at a private performance of Rowe's tragedy of the Fair Penitent, at the duchess of Queensberry's, where the character of Lothario was sustained with such success by the earl of Bute, that he was at once invited to Leicester-house; in August 1738, he was made a knight of the Thistle, and a few days after one of the lords of the bedchamber. In 1751 the prince died; and lord Bute retired for a short time from court; but he is believed to have so fully possessed the confidence of the princess, as to have been consulted by her in all matters connected with the education of her son, the heir presumptive to the crown, and afterwards George III. The ascendency which the favourite possessed over the mind of the prince, was, at the time, a subject of remark among all those who were acquainted with the proceedings at Leicester-house; and the fact is particularly noticed in the "Diary" of Bubb Dodington, and alluded to in a tone of bitter sarcasm in a note to the 35th Letter of Junius. On the accession of George III. (October 1760) lord Bute was sworn a member of the privy council, and made groom of the stole. In March following, he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state, under the administration in which Mr. Pitt was secretary for foreign affairs, who, in October following, retired from the cabinet, in which the influence of the new secretary was become paramount, and whose secession was followed, in May 1762, by that of the duke of Newcastle, into whose place, that of first lord of the treasury, lord Bute immediately stepped. On the 22d of September

in the same year, he was made a knight of the Garter; his countess having been created, in April 1761, a British peeress, by the title of baroness Mountstuart, with remainder to her issue male by his lordship. In 1762, the suspicions of Mr. Pitt respecting the hostile disposition of the courts of Paris and Madrid were so fully confirmed, that war was formally declared. But at the commencement of the following year, lord Bute, not without a strong popular persuasion of interested motives on his part, brought the war to a close by the treaty of Paris, concluded February 10th. On the 8th of April he suddenly resigned. That his influence was exercised in the appointment of his immediate successor, cannot be questioned; but the allegation that this influence continued for some time after, is demonstrably untrue. Lord Bute was never an effective speaker; and none of his colleagues possessed sufficient oratorical skill to compensate for the want of so essential a parliamentary qualification in the head of the administration. He retired to a magnificent mansion, which he had employed Robert Adams to build for him at Luton Hoo, near St. Albans, where he formed a noble library, containing thirty thousand volumes, a superb collection of astronomical, philosophical, and mathematical instruments, and a gallery of Dutch and Flemish paintings, supposed to be the richest in the kingdom. His favourite study was botany, on which he printed, at his own expense, a work in nine volumes, 4to. Only twelve copies were printed, and the cost is said to have been 10,000*l*. Of men of genius, in literature, science, and the fine arts, he was a steady and munificent patron; and to him Dr. Johnson was indebted for a pension, and Home, the author of Douglas, for a place. He died in London on the 10th of March, 1792.

BUTINI, (John Anthony,) a physician, born at Geneva in 1723, took his degree of M.D. at Montpellier in 1747, was made correspondent of the Royal Society of Sciences of that place, and a member of the council of two hundred. He published:—Dissert. Hydraulico Medica de Sanguinis Circulatione, Mont. 1747, 4to; and reprinted in Dissert. et Questiones Medicæ, Luccæ, vol. i. 1767. Traité de la Petite-Vérole communiquée par l'Inoculation, Paris, 1752, 12mo. Lettre sur la Cause de la Non-pulsation des Veines, Geneva, 1760, 8vo. He also wrote several political pamphlets, and left many MSS., medical and theological, one of which is a complete work, entitled L'Esprit du Christianisme, ou la Doctrine de l'Evangile détachée des Additions Humaines.

BUTLER, (Samuel,) was born at Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, on January 30, 1774, and educated at Rugby school, from whence he went to St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1792, where his career was singularly successful; for he obtained two of Sir William Browne's medals for the Latin odes, and one for the Greek; and in 1793, was elected the Craven scholar, although his competitors were Keate, afterwards head-master of Eton, Bethell, subsequently bishop of Bangor, and Coleridge, the poet. In 1797, he was elected a fellow of his college, after he had obtained the first of the chancellor's medals, for his proficiency in classical literature; and in 1798, was appointed head-master of Shrewsbury school, after he had gained one of the member's prizes for the best Latin essay in prose; and still more to his credit, he was selected by the syndics of the University Press to publish an edition of Æschylus, enriched with the MS notes of Stanley, preserved in the public library After obtaining various situations of dignity and emolument in the church, he was created bishop of Lichfield, through the interest of the premier, viscount Melbourne, in 1836; but having unfortunately followed, for the long period of thirty-eight years, a sedentary occupation, he had so undermined his constitution, that he was, during the last four years of his life, hardly ever free from pain, even for a day; which he nevertheless bore with the resignation of one, who felt how a Christian ought to submit to sufferings, from which he was released on December 4, 1840. His first publication was a reprint, in 1797, of Marci Musuri Carmen in Platonem; to which were added his prize poems and exercises, together with Casaubon's Sapphic ode to the memory of Jos. Just. Scaliger, extracted from the notes on Æneas Poliorcetes; and these are followed by the Hymn of Cleanthes, of two in Clemens Alexandrinus, and H. Stephens' Adhortatio ad Lectionem Librorum N. T., with a translation from the pen of the editor. From the announcement there made, that to him had been entrusted the high office of preparing Stanley's papers on Æschylus for the press, Burney was led to review the volume in the Monthly for January 1798, and to take that opportunity not only of promulgating Porson's Canons on the

most perfect form of the Alcaics of Horace, but of suggesting the plan the editor ought to adopt in his forthcoming Æschylus; of which the first volume appeared in 1809, and the last in 1816. Compelled, however, as the editor was, to give only his spare hours, (if indeed the head-master of a large and flourishing school can be said to have any,) to a work that required all the individual attention of a scholar, it is no wonder that the edition tended rather to diminish than increase the reputation he had previously earned. But though Butler's first volume was deservedly criticized in the Edinburgh Review with some severity, yet it is fair to acknowledge that the second edition, which Butler intended to publish had he not been made a bishop, would have regained, in part, the credit he had lost by the first; as may be inferred from some remarks of his, to be found in the notes of his pupil, Peile, on the Agamemnon and Choephori. Of his other works, a list is given in the Gentleman's Magazine, February 1840, where it is stated that he gained considerable profit by A Sketch of Modern and Ancient Geography, although it is not a work of much value; and that he was the coadjutor of the Rev. F. Hodgson, the translator of Juvenal, in putting into an English dress Lucien Buonaparte's poem on Charlemagne; while, from the catalogue of Parr's library, it appears that he wrote the article on Beloe's Sexagenarian, in the Monthly Review. Like Dr. C. Burney, the bishop had been a collector of MSS., especially in Latin; all of which were, after some demur, purchased by the curators of the British Museum for 4,500*l.*, being about one-third of their original cost; while his unique collection of publications from the press of Aldus, was again dispersed by auction after his death. He married, in 1798, Harriet, the fifth daughter of the Rev. East Aphthorp, by whom, who survived her husband, he left three grown-up children.

BUTLER. The name of an architect, preserved by Peacham, and recorded by Walpole in his Anecdotes of Artists. Speaking of architecture and of the lord treasurer Salisbury, Peacham mentions that nobleman as a favourer of learning and excellency, and a principal patron of architecture, having employed Butler for beautifying his mansions, and particularly his chapel at Hatfield.

BUTLER, (Samuel,) the author of Hudibras, was born at Strensham, a parish in Worcestershire, February 13th, 1612. His father, a decent farmer, with a small estate of his own, perceiving in his son an early love of study, sent him to the cathedral school at Worcester, where he received the rudiments of a learned education. He is said to have gone thence to Cambridge, but as he was never matriculated, his stay there could not have been long. We next find him in the humble situation of clerk to Mr. Jefferys, of Earl's Croomb, a magistrate of his native county, in which, however, he appears to have had ample time for reading and recreation. From his service, Butler passed (in what capacity is unknown) into that of the munificent Elizabeth, countess of Kent, where, from his constant intercourse with the learned Selden, (who was her steward,) he may have imbibed that preference for strange and unbeaten paths of erudition, which so remarkably characterises his great work. The civil war was now raging around him, and our author must have been a diligent, though silent, observer of the busy scenes of that important period of our history. At what time he left lady Kent's roof is quite uncertain, but we next hear of him in the family of Sir Samuel Luke, one of Cromwell's officers; and we may presume that hard necessity alone could have driven him to such an asylum. This worthy knight is avowedly the prototype of Sir Hudibras, (Pt. I. cant. i. 904; Pt. II. cant. ii. 548,) and nothing that we know of Butler would lead us to think him so base as to expose his old employer to ridicule and contempt, without just and great provocation. At the restoration he is said to have hoped for better things, on what grounds we are not informed; but he only obtained the stewardship of Ludlow castle, from the earl of Carbery, lord president of Wales, so favourably known as the friend of Jeremy Taylor, in his troubles. About this time also he married Mrs. Herbert, a gentlewoman of good fortune, which was in a great measure lost by bad securities. At length, in 1663, he published the first part of Hudibras, which was followed by the second part in the course of the next year. The popularity of the poem was unprecedented from the first; the king quoted, the courtiers admired it; but no one thought of providing for the author, who was now growing old in poverty and neglect. Promises indeed he had in abundance, (one in particular from the worthless Villiers, duke of Buckingham,) but to the disgrace even of the miserable reign of

Charles II., he was left to pine away in absolute want. After a gloomy interval of fifteen years, the third part of Hudibras appeared in 1678, which still left the work unfinished. This continuation bears the stamp of Butler's genius, though that genius was now sadly clouded by disappointment and increasing years. In 1680 he died, having been for some time indebted for his daily bread to Mr. Longueville, a bencher of the Inner Temple, at whose expense he was buried in St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden. In 1721, Alderman Barber (the printer and grateful protegé of Swift) raised a plain monument to his memory in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey: "Ne cui vivo deerant ferè omnia, deesset etiam mortuo tumulus." Two collections of his posthumous poetry have been published, in 1719 and 1759, but they never attracted general notice: and in truth, they hardly deserve a better fate, being chiefly remarkable for that unsparing bitterness of personal invective, which had begun to show itself even in the last part of the Hudibras, (cant. ii. throughout.) His fame rests exclusively on that admirable work, which, in spite of the coarseness of its language, and the broad vulgarity of its subject, will ever hold a distinguished place in our national literature. Never before, perhaps, were wit so unexhaustible, knowledge of human nature so profound, and learning so deep and various, displayed in one composition; while the effect of the pungent brevity, the compressed energy of the style, is heightened by their contrast with the ludicrous doggrel of the rhymes. It is not easy to understand on what grounds the fable has been thought loose and unconnected. No important incident in that part of the poem which we possess seems incapable of helping to bring about the conclusion which the author had in view; unless we may except the notable procession which closes the second canto of the second part. The adventure with Sidrophel the astrologer gives rise to the desperate quarrel which prompts Ralpho to betray his master to the cruel widow; and even the long parliamentary harangues in the third part, tedious and uninteresting as no doubt they are, serve to insinuate not obscurely the kind of preferment to which the knight and his party were posting. Still less reasonable is Dr. Johnson's complaint, that more is said than done. If it be Butler's main purpose to paint to the life the principles and sentiments, no less than the manners of the rebellious sectaries, what better mode could he have devised than to represent presbyterian and independent, parliament-man, (as pugnacious John Lilbourn), Cromwellian, and statesmonger (as the crafty Shaftesbury), arguing, wrangling, and reviling each other in the long orations then so much in vogue, to the edification and amusement of honest loyalists? What mere narrative could have been so humorous as the debate of Hudibras and Ralpho in the stocks, on the relative merits of synods and bear-baitings; or the scarcely exaggerated casuistry by which the conscientious squire demonstrates that oaths were never meant to bind the saints? A more serious objection to the poem might be grounded on the fear lest the ridicule thus heaped on hypocrisy may tend to bring real piety into contempt. But let us not forget that, merciless as Butler is in his satire, regardless too of the proprieties and even of the decencies of life, he has never polluted his pages by one profane expression, or irreverent citation of Scripture. From what cause then is this immortal work so much neglected at present, as scarcely to be known to the mass of readers, save by reputation, or by the occasional use of such of its many proverbial distichs, as, having their origin in truth and nature, can never become entirely obsolete? Not surely in any great degree from its perpetual and rapid allusions to branches of recondite lore, to impostures and extravagant theories long since forgotten: the jargon of the Rosicrucians and the astrologers is just as intelligible to us as it was to the wits of queen Anne's reign, who made Hudibras their handbook of merriment and practical wisdom. Nor should we conclude, with Dr. Johnson and Mr. Hallam, that our ignorance of the habits and feelings of Butler's age render our perusal, even of his brightest passages, less a pleasure than a task. No period of our history is so intimately familiar to educated Englishmen as that which elapsed between 1640 and the Restoration. Rather may our cold indifference to him be referred to that desultory frame of mind which shrinks from the least exertion when in quest of intellectual relaxation; and above all, to the opening in the present century of those fresh stores of poetical and creative genius, which have condemned to partial oblivion the best works of our older writers, Shakspeare alone excepted.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

BUTLER, (William,) an English physician, born at Ipswich, in 1535, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became one of the fellows, and to which he made some valuable benefactions. He was esteemed a most able physician, but his manners were very eccentric, and his humour most capricious. He practised at Cambridge, and was, perhaps, the most popular and celebrated practitioner of his day, although he is reported to have lived at an apothecary's shop, probably with Mr. Crane, to whom he bequeathed his estate. He attended, with Sir Theodore Mayerne, in the case of prince Henry, and gave an unfavourable, but a true prognostic of him, from his cadaverous look. In the history of medicine, he is to be considered as one of the earliest to employ a variety of chemical preparations. It is said that he never took the degree of M.D.; and Aubrey gives of him the following epitaph:—

"Here lies Mr. Butler, who never was doctor,
Who dyed in the yeare that the Devill was proctor."

Fuller (Worthies, vol. ii. p. 340,) gives a curious picture of him as a humourist; and Aubrey (Letters, vol. ii. p. 265), Parker (Scoletos Cantab.), Fuller (Praxis Mayern.), and Winwood (Memorials, vol. iii.), also record many of his cases, and illustrate his eccentricities. He died Jan. 29, 1617-18, and was buried in the chancel of St. Mary, Cambridge, where there is a pompous, but not inelegant Latin epitaph to his memory, erected by Crane, the apothecary. His will is in the Harleian MSS. No. 7049.

BUTLER, (Alban,) author of the Lives of the Saints, born in Northampton, in 1710. After passing a short time at a school in Lancashire, he was sent, in his eighth year, to the English Roman Catholic college at Douay, where he applied himself with diligence to his studies, and was remarkable for his early piety. After completing his course, he was admitted an alumnus, and appointed professor of philosophy, in lecturing on which he followed the Newtonian system, then gaining ground in the foreign universities, in preference to the systems of Wolf and Leibnitz, in which he discovered some things irreconcilable with the opinions of the church. He was next appointed professor of divinity, and while at this college published his first work, Letters on the History of the Popes, published by Mr. Archibald Bower, which were written with ease and vivacity, and show various and extensive learning. In 1745 he accompanied the earl of Shrewsbury, and the hon. James and Thomas Talbot, on their travels through France and Italy. On his return from these travels, he was sent on the English mission, and wished to be settled in London, where he might have access to literary society and the public libraries, with a view to complete his Lives of the Saints, on which he had long been engaged; but the vicar apostolic of the middle district claimed him, as belonging to that district, and appointed him, much against his will, to a mission in Staffordshire. Here, however, he did not remain long, being appointed chaplain to Edward duke of Norfolk, and to superintend the education of Mr. Edward Howard, his nephew and presumptive heir, whom he accompanied abroad. During his residence at Paris, he completed and sent to press his Lives of the Saints, which is said to have cost him the labour of thirty years. In the first edition, at the suggestion of Mr. Challoner, the vicar apostolic of the London district, the notes were omitted. Some years after, he published the Life of Mary of the Cross, a nun in the English convent of the poor Clares at Rouen.

Some time after his return to England from his travels with Mr. Edward Howard, he was chosen president of the English college at St. Omer, in which station he continued till his death. He had projected many works besides those already mentioned, and among them, his treatise on the Movable Feasts, which was published after his death. He proposed writing the lives of bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More, and had made copious collections for both. He had begun a treatise on Natural and Revealed Religion, being dissatisfied with what Bergier had published on those subjects. Three volumes of his discourses have been published since his decease. His literary correspondence was very extensive, and among other correspondents of distinction, may be mentioned the learned Lambertini, afterwards pope Benedict XIV., and the late Dr. Lowth, bishop of London; and the assistance he afforded to Englishmen of literature has been liberally acknowledged by Dr. Kennicott, and others. He died in 1773. His Lives of the Saints, although not free from the peculiarities of his predecessors in that branch of biography, is a work of great value and research. It was first pub-

lished in 1745, 5 vols, 4to; and in 1779, or 1780, an edition was published at Dublin, in 12 vols, 8vo; and in 1799, 1800, at Edinburgh, in the same form, to which his nephew, Charles Butler, Esq., barrister-at-law, prefixed an account of his life.

BUTLER, (Charles,) a learned and accomplished lawyer, of the Roman Catholic persuasion, born in 1750, in London, where his father carried on the trade of a linen-draper. He was nephew of Alban Butler, the author of The Lives of the Saints. He received his earlier education at an academy at Hammersmith, whence he was removed to the English Roman Catholic college at Douay, where he greatly distinguished himself by the closeness of his application to study, and by the ability which he displayed in his academical exercises. In 1775 he was entered at Lincoln's Inn, and soon after became the pupil of Mr. Holliday, the celebrated conveyancer, and formed an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Scott, afterwards lord-chancellor Eldon. He soon obtained considerable practice as a conveyancer. In consequence of the passing of an act (Geo. III. c. 32) for the relief of the Roman Catholics, Mr. Butler, availing himself of a provision which dispensed with the necessity of a barrister taking the oath of supremacy, or the declaration against transubstantiation, was called to the bar in 1791; being the first barrister of the Romanist persuasion since the Revolution. In 1832, he accepted from the chancellor a silk gown, and was made a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. The first of his numerous works was an anonymous essay, On Houses of Industry, written at the request of Sir Harbord Harbord, afterwards lord Suffield, and published in 1773. In 1778 he wrote a pamphlet, On the Legality of Impressing Seamen. This able compilation, for it is little more than a selection from the arguments and authorities given in the speech of Sir Michael Foster, in the case of Alexander Broadfoot, procured him an introduction to lord Sandwich, the first lord of the Admiralty, and to Wedderburne, then solicitor-general, and afterwards lord Loughborough. In 1779, Mr. Butler prepared a speech, which was delivered by lord Sandwich in the House of Lords, in defence of his government of Greenwich Hospital; and about the same time, he prosecuted an inquiry, in conjunction with Wilkes, into the authorship of the Letters of Junius. He also published his Reminiscences, a collection of interesting literary and personal anecdotes and observations. He next occupied himself in completing the edition of Coke upon Littleton, upon which Mr. Hargrave had spent eleven years. The remainder, which embraced nearly half the work, was finished by Mr. Butler in the short period of four terms. Several editions were published during his life. He also superintended an edition of Fearne's Essay on Contingent Remainders, and wrote an Essay on the Character of Lord Mansfield's Forensic Eloquence, which appeared in Mr. Seward's Anecdotes. In 1797 he published his Horæ Biblicæ, which has gone through five editions, and has been translated into French. The first part contains an historical and literary account of the original text, early versions, and printed editions of the Old and New Testaments. The second part contains an historical and literary account of the Koran, Zend-Avasta, Kings, and the Edda, or the works accounted sacred by the Mahometans, the Parsees, the Hindoos, the Chinese, and the Scandinavian nations. In 1804 he published his Horæ Juridicæ Subsecivæ; being a connected Series of Notes respecting the Geography, Chronology, and Literary History of the principal Codes and original Documents of the Grecian, Roman, Feudal, and Canon Laws. In 1815 he delivered an inaugural oration, on occasion of the ceremony of laying the first stone of the London Institution. In 1825 he published the Book of the Roman Catholic Church, in a series of letters, addressed to Robert Southey, Esq., on his Book of the Church. He also published the Lives of Erasmus and Grotius.

Mr. Butler's habits of life were remarkably temperate and regular; and his application to intellectual pursuits was unremitting. M. Pelisson, in his account of M. Huet, the celebrated bishop of Avranches, observes of that prelate, that from his earliest years he gave himself to study; that, at his rising, his going to bed, and during his meals, he was reading, or had others to read to him; that neither the fire of youth, the interruption of business, the variety of his employments, the society of his friends, nor the bustle of the world, could ever moderate his ardour for study. These expressions Mr. Butler applied to his uncle, Mr. Alban Butler, the author of The Lives of the Saints, and says, "he believes that, with some justice at least, he may also apply them to himself;" adding, however, that his love of literature

never seduced him from his professional duties. "Very early rising, a systematic division of his time, abstinence from all company, and from all diversions not likely to amuse him highly,—from reading, writing, or even thinking on modern party politics,—and, above all, never permitting a bit or scrap of time to be unemployed,—have supplied him with an abundance of literary hours. His literary acquisitions are principally owing to the rigid observance of four rules: to direct his attention to one literary object only at a time; to read the best book upon it, consulting others as little as possible; when the subject was contentious, to read the best book on each side; to find out men of information, and, when in their society, to listen, not to talk." He died on the 2d of June, 1832.

BUTLER, (Charles,) an ingenious writer, born in 1559, at High Wycomb, in Buckinghamshire, and entered a student into Magdalen hall, Oxford, in 1579, where he took a degree in arts, and was translated to Magdalen college, and made one of the Bible Clerks. Soon after, he became master of the free school at Basingstoke, in Hampshire, and was curate of a small parish in the neighbourhood. Here he remained for about seven years. About 1600 he was promoted to the vicarage of Lawrence Wotton, in Hampshire, where he remained until his death, in 1647. He wrote—1. The Feminine Monarchy, or a Treatise on Bees, Oxon. 1609, 8vo, and Lond. 1623, Oxon. 1634, 4to; a work not more curious for its matter, than for the manner of printing, abounding in new characters, and a very singular mode of orthography. It was afterwards translated into Latin by Richard Richardson, of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, Lond. 1673, 8vo, and is quoted by Dr. Johnson,* in the preface to his Dictionary. 2. Rhetoricæ Libri duo, Oxon. 1618; often reprinted. 3. De Propinquitate Matrimonium impediente Regula Generalis, (on the marriage of cousin-germans,) a work much approved by Dr. Prideaux, Oxon. 1625, 4to. 4. Oratoriæ Libri duo, Oxon. 1633, 4to, Lond. 1635, 8vo. 5. English Grammar, Oxon. 1634, 4to. 6. The Principles of Music, Lond. 1636, 4to. This last is highly praised by Dr. Burney, in his History of Music.

BUTLER, (James, duke of Ormond,) the son of Thomas Butler, Esq., a branch of the Ormond family, was born at Newcastle house, Clerkenwell, in 1610. He was educated partly at a school at Finchley, in Middlesex; but king James claiming the wardship of him, he was put under the tuition of archbishop Abbot, who instilled into him that love for the protestant religion, which he afterwards displayed on so many occasions. On the death of king James, he was taken home by his grandfather, the earl of Ormond; and in 1629 he married his cousin, lady Elizabeth Preston, a match which terminated some disputes that had long occasioned discord between the families. In 1630 he purchased a troop of horse in Ireland, and two years after succeeded, by the death of his grandfather, to the earldom of Ormond. His talents were much noticed by the earl of Strafford, then lord-lieutenant. On the commencement of the rebellion in Ireland in 1641, he was appointed lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of an army of only 3000 men; but with this inconsiderable force, and a few additional troops raised by himself, he resisted the progress of the rebels, and in 1642 dislodged them from the town of Naas, in the county of Meath, raised the blockade of Drogheda, and routed them at Kilrush. His exertions, however, being impeded by the jealousies of the lords justices and of the lord-lieutenant, the king, that he might act without control, gave him an independent commission under the great seal, and created him marquis of Ormond. In 1643 he obtained a considerable victory with a very inferior force over the rebels, under the command of the Irish general Preston, but for want of suitable encouragement he was under a necessity of concluding a cessation of hostilities, for which measure he was much blamed in England, though he availed himself of it by sending over troops to the assistance of Charles I., who was then at war with the parliament. The king, however, justly appreciating his services, appointed him lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the earl of Leicester, in the beginning of the year 1644. But in the exercise of this office he had to contend both with the rebellious spirit of the old Irish, and the machinations of the English parliament; and, after maintaining an unsuccessful struggle for three years, he was, in 1647, obliged to sign a treaty with the parliament's commissioners, and to come over to England, where he waited on the king at Hampton-court, and obtained his sovereign's full approbation of all his proceedings; but in the hazardous state of public affairs he thought it most prudent to provide for his own safety by embarking for France. During his short

residence in that country, he corresponded with the Irish, for the purpose of inducing them to engage in the royal cause; and having engaged lord Inchiquin to receive him in Munster, he landed at Cork, in 1648, and on his arrival adopted measures, which were not a little assisted by the abhorrence which the king's death had excited throughout the country; and in consequence of this favourable impression the lord-lieutenant caused Charles II. to be immediately proclaimed. But Owen O'Neile, instigated by the pope's nuncio, and supported by the Irish, raised obstacles in his way, which he determined to overcome by the bold enterprise of attacking the city of Dublin, then held for the parliament by governor Jones. In this enterprise, however, he failed, with very considerable loss. Soon after, Cromwell arrived in Ireland, and, having stormed Drogheda, gave it up to military execution. The marquis now embarked for France, and joined the exiled family. In order to retrieve his affairs, the marchioness went over to Ireland, and having in some measure succeeded in exempting her own estate from forfeiture, she remained in the country, and never saw her husband till after the Restoration. In the meanwhile the marquis was employed in various commissions in behalf of the king, and rendered important service to his cause. At length, when Charles II. was restored, the marquis accompanied him, and not only recovered his large estates in the county of Tipperary, but was raised to the dignity of duke of Ormond, and officiated as lord high steward of England at the king's coronation. In 1662, he was again appointed lord-lieutenant, and had considerable success in reducing the country to a state of tranquillity; and he promoted various very important improvements. His attachment to lord Clarendon, however, involved him in the odium which pursued that nobleman; and notwithstanding the purity of his conduct, he was deprived of his government by the machinations of the duke of Buckingham, in 1669; but in the same year he was elected, on the resignation of archbishop Sheldon, to the office of chancellor of the university of Oxford. In 1670 a desperate design was formed against him by colonel Blood, whom he had imprisoned in Ireland on account of his having engaged in a plot for the surprisal of Dublin castle. Blood, being at this time in London, determined to seize his person, on his return from an entertainment given in the city to the prince of Orange; and, in the prosecution of his purpose, his accomplices dragged the duke out of his coach in St. James's-street, and placed him behind one of his followers who was on horseback, in order to hang him at Tyburn. The duke, grappling with the villain, by a powerful effort escaped from his grasp. This daring act of violence excited the king's resentment; but Blood, for certain reasons, having been taken into favour, his majesty sent the earl of Arlington to the duke, to request him to forgive the insult. To which message he replied, "that if the king could forgive Blood for attempting to steal his crown, he might easily forgive him for an attempt on his life; and that he would obey his majesty's pleasure without inquiring into his reasons." For seven years the duke was neither in the favour nor employment of the court. But at length, in 1677, the king again appointed him to the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland; a measure which is supposed to have been suggested by the policy or apprehensions of the duke of York. On his arrival, the duke of Ormond adopted vigorous measures for disarming the papists, and maintaining the public tranquillity; and though he did not escape calumny, the king determined to support him against all attempts for removing him, and declared "that while the duke of Ormond lived, he should never be put out of that government." He opposed the duke only in the measure of calling a parliament in Ireland for settling affairs. In 1682, when he came over to England to acquaint the king with the state of his government, he was advanced to the dignity of an English dukedom; but, notwithstanding this mark of royal favour, he had given such offence by his importunity with respect to an Irish parliament, that immediately on his return he was apprised of an intention to remove him. Upon the accession of James, the duke caused him to be proclaimed, and in March, 1685, he resigned his office and returned to England. He died at Kingston-hall, in Dorsetshire, July 21, 1688, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. He was one of the best as well as the greatest men of his time; he had all the qualities requisite to adorn a man of his rank, and very few foibles. In respect to his personal accomplishments, he had few superiors; he had the look and air of a man of exalted birth; a very graceful and easy behaviour, which at the same time was full of dignity, and created respect in all that saw him. He spoke extremely well, both

in private conversation and upon public occasions, and expressed himself with much facility and freedom. He had a very comprehensive genius, so that there were few subjects that he was not master of; and yet, with all his talents and all his experience, he was extremely modest. His political principles were agreeable to the constitution; he was loyal to his prince in all circumstances, and without any regard to consequences. He understood the interest of the nation well, and pursued it steadily. He regarded the law as the guide of sovereigns as well as of subjects, and therefore thought it his duty to assert it upon all occasions. He was descended from a very noble and fortunate family, and was himself the most fortunate of that family; and he passed through a long life and variety of fortunes with a reputation which the lapse of time has not diminished.

BUTLER, (Thomas,) earl of Ossory, son of the preceding, was born in the castle of Kilkenny, July 9, 1634. He distinguished himself by a noble bravery, united to the greatest gentleness and modesty, which very early excited the jealousy of Cromwell, who committed him to the Tower; where, after being confined near eight months, he fell ill of a fever, and was then discharged. He afterwards went over to Flanders, and on the Restoration, attended Charles II. to England. He was afterwards appointed colonel of foot in Ireland, and was next raised to the rank of lieutenant-general of the army in that kingdom. In September 1666, he was summoned by writ to the English House of Lords, by the title of lord Butler, of Moore-park. The same year, being at Euston in Suffolk, he happened to hear the firing of guns at sea, in the famous battle with the Dutch, that began the 1st of June. He instantly prepared to go on board the fleet, and in two days after he embarked, and had the satisfaction of informing the duke of Albemarle that prince Rupert was hastening to join him. He had his share in the glorious actions of that and the succeeding day. He also greatly distinguished himself in the engagement off Southwold Bay. In 1673 he was successively made rear-admiral of the blue and the red squadrons; and on the 10th of September, the same year, was appointed admiral of the whole fleet, during the absence of prince Rupert. In 1677, he commanded the English troops in the service of the prince of Orange; and at the battle of Mons, contributed greatly to the repulse of marshal Luxemburg, to whom Louis XIV. was indebted for the greatest part of his military glory. His speech, addressed to the earl of Shaftesbury, in vindication of his father, was universally admired: it even confounded that intrepid orator, who was in the senate what the earl of Ossory was in the field. He died in 1680, in the forty-sixth year of his age. The duke of Ormond, his father, said, "he would not exchange his dead son for any living son in Christendom."

BUTLER, (John,) bishop of Hereford, was born at Hamburgh, probably of English parents, in 1717. In his early days he acted as private tutor in the family of Mr. Child, a banker. He was then a popular preacher in London. Being introduced to Mr. Bilson Legge, he assisted that gentleman in his political controversy with lord Bute, and rendered him farther services in calculations on public finance. It was probably through this connexion that Dr. Hayter, bishop of London, appointed Mr. Butler his first chaplain, who obtained also the living of Everley, in Wiltshire, about the same time. On the recommendation of lord Onslow, he was made chaplain to the king, and obtained a prebend in Winchester cathedral. He now engaged in politics, and wrote in support of lord North in all the measures of administration, and particularly in that of the American war, which he endeavoured to justify in several pamphlets. In reward of these services he was made archdeacon of Surrey, and procured a Lambeth degree of D.D. from the archbishop of Canterbury. In 1777 he was promoted, through the influence of lord North, to the see of Oxford, on the advancement of Dr. Lowth to the bishopric of London; and the living of Cuddesden was held by him at the same time, being annexed to the see of Oxford. In 1788 he was advanced to the bishopric of Hereford, over which he presided until his death, in 1802. Dr. Butler published some occasional sermons and charges, nearly the whole of which he collected and republished in 1801, under the title of Select Sermons: to which are added, Two Charges to the Clergy of the Diocese, 8vo. He assigns as a motive for preparing this volume for the press, that "being permitted to survive his capacity of paying due attention to clerical duty as a preacher, he became weary at last of being totally useless." Of his political tracts it may, perhaps, be difficult to procure a list, as they were published with-

out his name. Some of those in defence of lord North's measures are said to have appeared under the name of *Vindex*. If Almon may be credited, his first publications, while connected with the Whigs, and in opposition to lord Bute, were, 1. An Answer to the Cocoa-Tree (a pamphlet so called), from a Whig, 1762. 2. A Consultation on the Subject of a Standing Army, held at the King's Arms Tavern, on the 28th of February, 1763. 3. Serious Considerations on the Measures of the present Administration, *i. e.* the administration of lord Bute. 4. Account of the Character of the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge. He has been mentioned among those to whom the authorship of Junius's Letters has been ascribed; but the style of Dr. Butler affords but slender ground for the supposition.

BUTLER, (William,) the author of several useful and unpretending elementary works, which have been long and generally used in schools in England, was born at St. John's, near Worcester, in 1748. He received his earlier education in an academy in that city, kept by a teacher of the Quaker persuasion, named Fell. Having failed in the profession of land-surveying, for which he had diligently qualified himself, he removed in 1765 to London, and became, first, an assistant in an academy near Hackney, and afterwards a teacher of writing and geography in the metropolis and its vicinity; and has the merit of introducing several improvements in the mode of conveying instruction in those departments of education. He also published Arithmetical Questions, Exercises on the Globes, Chronological Exercises, and Geographical Exercises in the New Testament, which have obtained an extensive popularity. He died at Hackney, in 1822.

BUTLER, (Weeden,) a pious and enlightened divine, born in 1742, at Margate, where his father was a respectable solicitor. His earlier years were devoted to the law, but a strong inclination for the church led him to relinquish his former profession, and he became curate and amanuensis to the celebrated Dr. Dodd, who alludes to him in his Thoughts in Prison, and whom he assisted in preparing for the press his Commentary on the Holy Bible, and in editing The Christian Magazine; and at length succeeded him as preacher at Charlotte chapel, Pimlico. He afterwards kept, for forty years, a classical school at Chelsea, and planned and instituted the Sunday school of that parish. Of his numerous publications, the following are the best known:—1. The Cheltenham Guide, 8vo. 2. Single Sermons, 4to and 8vo. 3. Jortin's Tracts, 2 vols, 8vo, 1790; much enlarged. 4. Wilcock's Roman Conversations, 2 vols, 8vo, 1797. 5. Memoirs of Mark Hildesley, D.D. Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, and Master of Sherburn Hospital; under whose auspices the Holy Scriptures were translated into the Manks Language, 8vo, 1799. 6. An Account of the Life and Writings of the Rev. George Stanhope, D.D. Dean of Canterbury, author of the Paraphrase and Comment on the Epistles and Gospels, 8vo. He died in July, 1823.

BUTLER, (Joseph,) a most distinguished prelate, born at Wantage, in Berkshire, in 1692. His father, Mr. Thomas Butler, was a reputable shopkeeper in that town, of the Presbyterian persuasion, and had determined to educate him for the ministry; and with this view, after he had gone through a course of grammatical literature, at the free grammar-school of his native place, under the care of the Rev. Philip Barton, he was sent to a dissenting academy at Gloucester, superintended by Mr. Jones, who shortly after removed with his students to Tewkesbury, where he had for pupils three young men, whose original destination was the Presbyterian ministry, but who afterwards became prelates of the Established Church—Chandler, Secker, and Butler; of these the two latter were contemporaries. It was during his residence at Tewkesbury, and when only in his twenty-second year, that Butler discovered that taste for metaphysical speculation, and that severe accuracy of judgment, for which he was afterwards so distinguished. An examination of the argument *à priori* employed by Dr. Samuel Clarke, in his celebrated Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God, suggested to the mind of Butler certain doubts and difficulties, which he ventured to state, with becoming modesty, in an anonymous communication to that acute philosopher; whose opinion of the consideration that he thought due to the objections of his young correspondent, is sufficiently attested by the fact of his publishing the letters in which those objections were conveyed, together with his own answers, in subsequent editions of his work. When Mr. Butler's name was discovered to the doctor, the candour, modesty, and good sense with which he

had written, immediately procured him his friendship. Young Butler was not, however, during his continuance at Tewkesbury, solely employed in metaphysical inquiries. Another subject which occupied his mind was, the propriety of his becoming a dissenting minister. Accordingly, he entered into an examination of the principles of nonconformity; the result of which was such a dissatisfaction with them, as determined him to conform to the Established Church. This intention was at first very disagreeable to his father, who earnestly endeavoured to divert him from it, and with that view called in the assistance of some eminent Presbyterian divines; but finding his son's resolution to be fixed, he at length consented to his removal to Oxford, where he was admitted a commoner of Oriel college, on the 17th of March, 1714. While at Oxford, he formed a friendship with Mr. Edward Talbot, (second son of Dr. William Talbot, successively bishop of Oxford, Salisbury, and Durham,) to which he owed all his subsequent preferments. In 1718, at the recommendation of Mr. Talbot and Dr. Clarke, he was appointed by Sir Joseph Jekyll preacher at the Rolls; where he continued till 1726, when he published, in one volume 8vo, Fifteen Sermons, preached at that chapel. In these admirable discourses may plainly be discerned the germs of those principles of analogy which were afterwards developed by him in his celebrated work. In the mean time, by the patronage of Dr. Talbot, bishop of Durham, to whose notice he had been recommended by Mr. Edward Talbot on his death-bed, he had been presented, in 1722, to the rectory of Haughton, near Darlington, and in 1725 to that of Stanhope, in the same diocese, and one of the wealthiest, but most retired benefices in England. While Butler continued preacher at the Rolls chapel, he divided his time between his duty there and his parochial functions; but when he quitted the Rolls, he resided, during seven years, wholly at Stanhope. This retirement, however, was too solitary for his disposition, which had in it a natural cast of gloominess; and though his recluse hours were by no means lost either to private improvement or public utility, yet he felt at times very painfully the want of that select society of friends to which he had been accustomed, and which could inspire him with the greatest cheerfulness. Mr. Secker, therefore, who knew this, was extremely anxious to draw him out into a more active and conspicuous scene, and omitted no opportunity of expressing this desire to such as he thought capable of giving effect to it. Having himself been appointed king's chaplain in 1732, he took occasion, in a conversation with queen Caroline, to mention to her his friend Mr. Butler. The queen remarked that she thought he was dead; and, not satisfied with his assurance to the contrary, she inquired of archbishop Blackburne, who replied, "No, madam; but he is buried." Mr. Secker, continuing his purpose of endeavouring to bring his friend out of his retirement, found means, upon Mr. Charles Talbot's being made lord chancellor, to have Mr. Butler recommended to him for his chaplain. The chancellor assented; and this promotion calling Butler to town, he took Oxford in his way, and was admitted there to the degree of doctor of law, on the 8th of December, 1733. The chancellor gave him also a prebend in the church of Rochester, and consented that he should reside at his parish of Stanhope one half of the year. Dr. Butler being thus drawn from retirement, soon gained that notice which was due to his virtues and acquirements. In 1736, he was appointed clerk of the closet to queen Caroline; and in the same year he presented to her, previous to its publication, his celebrated treatise, entitled The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature. His attendance upon the queen was from seven to nine in the evening of every day; and though this was interrupted by her death in 1737, yet he had been so effectually recommended by her, as well as by the lord chancellor Talbot, to the king's notice, that in the next year he was raised to the bishopric of Bristol; to which see he was consecrated on the 3d of December. In 1740 the king promoted him to the deanery of St. Paul's, upon which occasion he resigned the rectory of Stanhope. And it is gratifying to state, that one of his first acts of patronage was to bestow on his old master, Mr. Barton, principal of the school at Wantage, the rectory of Hutton, in Essex. In 1746, upon the death of Dr. Egerton, bishop of Hereford, Dr. Butler was made clerk of the closet to the king; and in 1750, he was translated to the see of Durham, upon the decease of Dr. Edward Chandler, his fellow-pupil at the school of Tewkesbury. An anonymous and malignant imputation, which was attempted to be cast upon the

memory of bishop Butler, fifteen years after his decease, that he died in the communion of the church of Rome, was most satisfactorily repelled by archbishop Secker, who knew him well, and who supported his own testimony by that of those who attended bishop Butler in his last illness. The slander was grounded upon the fact, not denied by his apologists, that he had caused a cross to be put up in his episcopal chapel at Bristol. The author of this accusation, (which was put forth in a pamphlet, entitled The Root of Protestant Errors examined,) endeavoured to strengthen it by a reference to the bishop's charge, delivered to his clergy on his elevation to the see of Durham, which at the time subjected him to much animadversion, because it was regarded as savouring strongly of popery. In that charge he had lamented the general decay of religion, and noticed it as "a complaint by all serious persons." As an aid in remedying this evil, he recommended his clergy "to keep, as well as they were able, the form and face of religion with decency and reverence, and in such a degree as to bring the thoughts of religion often to the minds of the people; and to endeavour to make this form more and more subservient to promote the reality and power of it." He insisted that although the form might and often did exist without the substance, yet that the substance could not be preserved among mankind without the form. He instanced the examples of heathen, Mahommedan, and Roman Catholic countries, where the form had been very influential in causing the superstition to sink deeply into the mind; and he inferred that true religion would, by the same rule, sink the more deeply with such aid into the minds of all who should be serious and well disposed. These observations were particularly attacked in a pamphlet, entitled, A Serious Inquiry into the Use and Importance of External Religion, occasioned by some passages in the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Durham's Charge to the Clergy of that Diocese. Bishop Butler's piety was unostentatious, but fervent, with something from natural disposition and the grave direction of his studies approaching to gloom. Still no man ever more thoroughly possessed that meekness of wisdom which the apostle enjoins; he had noticed the expression for its beauty; his heart and disposition were conformed to it, and in high as in humble life it was uniformly manifested in his conversation. Neither the consciousness of intellectual strength, nor the just reputation which he had thereby attained, nor the elevated station to which he had been raised, in the slightest degree injured the natural modesty of his character, or the mildness and sweetness of his temper.

By his promotion to the see of Durham, bishop Butler was furnished with ample means of exerting the virtue of charity, the exercise of which was his highest delight. But this gratification he did not long enjoy. He had been but a short time seated in his new bishopric, when his health began visibly to decline. In his last illness he was carried to Bristol, to try the waters of that place; but, these proving ineffectual, he was removed to Bath, where he died on the 16th of June, 1752. His remains were conveyed to Bristol, and interred in the cathedral there. While he was bishop of Bristol, he expended, in repairing and improving the episcopal palace, four thousand pounds; which is said to have been more than the whole revenues of the bishopric amounted to during his continuance in that see. In supporting the hospitality and dignity of the rich and powerful diocese of Durham, he was desirous of imitating the spirit of his patron, bishop Talbot. In this spirit, he set apart three days every week for the reception and entertainment of the principal gentry of the country. Nor were even the clergy who had the poorest benefices neglected by him. He not only occasionally invited them to dine with him, but condescended to visit them at their respective parishes. By his will, he left 500*l.* to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and some legacies to his friends and domestics. His executor was his chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Forster, a divine of distinguished literature, who was especially charged to destroy all his manuscript sermons, letters, and papers. Bishop Butler was never married. His works were highly esteemed and admired by queen Caroline, whose philosophical taste is well known, and whose influence over the mind of her royal husband, George II. continued long after her death. "He was wafted," says Horace Walpole, "to the see of Durham on a cloud of metaphysics." Even in the fourteenth year of his widowhood, the king was desirous of inserting the name of his consort's metaphysical favourite in the regency bill of 1751. "There are few circumstances more remarkable," says Sir James Mackintosh, "than the

small number of Butler's followers in ethics; and it is perhaps still more observable, that his opinions were not so much rejected as overlooked. It is an instance of the importance of style. No thinker so great was ever so bad a writer. Indeed, the ingenious apologies which have been lately attempted for this defect, amount to no more than that his power of thought was too much for his skill in language. How general must the reception have been of truths so certain and momentous as those contained in Butler's Discourses; with how much more clearness must they have appeared to his own great understanding, if he had possessed the strength and distinctness with which Hobbes enforces odious falsehood, or the unspeakable charm of that transparent diction which clothed the unfruitful paradoxes of Berkeley!"

BUTTER, (William,) an eminent English physician, born in 1726, studied at Edinburgh, where he took his degree, practised with great success at Derby, and afterwards in London. He died in 1805, having published some works which are highly esteemed:—Method of Cure for the Stone, chiefly by Injections, Edinb. 1754, 12mo. Dissert. de Frigore quatenùs Morborum Causâ, Edinb. 1757, 8vo. Diss. Med. et Chirurg. de Arteriotomiâ, Edinb. 1761, 8vo. Treatise on the Kink-Cough, and an Account of the Use of Hemlock, and its Preparations, Lond. 1773, 8vo. An Account of Puerperal Fevers, as they appear in Derbyshire, and in the Counties adjacent, Lond. 1775, 8vo. Treatise on the Infantile Remittent Fever, Lond. 1782, 1806, 8vo. An improved Method of Opening the Temporal Artery, on Cataract, &c. Lond. 1783, 8vo. A Treatise on Angina Pectoris, Lond. 1796, 8vo. Treatise on the Venereal Rose, Lond. 1799, 8vo.

BUTTINGHAUSEN, (Charles,) a professor of theology and preacher at Heidelberg, born at Frankenthal, in 1731. He wrote several theological dissertations, but is best known for his History of the Palatinate, and of the University of Heidelberg. He died in 1786.

BUTTMANN, (Philip Charles,) was the son of Jacob Buttmann, and born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Dec. 5, 1764, where his father was a wholesale stationer, and descended from a French family of the name of Boudemont, corrupted into Buttmann, that took refuge in Germany after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. After receiving the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of his native town, he went, in 1782, to Göttingen, to attend the lectures of Heyne, and first appeared in the character of critic in some notes, which he communicated for the edition of Polybius, in 1789-95, published by Schweighæuser, with whom he became acquainted during a visit to Strasburg. In 1788 he repaired to Berlin, where he was appointed assistant librarian to the king of Prussia; but as his salary was inconsiderable, he took pupils, and wrote for the press. To supply the want he had experienced of a good Greek grammar for beginners, he published his own small one in 1792; and such was its success, that he lived to see it go through twenty editions. In 1796, he was appointed secretary to the Royal Library; and in 1800 a professor in the Joachim-thalsche Gymnasium of Berlin; and when the new university was founded there in 1808, he was selected as one of the original professors; where, in conjunction with F. A. Wolf, he edited the Museum der Alterthumwissenschaft, and contributed several articles to Biester's Berlinische Monaths Schrift. In 1811, he succeeded Spalding as secretary to the historical and philological class in the Royal Academy of Science, and became the editor of Die Politische Zeitung. After being, when university professor, the classical tutor to the crown prince, he was, in 1811, appointed head librarian to the king; and in 1824, made a knight of the Prussian Red Eagle of the third class. During his residence at Berlin, he aided not a little the labours of other scholars. In the Midian Oration of Demosthenes, published by Spalding, and in the four Dialogues of Plato, edited by Biester, he took a part during their lives; and after their deaths republished their works, with such additions of his own, as to throw them quite in the back-ground. So, too, after the death of Heindorf, to whom he had communicated some remarks, while that acute, and accurate, and unfortunately early-lost scholar, was printing his four volumes of Select Dialogues of Plato, Buttmann reprinted the first two volumes, and completed the Quintilian, left imperfect by Spalding; and it was by this readiness to aid others, to which Niebuhr bears testimony, in the preface to his History of Rome, that Buttmann deservedly obtained the character of a kind-hearted scholar. He is best known by his three Greek Grammars; a short one, intended for beginners, which Robinson translated for the

use of the schools in the United States; a second larger, or, as he called it, "Intermediate," for those more advanced in Greek, translated into English by Boileau, and edited by Barker; and a third, more full one, which, although it extends to two volumes, 8vo, contains only the etymological portion, and a collection of the forms of the Greek language, particularly valuable for its fulness; and to which, had his life been spared, would have been added a copious syntax, after the model of Matthiæ. As he had ever paid a marked attention to Homer and Hesiod, he published, in 1818 and 1825, two volumes of his Lexilogus, translated into English by Fishlake, Lond. where he endeavoured to trace the origin and the extended meaning of certain words to be found in the oldest remains of Greek poetry; and was thus led to reprint, at Berlin, in 1821, the Scholia on the Odyssey, first published by Angelo Maii, and with some additions from the Harleian MS. collated by, and accompanied with, the notes of Porson, which the Italian editor had neglected. He likewise gave an edition of Aratus at Berlin, 1826, in small 8vo, in consequence of the attention he had necessarily paid to the Diosemeia, when employed on his dissertation relating to The Origin of the Representations of the Stars in the Celestial Spheres of the Greeks. His last literary labour was his Mythologus, Berlin, where he reprinted some of the papers he had previously written; amongst which those relating to the Myths of Moses and the Deluge are perhaps the most curious. Upon two occasions he appeared as a political writer; the first was, when he published, in 1805, The Necessity of an European War Coalition, to stem the tide of conquest, which was carrying the French in their career of rapine through Germany; and the second, when in 1825 the Morea was endeavouring to throw off the Turkish yoke. As an etymologist, Buttmann does not want for ingenuity; but as his talents and temper led him rather to defend an old reading than to propose a new one, he seldom exhibited himself as a successful verbal critic, and was completely out of his element when he ventured to edit the Philoctetes of Sophocles. In 1800 he married the eldest daughter of the king's physician, Dr. Selle, and by her he had several children, to whom he used to give classical names, as in the case of Augustus; who has added a few posthumous notes of his father's, and some of his own, to the third edition of the Midian Oration. After repeated strokes of apoplexy, Buttmann died January 21, 1829. His éloge, written by Schleiermacher, contains some particulars not to be found in his autobiography, which was given in 1806, in Löwes Bildnisse Jeztlebender Berliner Gelehrter mit Selbstbiographien.

BUTTON, (Thomas,) a distinguished English navigator, was attached to the service of prince Henry, eldest son of James I., and was, in 1612, sent by some merchants of London to follow up the discoveries of Hudson. He sailed with two vessels, the *Resolution* and the *Discovery*, and entered Hudson's Bay. Proceeding westward, he saw, at 62 lat., land, which he named Carey's Swan's-nest. He was obliged to winter in 57° 10′ lat., at the entrance of a river which he called Nelson's, after the master of his ship. To guard against icebergs, he caused strong piles to be driven into the sea, and kept three fires constantly burning; but notwithstanding his precautions, he lost several of his crew. On the breaking up of the ice, he examined the coast of Hudson's Bay, and gave names to Button's Bay, Hope Checked, New Wales, Hubbard's Hope, Non-plus Ultra, and Southampton and Pembroke Capes. He returned home, convinced of the possibility of a north-west passage, in the autumn of 1612. There is an extract of his journal in the collection of Purchas.

BUTTS,. (Sir William,) an English physician, a native of Norfolk, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. He was one of the founders of the Royal College of Physicians, and physician to Henry VIII. by whom he was knighted. He was much esteemed for his learning, medical skill, and judgment; and bishop Parkhurst has several epigrams upon him. Shakspeare immortalized him by introducing him as one of the royal household in his play of Henry VIII. (act v. sc. 2.) He is represented in the celebrated engraving of the picture by Holbein, of the Delivery of the Charter of the College of Surgeons by Henry VIII. He died November 17th, 1545, and was buried in Fulham church, where there is a monument to his memory.

BUTTSTEDT, (John Andrew,) a learned German divine, born at Kirchheim, in 1701. He was for some time pastor and professor of theology at Erlangen. He wrote various works on the attributes of the Deity, and on the nature of man before and after the Fall; and

published Specimen Philologiæ Sacræ, Leipsic, 1740, 8vo; and De Scholis recte instituendis, Gera. 1745, fol. He died in 1765.

BUTTURINI, (Matthew,) a professor of the Greek language, born at Salo, in the states of Venice, in 1752. He received his early education at Padua, under the celebrated Cesarotti, and applied himself with great diligence to the study of the classical languages. He also studied law, and having obtained the degree of doctor in 1773, he settled at Venice, where he practised for twenty years, as an advocate. He was afterwards appointed director of the Pepoli printing-house, and all the editions which proceeded from that establishment during his direction, are esteemed for their elegance and correctness. In 1785 he published Matthæi Butturini, Salodiensis, Carmina. At the fall of the republic of Venice, Butturini, unwilling to swear allegiance to Austria, retired to his native country; but the Venetian states having been reconquered by Buonaparte, he quitted his retreat, and was made professor of Greek literature at the university of Pavia. From this he was called to the chair of civil law at Bologna, which he held for five years. The events of 1814 again displaced him, and he was recalled to Pavia, to occupy once more the station he had so ably filled. He died in 1817.

BUXBAUM, (Andrew,) a physician of Mersebourg, where he died in 1730. He is the author of Catechesis Medica, per Modum Dialogi preposita, &c. Merseb. 1695, 8vo.

BUXBAUM, (John Christian,) son of the preceding, born at Mersebourg, in 1694. He studied at Naumburg, Leipsic, and Wittemberg. His passion for botany diverted him from the study of medicine, for which he was destined, and he ultimately abandoned it. In 1715 he went to Jena, and passed nearly all his time in the forests and on the mountains, being occupied in the examination of plants. In 1718 he visited Saxony, and made acquaintance at Halle with the celebrated Hoffmann, who recommended him to the Czar Peter. He then went to St. Petersburg, where he was entrusted with the care of the royal garden, and received a considerable pension. He journeyed through various parts of Russia, and proceeded into Siberia and to Astracan, on the borders of the Caspian sea, and to the frontiers of Persia. The zeal and talent he displayed in his favourite pursuit, caused the Czar, in 1724, to name him a member of the new Academy of Sciences, and professor at the college he was then about to establish. In 1726 he went to Turkey, and was engaged in the environs of Constantinople during six months. He then returned to Russia, fell ill of a pulmonary complaint, and was obliged to return to Saxony, where he died July 7th, 1730. Linnæus consecrated to his memory a genus of plants (Buxbaumia.) He published:—Enumeratio Plantarum in Agro Hallensi Vicinisque Locis crescentium, Halle, 1721, 8vo. Centuriæ quinque Plantarum minus cognitarum circa Byzantium et in Oriente observatarum, Patross. 1740, 4to. He also furnished several papers to the commentaries of the St. Petersburg Academy.

BUXHOWDEN, (Frederic William, count de,) a general in the Russian army, born at Magnusthal, in the island of Moen, in 1750. He entered into military life at an early age, and in 1769 was employed in the war against the Turks. He accompanied his patron, prince Orloff, into Italy; and, in 1789, in reward of his services in the war against Sweden, he was made major-general. In 1790 he distinguished himself so much that the estate of Magnusthal, which his father had held of the crown, was bestowed upon him. He also signalized his valour in the Polish war under Suwarrow; and in 1794 obtained the command of Warsaw, and the administration of Poland. Paul I. made him governor of Petersburg; but that fickle sovereign recalled his commission. The next occupant of the throne, however, gave him an important military appointment; and Buxhowden, while he held it, resided at Riga. In 1805 he commanded the left wing of the army at the battle of Austerlitz; but was so ill supported by the centre and right wing, that he sustained considerable loss, though he conducted his retreat with skill and bravery. After the battles of Pultusk and Golymin, he was unjustly superseded by Bennigsen. After the battle of Eylau he was reinstated for a brief space, and materially contributed to the reorganization of the Russian army. After the peace of Tilsit, in 1808, he marched into Finland at the head of 20,000 men, and took possession of that province in the name of his imperial master. He died in 1811.

BUXTON, (Jedediah,) was born at Elmton, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, in 1704 or 1705. Although his father was the schoolmaster of the parish, and his

grandfather had been the vicar, his education had been so neglected that he could neither read nor write; yet, as a calculator, he has been seldom, if ever, surpassed. How he came first to know the denominations, properties, and powers of numbers, he said he could not remember; but so completely was his mind riveted upon such matters, that if any person were speaking in his hearing of any length of time or distance, he would, without being asked, state how many minutes or inches such time or distance contained. Upon one occasion—and hundreds of a similar kind were told of him—he was requested to state how many eighths of a cubical inch there were in a body, whose sides were respectively in yards, 23,145,789, and 5,642,732, and 54,965; and in about five hours he gave a correct answer, working with his head alone, and this, too, in the midst of noise. He would multiply any sums of figures by any number, and store up the products in his memory so indelibly, as to give the answer at any future time required. But such constant application to one pursuit naturally prevented him from making the smallest acquisition in any other branch of knowledge; and it was no doubt to his dulness on every point except in relation to his calculating powers, that his father deemed it hopeless to give him any education. Next to numbers, his curiosity was excited to see the royal family; and for this purpose he walked up to London in 1754, but was unfortunately disappointed by the removal of the court to Kensington Palace. When taken to see Garrick perform, his whole attention was directed to the number of words spoken by the actor, and the number of steps taken by the dancers in the afterpiece; while he complained of being sadly perplexed by the incalculable number of sounds that proceeded from the different musical instruments. He died about the age of seventy.

BUXTORF, (John,) was born at Camen, in Westphalia, Dec. 25, 1564. Devoting himself to the study of Hebrew and Chaldaic literature, he became professor of those languages at Basle, where he was a Calvinist minister, and died September 13, 1629, but not before he had published various works connected with the Old Testament and the Jewish commentators upon it. His first publication was, Synagoge Judaica, printed at Basle, in German, 1603; and at Hanau, in Latin, 1604; where, however, in exposing the ceremonies of the Jews, he insists, it is said, rather too much upon matters of no moment, merely with the view of throwing ridicule upon them; and hence his work is considered less valuable than the abridgment made from it by Leo of Modena, of which a translation appeared from the pen of Père Simon. His next work was an Epitome Radicum Hebraicarum, &c., Bas. 1607; and in the same year his Lexicon Hebraicum, &c.; in 1609, his Thesaurus Grammaticus Linguæ Hebr.; followed, in 1610, by his Institutio Epistolar. Hebraic., published for the benefit of those who might wish to correspond in Hebrew. To this succeeded his treatise De Abbreviaturis Hebræorum, &c., Bas. 1613; and in 1618 appeared his Hebrew Bible, in 4 folio vols; accompanied with the remarks of Rabbin interpreters, Chaldaic paraphrases, and the Massorah. To this is generally added the Tiberias, published by his grandson, at Basle, in 1665, which is a commentary on the Massorah, and contains an explanation of the terms used in it, according to the interpretation of Elias the Levite. After his death was published, likewise, his Lexicon Chaldaicum, in 1639; and in the very year of his decease, his Concordantiæ Hebraicæ. There are some other works of his, amongst which is the Bibliotheca Rabbinorum; which is now only remarkable as having led the way to subsequent similar publications of greater value. Of the high character which he gained amongst his contemporaries, the best proof is afforded by the testimony of Jos. Scaliger, who said that he was the only person who understood Hebrew thoroughly; and that, despite his own grey beard, he would gladly be his scholar.

BUXTORF, (John,) the son of the preceding, was, like his father, famed for his knowledge of Hebrew and other oriental languages. He is best known, however, for his defence of his father's notions on the antiquity of the vowel points in Hebrew, which appeared in his Tractatus de Punctorum Vocalium, &c., Bas. 1648; and his Anti-Critica, &c., Bas. 1653, written against the Critica Sacra of Capellus, who had taken the contrary side of the question. He published, likewise, a Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Syriac Lexicon and Grammar, in 1622; and after writing various dissertations on different points of Jewish literature, died August 16, 1664. It is to him we owe a translation of the Moreh Nevochim of Maimonides, printed at

Basle, 1629, and of some other rabbinical works; amongst which is the Liber Cosri, in Hebrew and Latin, Basle, 1622, where the Hebrew is said to be the translation of a lost Arabic work, and contains an account of a pretended conversation, nearly 1000 years ago, between a prince and a rabbi, relating to the philosophy of the Pagans and the Caraites. At one time he intended to publish, and had partly prepared for the press, a collection of the passages, where the Greek Septuagint differs from the Hebrew, but he died before he could bring it out.

BUXTORF, (John James,) the son of the preceding, was born September 14, 1645. Such was the progress he had made in his studies, that when he was only eight years old, persons used to visit him as an object of wonder. After being a pupil of Hoffmann, Wetstein, and Gernler, he was taught Hebrew by his father and the Rabbi Abraham; and then travelled through various parts of the continent, and even to England, where he took lessons in Arabic. On his way home he passed through Leyden, and gave some lectures on Hebrew, which were well attended, and afterwards returned to Basle, where he succeeded his father as professor, but was too modest to appear in print, except in the composition of the preface to his grandfather's Tiberias. Being of a rather delicate constitution, he was carried off by an attack of asthma, in 1704. He was succeeded by his nephew, John, who died in 1732, after publishing his Catalecta Philologica-Theologica, and some other treatises of a similar kind.

BUY DE MORNAS, (Claude,) a French geographer and historian, born at Lyons, about the commencement of the eighteenth century. He published, Atlas Méthodique et Elémentaire de Géographie et d'Histoire, Paris, 1762—1770, 4 vols, 4to. His writings have contributed to the interest and advancement of geography by making that science advance hand in hand with history and chronology. He died in 1783.

BUYER, (Bartholomew,) an opulent citizen of Lyons, who, in the year 1472, invited a printer named Gulielmus Regis, or Guillame le Roy, to settle in that city, and employed him in printing several works, which are regarded by book collectors as among the earliest specimens of French printing. He is believed to have died in 1480.

BUZANVAL, (Nicolas Choart de,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Paris, in 1611. He commenced his public life as a lawyer and diplomatist, but afterwards he entered the church, and in 1650 was made bishop of Beauvais. He distinguished himself by his zeal and liberality, and by his introduction of a stricter ecclesiastical discipline. He maintained his episcopal rights with firmness, when he thought they were trenched upon by Louis XIV., who commended him for his conduct, and esteemed him highly. He died in 1679.

BUZINKAI, (George,) a physician of Hungary, born in 1669, originally destined for the church, but the state of his health induced him to study medicine, which he pursued at Bremen, Leyden, and Franeker, and at the latter place he took the degree of M.D. in 1733, and afterwards repaired to Amsterdam, where he practised four years. In 1737 he was recalled to his native place, made physician of the city of Diebressen, where he died, March 17th, 1768, having published:—Dissertatio Historico-medica de Venenis eorumque Antidotis, Franeq. 1733, 4to. Theses Inaugurales Medicæ xxxv. varii Argumenti, *ib.* 1733, 4to.

BUZOT, (Francis Leonard Nicholas,) an active agent in the French Revolution, born, in 1760, at Evreux, where he followed the profession of the law, and whence, in 1789, he was sent as deputy to the states-general, and in 1792 to the Convention. He was foremost in calling for the most unrestricted license in behalf of the populace, sided with the Jacobin party, and became a distinguished member of the faction of the Girondists. After the session of the Constituant Assembly he was appointed vice-president of the criminal tribunal of Paris. His opposition to Robespierre, however, whose despotic measures he regarded with alarm, led him to join the more moderate party, and to adopt more stable principles. In consequence of this change of views he was outlawed by the dominant faction, and, having fled to Bourdeaux, was forced to abscond. His body was afterwards discovered, along with that of his colleague Pétion, in a lonely spot, nearly devoured by wolves. Madame Roland, in her Memoirs, speaks in high terms of commendation of Buzot.

BUZURG-MIHR, called by Gibbon the Seneca of the East, was a celebrated Persian statesman and sage in the sixth century of our era, under the famous Khosroo Nusheerwan, who appointed him one of his ministers, and preceptor to his vicious and unworthy son, Hormuz,

whom Buzurg-Mihr vainly strove, both by precept and example, to wean from the habits of indolence and pride which eventually, on his succession to the throne, led to his ruin and death. (See HORMUZ and BAHRAM-TCHOUBEEN.) During the reign of Nucheerwan, he imported from India, for the use of his pupil, the celebrated fables, known as those of Bidpaï, or Pilpay; and it was probably from the same quarter that he introduced the game of chess, of which some authors even give him the credit of having been the inventor. It was certainly first made known through his means to the Persians, and by them and the Arabs communicated to the nations of the west. When Hormuz became king, he continued for several years at court; and during this time, the veneration felt by the monarch for his former tutor, restrained him from the acts of folly and excess into which he fell, when age and infirmity compelled his virtuous monitor to retire into private life; yet Buzurg-Mihr appears to have survived the dethronement and murder of his pupil, if we may credit the statement of some writers, that he was inhumanly put to death, in extreme old age, in the persecution of the Christians, under Khosroo-Parveez, the son and successor of Hormuz. The story of his conversion to Christianity does not, however, appear to rest on any better grounds than the anxiety of Christian writers to claim for their own faith a man adorned by such eminent virtues. The Moslems, from a similar feeling, have asserted that he was a Moslem by anticipated revelation of the mission of Mohammed. Numerous anecdotes and apophthegms of Buzurg-Mihr are scattered through the works of Persian writers; and several are quoted by D'Herbelot. (Khondemir. Roudhat-al-Sufa. Gibbon. Malcolm. D'Herbelot.)

BUZURG-OMEID, (Kia-Mohammed, surnamed Buzurg-Omeid, or *Of Great Hope*,) the second chief of the infamous sect of Ismaili Assassins in Upper Persia. He is erroneously called by Malcolm (Hist. of Persia, ch. ix.) son of Hassan-Subah, founder of the sect; but he had been for twenty years the most trusted lieutenant of Hassan, who finding his end approaching, and having no issue, bequeathed to him his authority, A.D. 1124, (A.H. 518.) The history of his reign, as of that of his predecessor, consists principally in the enumeration of the princes and statesmen who, either from their being actively hostile to the Ismailis, or from their presenting impediments to the accomplishment of their schemes of policy, fell victims beneath the daggers of the Fedavis, or devoted followers of the old man of the mountain (Shaikh-al-Jebal,) as the assassin ruler was popularly called. Aksankar Bourski, prince of Mosul, and grandfather of the famous sultan Noored-deen; Bouzi, prince of Damascus, (see BOUZI), and his son and successor Ismaïl Shams-al-mulk; Monin-ed-deen, vizier of the sultan of Persia; with numerous others of note both in camp and council, perished by the blows of these reckless murderers; but Buzurg-Omeid is conspicuous even in the assassin annals for the death of two khalifs, who were assassinated by his orders—Mostarshed of Bagdad, A.D. 1134, (A.H. 529.); and the emir of the rival dynasty of the Fatimites of Egypt, A.D. 1130, (A.H. 524.) Mohammed, the Seljukian monarch of Persia, had, in the last-named year, marched against the Ismailis with an army, and captured the famous castle of Alamoot, their principal stronghold; but he died shortly after, and Buzurg-Omeid not only recovered his fortress, but subdued great part of Ghilan, which he retained till his death, A.D. 1137, (A.H. 532.) He was succeeded as chief of the assassins by his son Mohammed, in whose line the dignity continued hereditary till their destruction by Hulaku. (Tarikh-Khozideh. Mirkhond. Von Hammer. Malcolm. D'Herbelot.)

BYLING, (Albert,) surnamed the Dutch Regulus. He was the leader of the party called the Cabillands, who held out the castle of Schoonhoven against the opposite faction of the Hameçons. Being compelled to surrender, he was condemned by the captors to be buried alive; but asking for a brief respite while he set in order his affairs, he was permitted to depart upon giving his word of honour to return on a day appointed. Faithful to his promise, notwithstanding the entreaties and tears of his relatives and friends, he returned when the period agreed upon had arrived, and underwent the dreadful sentence, in 1423. This incident has been made by Helmers the subject of the opening of his noble poem, The Dutch Nation.

BYNAUS, (Antony,) a learned Dutch divine, born at Utrecht, in 1654. He was well versed in the oriental languages, history, and antiquities, and filled for several years the chair of theology at Deventer, where he died in 1698. His most popular work is entitled, Jesus Christ Crucified; or, An Account of the

Sufferings, Death, and Burial of our Lord, 1688, 4to. He also wrote an elaborate treatise, On the Birth of Jesus Christ; at the close of which he has given a dissertation on circumcision, in which he attempts to confute the well-known theory of Marsham and Spencer respecting the origin and design of that rite, and endeavours to prove that it did not pass from the Egyptians to the Jews. He is the author of a learned work, entitled, De Calceis Hebræorum, Dort, 1682, 12mo; and of an Exposition of the 110th Psalm.

BYNG, (George, lord viscount Torrington,) a celebrated British admiral. He was the eldest son of John Byng, Esq., of Wrotham, in Kent, and was born at his father's seat, January 27th, 1663. He entered the navy under the auspices of James duke of York, in 1678. In 1681 he quitted the sea-service for a short time, and served as a cadet in the grenadiers belonging to the garrison of Tangier. When the fortifications of this expensive colony were demolished, and the place evacuated, he returned to the navy, and served as lieutenant of the *Oxford*, commanded by Captain Tyrrel. Byng, who had been employed on foreign service, returned to England the year of the Revolution, and though filling only the office of lieutenant, was engaged in all the intricacy relating to the fleet, which preceded that great event. These services were considered of such importance, as to lead to his rapid promotion. In May, 1690, he commanded the *Hope*, of 70 guns, in the battle of Beachyhead; and he also took a prominent part in Russell's memorable defeat of the French off La Hogue. In the early part of 1703, captain Byng was promoted to be rear-admiral of the red, and proceeded to the Mediterranean, to command a division of the fleet under Sir Cloudesley Shovel. In the following year he commanded, according to Charnock, the squadron that attacked Gibraltar, and by landing the seamen, whose valour was remarkably displayed on this occasion, the town was taken, and the British flag was soon seen to fly on the heights of this formidable fortress. Soon afterwards Byng eminently distinguished himself in the battle of Malaga—his conduct on this occasion won for him the honour of knighthood. In 1706 he served under the orders of Sir John Leake and Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who were sent with a fleet of forty sail of the line, to cooperate with the English army then in Spain. On his return to England with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in October 1707, he narrowly escaped the fate of his brave but unfortunate commander-in-chief. The *Royal Anne*, which bore Sir George's flag, was within half a mile of the *Association*, (Shovel's ship,) when she struck, and almost instantly disappeared. The preservation of the *Royal Anne* has been attributed to the presence of mind of the officer in charge of the watch, who, bringing the ship to the wind, loosing and setting the topsails, caused her to weather the rocks which were seen breaking on the beam, not more than a ship's length to leeward. Soon after the accession of George I., the pretender landed in Scotland, and, as Byng had always displayed an extraordinary zeal for the house of Brunswick, he was specially selected to watch the coast, and intercept supplies of arms and munitions of war, intended for the use of the highland clans, ready to rise in open rebellion. The execution of this service brought Byng a baronetage; the king, at the same time, presenting the admiral with a diamond ring of considerable value. In 1717 Sir George Byng was sent into the Baltic, with a strong fleet to overawe the Swedes, whose king, Charles XII., offended with George I., in his character of elector of Hanover, threatened to transport an army into Scotland, and support the claims of the pretender. The appearance, however, of an English fleet quickly disconcerted this extravagant project, and the death of Charles XII., which shortly followed, freed the nation from the alarm of an invasion from the north.

In 1718 he was sent to the Mediterranean with a powerful fleet, to prevent the Spaniards from disturbing the stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht. On the 1st of August he arrived in the bay of Naples, where he was received with every demonstration of respect by the Imperial viceroy, and was presented with a sword set in diamonds, and a rich staff of command. The viceroy also sent refreshments to the fleet, consisting of 100 oxen, 600 sheep, 70 hogsheads of wine, and 40 casks of brandy, besides fruits and vegetables of every description. On the 6th of the same month he sailed, with a fleet of Tartars under his protection, having 10,000 German soldiers on board, to relieve the citadel of Messina, then closely besieged by the Spanish army of 30,000 men, commanded by the marquis de Lede. Sir George, however, had orders to try pacific mea-

sures, before he proceeded to hostilities, but having failed in this, he sailed direct for Messina, and arrived there on the 9th. According to intelligence he had received, he was led to believe that the Spanish fleet had proceeded to Malta, in the hope of evading the British force; but on approaching the Faro of Messina, he discovered two Spanish look-out frigates, and obtained information from a felucca, that the Spanish fleet was then off the Calabrian coast. On the receipt of this information, Byng altered his original intention of landing the German troops at Messina, ordered them to Reggio under convoy of two ships of war, and stood through the Faro with a press of sail. About noon he descried the Spanish fleet lying-to in line-of-battle. It consisted of 27 sail of the line, with a proportionate number of smaller vessels, commanded by admiral Don Antonio de Casteneta, who had under him four rear-admirals. As soon as the Spaniards discovered the English fleet, (some seven sail, inferior in force,) they retreated in order of battle. Byng pursued them the remainder of the day and following night, but owing to the lightness of the wind, he did not close with the fugitive force till the morning of the 11th. On the British fleet nearing that of the Spanish, Castena made the signal for rear-admiral Mari, with six sail of the line, and all the fire-ships and bomb-vessels under his orders, to separate from the main fleet, and stand in for the Sicilian shore, upon which Sir George Byng directed captain Walton, in the *Canterbury*, with five more ships, to pursue them, whilst he continued in chase of the main body of the Spanish fleet. About ten o'clock the action began off Passora, between the headmost ship of the British, and the rear of the Spanish fleet, "and soon after the engagement became ganeral, through the whole of both lines." The Spaniards fought with much bravery, and maintained the contest until dark, by which time Sir George Byng had captured the Spanish commander-in-chief, and a rear-admiral, five ships of the line, and two large frigates. On the 18th of August, Byng received the following laconic letter from captain Walton, who had been despatched in pursuit of rear-admiral Mari:—

"Sir—We have taken and destroyed *all* the Spanish and vessels which were upon the coast; the number as per margin. "I am, &c.,

"G. Walton."

"*Canterbury, off Syracuse, August 16th*, 1718.

By his marginal reference, it would appear that the brave Walton, who seemed to say, with Shakspeare—

"I shall short my words, by length'ning my return,"

had captured four Spanish ships of war, one of them mounting sixty guns, commanded by rear-admiral Mari himself; one of fifty-four, one of forty, and one of twenty-four guns, with a bomb-vessel, and a ship laden with arms; and that he had burnt one ship of war, mounting fifty-four guns, two of forty, one of thirty, a fireship, and a bomb-ketch. This blow eventually compelled the Spanish court to accede to the quadruple alliance, in Feb. 1719-20, and peace was proclaimed in the following month. On the 9th of September, 1721, Sir George was created a peer of the realm, by the titles of baron Southill, and viscount Torrington. In 1725, on the revival of the ancient military order of the Bath, he was installed one of the knights companions, and continued during the entire reign of George the First, to possess, in the highest degree, the favour and personal attachment of that monarch. On the accession of George the Second, he was appointed first lord commissioner of the Admiralty, which office he held till his death. He died in the 70th year of his age, January 17th, 1733.

BYNG, (the Honourable John,) a British admiral. This unfortunate officer was the fourth son of the above (lord viscount Torrington.) He was born in 1704, and entered the navy under the auspices of his gallant father. After passing through the subordinate stations of the service, he obtained his captain's commission in 1727. In 1745 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the red, and was appointed to the important and confidential command of a squadron stationed on the coast of Scotland for the purpose of preventing supplies being obtained from France, and defeating the designs of the several clans who sought to support the views of the young Pretender, the grandson of James the Second. At the close of the year 1755, it became known that the French were equipping an expedition in the port of Toulon; and, to cover their real design, it was promulgated that these hostile preparations had for their object a descent upon England. But though timely intimation had been given to the British government that the capture of Minorca was the enemy's intent, still such was the blind incredulity of the

cabinet that nothing could convince the ministers of George the Second, that the French contemplated the reduction of that island. At length, when too late, the eyes of the cabinet were opened, and, like persons suddenly awaking from a dream, the ministers of the English monarch acted with hurry and precipitation. Byng was advanced to the rank of full admiral, and appointed to command the expedition intended for the relief of St. Philip. The force assigned to him consisted of ten sail of the line, poorly manned, and from the difficulty of procuring seamen for his squadron, the ships of it were detained a month at Portsmouth, after the admiral had received his appointment.

The expedition sailed from Portsmouth April 10, 1756, having on board a regiment of soldiers for the relief of Gibraltar, with thirty or forty officers, whose regiments were in garrison at Minorca, and nearly one hundred recruits to strengthen the fortress of St. Philip. (See General BLAKENEY.)

Even at this time it appeared from the nature of the instructions given to Byng that the ministry did not altogether believe that Minorca was to be the object of attack, as he was directed to detach a part of his squadron, under rear-admiral West, to America, if he should learn on his arrival at Gibraltar that the French fleet had passed through the straits. But this uncertainty was removed on the arrival of Byng at Gibraltar, May 2d. Here the admiral was informed, by captain Edgecumbe, that the French armament, commanded by M. de la Galissoniere, consisting of thirteen ships of the line, with a great number of transports, having on board 15,000 troops, had sailed from Toulon on the 10th of April, and made a descent on the island of Minorca, from whence he (captain Edgecumbe) had been obliged to retire at their approach. This intelligence Byng despatched to the lords of the Admiralty on the 4th of May, accompanied by remarks not likely to win for him the favour of those who then misdirected the naval affairs of the nation. The admonitory tone of Byng's letter evidently irritated their lordships, and unquestionably led them thus early to take measures to transfer any blame from themselves to the officer who could presume to complain of their fatal tardiness in then attempting to defeat the enemy's designs.

The British chief, on approaching the island of Minorca, descried the French fleet; but on this day it would seem he was not enabled to close or bring the enemy to action. This was on the 19th of May; but on the following day, towards noon, Galissoniere's force was discovered, breaking through a heavy haze, to leeward of the English squadron. About two in the afternoon, the belligerent forces respectively formed their line of battle. The French squadron consisted of twelve sail of the line and five frigates, carrying together 976 guns and 9550 men. That under Byng amounted to thirteen sail of the line, (the British had been reinforced at Gibraltar,) four frigates, and a sloop of war, carrying together 948 guns and 7035 men; but from a point of honour the English chief directed the *Deptford* to quit the line, so as not to engage the enemy with superior numbers. Having the weather-gage, Byng made the signal for the ships of the squadron to approach the enemy in a lasking direction, so as to avoid exposing them to a raking fire; but the van division, under West, bore right up, and brought the enemy to action in a manner which it would have been well for the commander-in-chief to have followed; and had the method of West been generally adopted throughout the British line, we should not have heard of such lame, unseamanlike, and unsupportable excuses, as "leaders" becoming "unmanageable," and throwing into confusion the next ships in succession astern.

The French account of this action was the first intelligence that reached England. It claimed the advantage; stated that the English had appeared unwilling to fight,—that the engagement had not been general,—that night had separated them, and that on the following morning, to the surprise of the admiral, the English fleet had disappeared. This intelligence was industriously circulated, and the public indignation was thereby excited. Without waiting to receive the despatches of the British chiefs, the ministry appointed admiral Sir Edward Hawke and admiral Saunders to supersede admirals Byng and West, directing Sir Edward to place them both under arrest, and send them home prisoners to England. This feverish and unprecedented haste was at once Byng's condemnation, and it had that effect upon the public mind. Hawke and Saunders landed at Gibraltar on the 3d of July. Byng, West, and other officers were sent home on the 9th, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 26th of

July. Byng was immediately committed to close confinement, and doomed suddenly to experience a most melancholy incident. His younger brother, who had hastened down to meet him, was so struck with the abuse he found wherever he passed, that he felt alarmingly ill on the first sight of the admiral, and died on the following day in convulsions. Before his arrival in England, Byng was burnt in effigy in all the great towns; his seat and park in Hertfordshire were assaulted by the mob, and with difficulty saved. The streets and shops swarmed with injurious ballads, libels, and caricature prints, in some of which was mingled a little justice on the ministers, who were accused of neglect in not despatching a fleet sooner, and an efficient one when they did. "But," says Walpole, "if the clamours of the people rose on the confirmation of this misfortune, so did the terrors of the administration. The very first effects of their fear showed that if they had neglected Minorca, they were at least prepared to transfer the guilt on others."

From Portsmouth he was sent to Greenwich to await his trial, and on his arrival there, Townsend, the governor, caused the apartment in which he was confined to be strongly secured; and pains were taken to establish a popular impression that the admiral only sought a favourable opportunity to effect his escape. Nothing could be more remote from the truth. Byng ever manifested the strongest desire to be put on his trial, and to the last appeared to be impressed with the fullest conviction that he went to a certain and most honourable acquittal, when, in the month of December, he was removed back to Portsmouth with the same parade of guards as had been observed when he was conveyed to Greenwich.

The court-martial appointed to try him assembled on board the *St. George*, in Portsmouth harbour, on the 28th of December, 1756, and was held every day afterwards (Sundays excepted) till the 27th of January, 1757. The charges against him were seventeen in number, and the court agreed upon thirty-seven resolutions, of which the last five imputed blame to Byng; the principal being, that during the engagement he did not do his *utmost* to take, seize, and destroy the ships of the French king, and assist such of his chiefs as were engaged. The prisoner falling under part of the twelfth article of war (since altered), the court had no other alternative left it but to pass sentence of death upon the unfortunate man. But as there was evidence sufficient to show that the admiral was not wanting in personal courage, the court could not bring itself to believe that his misconduct arose either from cowardice or disaffection, and therefore most earnestly recommended the prisoner as a proper object of mercy. When the court transmitted the minutes of the trial to the Board of Admiralty, a letter, signed by every member who composed it, was addressed to their lordships, and thus concluded:—"We cannot help laying the distress of our minds before your lordships on this occasion, in finding ourselves under the necessity of condemning a man to death, from the great severity of the twelfth article of war, *part* of which he falls under, and which admits of no mitigation, even if the crime should be committed by an error in judgment; and therefore, for our own consciences' sake, as well as in justice to the prisoner, we pray your lordships, in the most *earnest* manner, to recommend him to his majesty's clemency." But in the application of the lords of the Admiralty to the king, the royal prerogative of *mercy* was never once alluded to; and instead of submitting to their sovereign, that

> "——— it becomes
> The throned monarch better than his crown,"

all that his majesty was requested to do was merely to submit the case to the twelve judges, whether the sentence was legal. Who questioned the legality of the sentence? Certainly not the court. And the twelve gentlemen in ermine contented themselves with affixing their signatures to the following unlawyer-like and singularly laconic document,—"We have considered the *said* sentence, together with the twelfth article therein referred to, and are unanimously of opinion that it is a *legal* sentence." This put an end to all further application to the king from the lords of the Admiralty, and they were left to the full benefit of their doubts by the judges, who had only to pronounce what *was* law, according to the *law* laid down. On the same day, February 16, lord Temple, George Hay, Thomas Orby Hunter, and Gilbert Elliot, (their names should be *recorded*,) signed a warrant for carrying the sentence on admiral Byng into execution on the 28th February. Admiral Forbes, one of the Board of Admiralty, peremptorily refused to sign it. A strong im-

pression was created in the minds of naval officers of the cruelty of the sentence. Admiral West loudly demanded a revision of the twelfth article; and though he said he would not decline immediate service, to which he was appointed, he declared his resolution of resigning unless that article was abrogated. Mr. Pitt reprobated the twelfth article for its unjust severity; he denounced it the "*mortal* twelfth article;" and yet it had its defenders in the House of Commons, and was only mitigated twenty-two years afterwards,* by the addition after the word "death," "*or* to inflict such *other* punishment as the nature and degree of the offence shall be found to deserve."

On the day after the condemnation, Mr. Orby Hunter notified to the House of Commons the sentence pronounced against one of its members. The speaker produced a multitude of precedents for "expelling an admiral *before* execution," lest his disgrace should reflect on the house. This occasioned a debate, in which it was strongly recommended that an application should be made to the throne for mercy. Mr. Pitt was in favour of that measure. Mr. Fox, as one of the old ministry, took a less amiable part. Capt. Keppel, in his place, applied to the house, in behalf of himself and some other members of the court-martial, to be released from the oath of secrecy which they had taken, representing that the sentence of death laid heavily on their consciences. On the 26th, Pitt waited on the king, who sent down a message to the Commons, to say that his majesty had respited the sentence until he should be informed what it was that the member had declared he had of weight to urge, and which it was proper his majesty should know. After much debating, a bill was brought in to release the members of the court-martial from their oaths, which was carried by 153 against 23. On the 1st of March it was sent to the "upper house." The lords commenced by a resolution to examine the members of the court-martial, by putting certain questions to each separately, the purport of which was, "whether they knew any matter, previous to the sentence, which would show it to be unjust, or procured by any *unlawful* means?" (what quibbling!) "and whether they thought themselves restrained by their oath from disclosing such matter?" Not one of the members of the court—not even Keppel, the original mover of the bill to release them from the oath of secrecy—could show cause. The president of the court-martial, admiral Smith, better known by the sobriquet of "*Tom-in-ten-Thousand*," made a miserable figure before their lordships; and the upper house, upon a second reading, rejected with terms of indignation the bill which had passed in the Commons.

After such a termination, the friends of Byng could no longer hope for pardon. The strange conduct of the members of the court-martial seemed only to strengthen the validity of their sentence, to nullify their earnest recommendation for mercy, and to exclude all further solicitation to the king on that score. The 14th March was the day appointed for execution; and when the fatal morning arrived, it was met by the admiral with more of cheerfulness than reluctance. For more than seven months he had suffered all manner of indignities, close imprisonment, protracted anxiety, and the doubtful issue of life or death. His sentence was carried into execution on board the *Monarch*, in Portsmouth habour, on the 14th of March. About noon, having taken leave of a clergyman and two friends who attended him, the admiral walked out of the great cabin to the quarter-deck, where two files of marines were ready to execute the sentence. He advanced with a firm deliberate step, a composed and resolute countenance, and resolved to suffer with his face uncovered, until his friends represented that his looks might probably intimidate the marines from taking a proper aim, when he submitted to have a handkerchief tied over his eyes, and kneeling down on a cushion, dropped another as a signal for the marines to fire. This they did, and fired so decisive a volley, that five balls passed through his body, and he dropped down dead in an instant. The time consumed in bringing this tragedy to a conclusion, that is, from the admiral's walking out of the cabin till his remains were deposited in the coffin, did not exceed three minutes. Immediately before his death he delivered the following paper to the marshal of the Admiralty, to be made public:—

"A few moments will now deliver me from the virulent persecution, and frustrate the farther malice of my enemies; nor need I envy them a life which will be subject to the sensations of my injuries, and the injustice they have done

* By 19 Geo. III.

me, persuaded as I am that justice will be done to my reputation hereafter; the manner and cause of keeping up the popular clamour and prejudice against me will be seen through; I shall be considered (as I now perceive myself) a victim destined to divert the indignation and resentment of an injured and deluded people from the proper objects; my enemies themselves must now think me innocent. Happy for me, at this my last moment, that I know my own innocence, and am conscious that no part of my country's misfortune can be owing to myself. I heartily wish the shedding of my blood may contribute to the happiness and service of my country, but cannot resign my just claim to a faithful discharge of my duty, according to the best of my judgment, and the utmost exertion of my ability for his majesty's honour and my country's service. I am sorry my endeavours were not attended with more success, and that the armament under my command proved too weak to succeed in an expedition of such moment.

"Truth has prevailed over calumny and falsehood; and justice has wiped off the ignominious stain of my supposed want of personal courage, and the charge of disaffection. My heart acquits me of these crimes; but who can be presumptuously sure of his own judgment? If my crime be an error in judgment, or differing in opinion from my judges, and if that error in judgment should be on their side, God forgive them as *I* do, and may the distress of their minds, and the uneasiness of their consciences, which, in justice to me, they have represented, be believed and subside, as my resentment has done. The supreme Judge sees all hearts and motives; and to him I submit the justice of my cause.

"J. Byng."

"*On board H.M.S. Monarch, in Portsmouth Harbour, March* 14, 1757."

Byng was anything but a popular officer, or at all held in estimation in the service. He was something of a martinet, and cold and haughty in his manner; but as the son of a gallant sire, no one ever accused him of being deficient in personal spirit; still he had never signalized himself in battle. Moreover, he was opinionated and self-willed. Had he listened to the tactical, sensible, and seaman-like suggestions of his captain, the gallant Gardner, he would have brought the enemy to action in a manner which in all probability would have brought about a very different result: and his seeking shelter under the decision of a council-of-war, partly composed of *land* officers, was not an act calculated to win for him professional favour. Still "the judicial murder" of Byng will ever remain a reproach upon the two administrations who demanded his sacrifice. He was persecuted and denounced as a coward and a traitor under the administration of the duke of Newcastle and lord Anson, (see Anson;) and their successors in office, the duke of Devonshire, and earl Temple, as first lord of the Admiralty, gave their sanction to his death. The tribunal before which he was tried acquitted him expressly of cowardice and treachery, and complained of the strictness and severity of the law which awarded the punishment of *death* upon a secondary charge. The court, as has been shown, earnestly recommended him to mercy in justice to himself, and as a relief to their own consciences; and yet an inexorable government refused to mitigate the penalty.

On a monumental tablet over the vault belonging to the Torrington family in the church of Lanthill, in Bedfordshire, is the following inscription:—

"TO THE PERPETUAL DISGRACE
OF PUBLIC JUSTICE,
THE HON. JOHN BYNG,
ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE,
FELL A MARTYR TO POLITICAL PERSECUTION,
MARCH 14, IN THE YEAR 1757,
AT A TIME
WHEN BRAVERY AND LOYALTY WERE
INSUFFICIENT SECURITIES FOR
THE LIFE AND HONOUR
OF A NAVAL OFFICER."

BYNKERSHOEK, (Cornelius van,) an eminent Dutch jurist, born at Middleburg, in Zealand, in 1673. His father, who was a merchant, carefully superintended his earlier education, and sent him, when seventeen years of age, to the university of Franeker, where, after passing two years in close application to his academical pursuits, he commenced that assiduous study of jurisprudence which was never suspended during the remainder of his laborious life. Before taking his doctor's degree, in 1694, he wrote three disputations, which displayed considerable learning and judgment, and gave early promise of that distinguished ability which has since made him one of the most celebrated of the publicists of Europe. On leaving the university he went to practise as an advocate at the Hague, the seat of the supreme court of justice for

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the provinces of Holland, Zealand, and West Friesland. Of that court he was, in 1703, elected a member by the states-general; and, in 1724, he was raised to the office of president. At an early stage of his official life he saw the necessity of giving more than ordinary attention to the Roman law; for the common law of his country, which he was called upon to administer, was so defective and perplexing, that his colleagues, seeking, in despair of a better plan, to regulate their decisions by the light of natural equity, soon lost themselves in a maze of uncertainty. Bynkershoek perceived the difficulty, and suggested the remedy. He saw that it was necessary to have some fixed standard to appeal to; and showed that the Roman law, which he had long admired for its dignified simplicity, furnished principles of legal decision at once stable and authoritative. With a view to facilitate its application, he published, in 1710, his first important work, entitled, Observationes Juris Romani, in which he investigates the origin, traces the progress, and marks the character of the Roman law; the work, however, is not very systematical, but consists chiefly of detached dissertations and criticisms. In 1719 he published his Opuscula varii Argumenti, which contains a treatise that he had previously published in 1695, and in which he had incorporated the substance of his three academical disputations already noticed. In 1730 he published his Opera Minora; all of which had previously appeared at various times between 1697 and 1721. In 1733 he published four books of Observationes Juris Romani, written in continuation of the former work under the same title, which he had brought out in 1710. He now retired from public life, but with no remission of his studious habits. "Having now," said he, "more leisure than ever, I will do my best to render a good account of it to the world." But his labours henceforward took a new direction. He gave up the study of Roman law, and devoted himself to the task of giving to the public the fruits of his long observation and experience on constitutional law, and the law of his own country. His treatise, De Dominio Maris, is an able discussion of a difficult and still disputed question; and his De Foro Legatorum competenti, which was first published in 1721, was soon afterwards translated into French by Barbeyrac. In 1737 he published his valuable treatise, entitled, Questiones Juris Publici. His last work, which he did not live to finish, was his Quæstiones Juris Privati. As much of this as was prepared for publication at the time of his death appeared soon afterwards, superintended in its course through the press by an anonymous editor, supposed to be his son-in-law, W. Pauw. Besides his published works, Bynkershoek had employed himself during the whole of his professional life in the execution of two very laborious undertakings. One of these, which he called Observationes Tumultuariæ, consisted of notes which he had taken of the decisions and proceedings of the supreme court. The other, a work of still greater interest and importance, was a collection of all the scattered laws of his own country, whether existing in the enactments of the several legislative powers which had successively prevailed there; in the decisions of the courts, the practice of the bar, or the customs and statutes of particular cities and districts. This immense mass he had digested, so as to form a complete Corpus Juris Hollandici et Zelandici. These two collections were intended solely for his own use; and he gave express orders in his will that they should never be published. Bynkershoek had long suffered from asthma; to this, at last, was added dropsy on the chest, of which he died on the 16th of April, 1743. A complete edition of his works was published at Geneva, in 1761, fol. by Vicat, professor of law at Lausanne; and another, in two volumes fol. at Leyden, in 1766.

BYNS, (Anne,) a poetess, born at Antwerp, towards the close of the fifteenth century. Her compositions had much currency in their day. This Flemish Sappho, whose chief design seems to have been to denounce the person and tenets of Luther, is now known only to those who have a taste for scarce publications.

BYRAM KHAN, a celebrated general and minister under the Mogul emperors of India. He was a Turkoman by birth, and had received from Humayoon the government of Guzerat, on the temporary conquest of that province in 1534, (see BAHADUR SHAH); but on the expulsion of Humayoon from India, in 1542, by his rebellious brothers, and the Affghan chiefs, he accompanied his unfortunate sovereign in his flight, remained constantly faithful to him during his thirteen years' exile, and commanded the army which effected his re-establishment in 1555. On the death of Humayoon in the following year, Byram became regent and guardian to his youthful son,

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afterwards the illustrious Akbar, who owed the preservation of his throne, at the outset of his reign, to his determination, which overruled the desire of the other chiefs to give up India to the insurgents, and retire with the king to Cabul. The great victory of Delhi, gained by Byram, Nov. 5, 1566, over the united forces of the Affghans, Hindoos, and Dekkanis, established the Mogul dynasty as sovereigns of Hindostan; but these eminent services were repaid with ingratitude by Akbar, and in 1559, his great minister was stripped of his offices, and exiled to Mecca. Byram, however, attempted to evade this command, and flying into the Punjab, collected troops for resistance, but he was overpowered and sent prisoner to court, where Akbar, affecting to pardon him, dismissed him, with orders to proceed to his previously-appointed place of exile; but he was assassinated in Guzerat, on his way to Mecca, Jan. 1561, probably by the contrivance of his ungrateful master. His son, Mirza Khan, was subsequently distinguished as a general in the service of Akbar. (Ferishta, &c.)

BYRDE, (John,) successively bishop of Bangor (1539) and of Chester (1541), in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and known for the zeal with which he denounced the pope's supremacy. He was born at Coventry, and educated at Oxford, and died in 1556. He was deprived of his bishopric by queen Mary, for being married, and was then appointed suffragan to bishop Bonner, and vicar of Dunmow, in Essex. Strype, in his Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer, says that he laboured earnestly to dissuade Bilney, the martyr, from embracing the principles of the Reformation. He wrote, Lectures on the Epistles of St. Paul; a treatise, De Fide Justificante; and several homilies.

BYRGE, (Justus,) a Swiss astronomer and mechanician, born at Lichtenstein, in 1551. He was invited by William IV. landgrave of Hesse, to settle at Cassel, where he lived for several years. He died in 1632. Byrge is highly commended by Kepler. He is one of those to whom the invention of logarithms has been groundlessly ascribed. He was, however, a very ingenious man; and various interesting particulars respecting him are to be found in Strieder's Account of the learned men of Hesse.

BYRNE, (William,) an English engraver, born in London in 1743. He was at first a pupil of his uncle, an artist of little note. In 1770 he went to Paris, and studied under J. Aliamet and Wille. Byrne may certainly be ranked among the most eminent landscape engravers of England. He died in London, in 1805.

BYROM, (John,) was born at Kersall, near Manchester, in 1691; and after receiving his education at the Merchant Taylors' School in London, went to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1711. At the early age of twenty-three, appeared his pastoral of Colin and Phœbe, in the Spectator, No. 603, where, by the Nymph, was intended (it was said) Joanna the daughter of Bentley, the master of the college; who was so pleased with it, as to use his interest for obtaining for the author a fellowship. The calumny is, however, satisfactorily disproved by Byrom's anonymous biographer, and the editor of the Leeds edition of his poems. Declining to take orders, he subsequently vacated his fellowship, and went to Montpellier, in France, for the recovery of his health. Here he became an admirer of the philosophy of Malebranche, and of the divinity of Fenelon; but not so devoted to the former as to despise human learning, in which he made no inconsiderable progress, and cultivated with a keen relish to the last hour of his life. During his residence abroad, he paid some attention to medicine, intending, on his return, to settle in London as a physician; and though he never obtained a diploma, he used to be called doctor by his friends; but the design was given up on his marriage with his cousin, an union which so displeased both his father and uncle, that they refused the young couple all means of support. In this dilemma, Byrom had recourse to teaching stenography, upon an improved principle; but though it was said by his rival teachers to be so complex, that few would have the talent or patience to learn it, yet it was adopted by some persons of note, and amongst them, by Taylor, the editor of Demosthenes, many of whose MS. notes, at present in the public library at Cambridge, are written in short hand, to be deciphered only by those who may make themselves masters of Byrom's system, as developed in the Encyclopædias of Rees and Nicholson; for though he never published any explanation himself of his principle of stenography, and took great care to preserve it secret, yet it seems to have transpired after his death, by some of those who frequented his lectures, which were extremely amusing, and interspersed with sallies of wit similar to

the epitaph he wrote upon the eccentric chemist Byfield, the inventor of the sal volatile oleosum:—

"Hic jacet Byfieldus olim volatilis, tandem fixus."

In 1723, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and wrote two papers in their Transactions, on the Stenography of Jeake and Lodwick; but coming into the family estate by the death of his elder brother, who died without issue, he gave up teaching, and passed the remainder of his days in the bosom of his family, and died at Manchester, Sept. 28, 1763. In early life he was a follower of Law, and then of Hervey, and at last of Behmen; and to enable him to read the mystic original, he was taught German by a Russian at Manchester; and when he was asked whether he understood his author, he replied, as Socrates did in the case of Herodotus, "What I do understand, I think admirable; and what I do not, I presume is equally so." A small impression of his miscellaneous poems was published after his death, at Manchester, in 2 vols, 8vo, 1773; from which no doubt not a little would have been rejected; at least, if any inference can be drawn from the fact, that just previous to his decease, he destroyed not a few of his juvenile and other productions. The collection was reprinted at Leeds in 1814, with his life, by an anonymous editor, who, alluding to the charge of his being a Mystic, observes, that the name is frequently bestowed upon those who are too pious for the age in which they live, and who view Christianity in a spiritual, more than a moral light; and that it is to Byrom Warburton alludes, when he speaks of a Behmenite being one of the persons who found fault with his Divine Legation. At present, he is chiefly known by his earliest poem; but there are things in the volume which will repay perusal, relating to some conjectural emendations of Horace, some of which are no less ingenious than true; and though his reasons are written in rhyme, they are not less cogent than if they were penned in prose. The second volume is devoted almost entirely to sacred subjects, where, as in every other question that arrested his attention, no matter whether connected with criticism or politics, he has selected verse as the vehicle of his thoughts, and exhibited a facility quite marvellous in the tagging together of couplets; and it is in the same manner he threw out, in his letter to lord Willoughby, then president of the Antiquarian Society, his theory, that St. George, the patron saint of England, was in fact Gregory the Great, who sent over St. Augustine to convert this country to Christianity; and though Pegge, in the Archæologia, vol. v. was thought to have settled the question against Byrom, yet the controversy was re-opened in 1795, when Milner stept forward to support the reality of the person of St. George against the assertion of Gibbon, who was probably a convert to the scepticism of Pettingal in that question. From the following epigram, it would seem that Byrom had been at one time a Jacobite:

"God bless the king—I mean the faith's defender;
God bless—no harm in blessing—the Pretender;
But who pretender is, or who the king—
God bless us all—is quite another thing."

BYRON, (John,) the first lord Byron, nephew of Sir Nicholas Byron, who distinguished himself at the battle of Edgehill. He was lieutenant of the Tower, and served Charles I. with tried fidelity, signalizing his military skill on every occasion, but particularly in the victory at Roundway Down, which was gained chiefly by lord Byron's bravery and good conduct. He afterwards showed equal valour and judgment at the siege of Chester, which he defended to the last extremity, and surrendered only on honourable terms. He died at Paris in 1652. The name of Byron has obtained the most honourable rank in history. Ernies de Buron is mentioned in Doomsday as possessor of very many lands in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The poet, who was also grandson of admiral Byron, was the sixth lord of that name.

BYRON, (Hon. John,) a celebrated British admiral and circumnavigator. He was the second son of William, fourth lord Byron, and Frances, his third wife, daughter of William lord Berkeley, of Stratton. He was born 8th of November, 1723, and, according to Charnock, entered the navy (or rather, as we suspect, had his name enrolled on the "ship's books,") when only *eight* years of age. He subsequently served in the *Wager*, one of the vessels of discovery attached to the squadron under commodore Anson. The sufferings and severe privations he underwent consequent upon the loss of that ill-fated ship, will be found recorded in our memoir of captain Cheap. Charnock, in his Biographic Sketch of Byron, "laments that his subject should, on many occasions, have rather harshly reflected on captain Cheap, particularly as he did not think proper to publish his

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account during his commander's life, when he was capable of refuting any semblance of a charge that might be objected against him." "Dead men tell no tales;" and therefore it is difficult to decide upon the correct version of this untoward disaster (the "wreck of the *Wager*.") "My Grand-Dad's Narrative,"* in many material points, differs from the published account of the antecedent authority. On his arrival at home, after undergoing a protracted series of sufferings, our subject was promoted to the rank of commander, and, at the close of the following year (1746), received his post commission as captain of the *Syren* frigate. From the last-mentioned period to the renewal of hostilities with France, he commanded several ships, both at home and abroad. In 1757 he commanded the *America* (64), one of the most active and efficient vessels attached to the armament employed on the *successful* expedition against Rochfort, under Sir Edward Hawke. At the close of this year he was sent out as senior officer of a small squadron, directed to cruise on the coast of France. In the execution of this service, he fell in with a very valuable ship laden with furs from Quebec, called the *Diamond*. But the result of the chase proved it to be "diamond cut diamond." In firing her stern guns, with a view of crippling the spars of her pursuer, the anticipated prize took fire and eventually blew up; twenty-four only of her crew, out of seventy, were saved, and many of these so miserably scorched, that they died soon afterwards. But Byron was never favoured by Fortune. He was always regarded as an unlucky wight; and so accustomed was he to contend with adverse winds and gusty gales, that the seamen of the service fixed upon him the apt sobriquet of "Foul-weather-Jack."

In 1760 he was despatched in the *Fame* (74), together with a few transports, having on board artificers and engineers to demolish the fortifications of Louisburg. Having received information from the governor of this fortress that some French ships of war, with store-ships, were in Chaleur Bay, he proceeded thither in quest of them, with the *Fame*, *Repulse*, and *Scarborough*. He succeeded in destroying the whole, consisting of three frigates—the *Marchault*, of 32 guns; the *Bienfaisant*, of 22; and the *Marquise Marlose*, of 18; with twenty schooners, sloops, and other armed vessels, having on board a body of troops, with a considerable quantity of provisions and munitions of war. This convoy had been despatched from France for the relief of the garrison of Montreal; but finding the British squadron, under lord Colville, had already reached the River St. Laurence, it put into the Bay of Chaleur, hoping, by debarking the troops and accompanying supplies, all might be conveyed to their destination by land. In this the enemy found themselves fatally disappointed.

Soon after the peace had taken place, it was resolved to send out a small force on a voyage of discovery; and Byron, in consequence of his perfect competency to conduct the service, was selected as a fit person to carry out the views of the *savants* at home. He was accordingly appointed to the *Dolphin*, of 20 guns, a vessel purposely fitted for the service, and sheathed with copper, which at that time was an invention newly introduced in the navy. The *Tamer*, sloop of war, commanded by captain Patrick Mouat, was also placed under the orders of Byron, who, in pursuance of his instructions, hoisted a broad pendant, being appointed commander-in-chief of all his majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies. In the middle of September he arrived at Rio de Janeiro, and on the 20th of October quitted that port. But instead of shaping a course for the Cape of Good Hope, whither all pertaining to the *Dolphin* and *Tamer* imagined he was bound, he kept far to the southward, till having arrived in the latitude where he was ordered to make his "instructions" known, he made a signal for captain Mouat to repair on board the *Dolphin*. He then publicly communicated to that officer, as well as to his own ship's company, that they were bound on a voyage of discovery, "during which they were to receive double pay, for their better encouragement." Space will not permit us to follow the voyager in his several discoveries. These will be found in Byron's Narrative; a publication which has been assailed by incredulous critics as somewhat bordering on the "marvellous," more particularly in those parts which relate to the personal description of the "gigantic Patagonians." The object of the expedition, which was merely to ascertain whether there were not several islands lying in the track crossing the Pacific Ocean between the Southern Tropic and the Equator, being now completed, the commodore sailed from Tinian

* The expression of the noble poet, who was grandson to the admiral.

on the 2d of October, 1765, intending to proceed to Batavia, on his way to England; but it was not till late in that month, from his entering the Straits of Banca, that he arrived in the roads of Batavia. Here it became necessary to caulk the *Dolphin*, preparatory to her homeward voyage, which when completed, and the two vessels had replenished their provisions, wood, and water, they departed this anchorage on the 9th of December, and arrived in the Downs on the 9th of May, 1766.

The *Dolphin* being immediately paid off, Byron remained unemployed till the year 1769, when, in June, he was appointed governor of Newfoundland. This appointment he held during the length of time usually allotted to it, returning to Europe at the accustomed periods.

In 1773, Byron derived a considerable addition to his private fortune from a bequest of landed property, in the counties of York and Hants, worth 20,000*l.*, made him by the lord Berkeley, of Stratton, who also left 50,000*l.* to his daughter, and 2,000*l.* to each son. In the spring of 1775 he attained his flag-rank; and in the beginning of the following year, "the unfortunate Byron," as he was wont to be styled, was fortunate enough to find himself a vice-admiral in the unprecedented short interval of *nine* months. In the opening of the year 1778, the hostile intentions of France becoming apparent, "it being ascertained that a strong squadron, consisting of twelve sail of the line, commanded by the well-known count D'Estaing, was equipped and ready to sail from Toulon for the purpose of aiding the Americans in their efforts to obtain their independence," Byron was selected to command a force equal to that of the French; receiving instructions to proceed direct with his squadron to the Transatlantic shores, so as to defeat the designs of D'Estaing.

The French force left Toulon on the 13th of April, and was followed by that under Byron, from Spithead, according to Charnock, on the 9th of June; by other authorities, on the 5th. On the night of July 3d, the English squadron was dispersed in a heavy gale of wind from the north. Out of thirteen sail, the *Princess Royal* (flag-ship), *Invincible*, *Culloden*, and *Guadaloupe*, were the only ships left with the admiral. On the 6th, the *Culloden* parted company; and on the 21st the *Invincible* and *Guadaloupe* bore up for St. John's, Newfoundland, where they both arrived in a crippled condition. On the 5th of August, the *Culloden* rejoined the admiral; but on the 11th she again parted company: after which Byron, in the *Princess Royal*, proceeded to New York alone. On the 18th, twelve sail of large ships were descried at anchor, close in shore, which proved to be D'Estaing's squadron. This awkward discovery compelled the British admiral to bear-up for Halifax, which port he reached in safety on the 26th of the same month. Having refitted his ship, he afterwards joined lord Howe, at New York; but it was not till the month of October that he was able to put to sea from that port, whence he proceeded to cruise off Boston, to watch the movements of the French fleet. Byron, however, had not long occupied this station before a violent gale again dispersed his squadron, and compelled many of his ships to put into Rhode Island, in a most shattered condition. This misfortune enabled D'Estaing to slip out of Boston, and shape a course for the West Indies. Byron pursued him, and joined the brave and resolute Barrington (see BARRINGTON) at St. Lucia, January 1779, just in time to prevent any further attack being made on the gallant little squadron that had so well withstood the assault of a force so infinitely superior in numerical strength. In the month of July following, an indecisive engagement took place off Grenada, between D'Estaing and Byron. The force of the latter was far inferior to that of his wary opponent; besides which, the British admiral was encumbered with a numerous fleet of transports. In the official account detailing the particulars of this encounter, Byron says, "Although it was evident, throughout the day, that they (the enemy) resolved to avoid a close engagement, I could not allow myself to think that, with a force so greatly superior, the French admiral would allow us to carry off the transports *unmolested*." The transports were to windward of the British line; and the mode of bringing the enemy to battle has been censured by a tactical writer. "With such an inferiority of force," says admiral Ekius, in his Naval Battles critically Reviewed, "it was certainly *indiscreet* in the British admiral to attempt to bring on a general action by endeavouring to stop the *van* of the enemy." Assuredly the van, when under weigh, should never be assailed, unless with an equal or superior force. A tactitian with the weather-gage, which Byron possessed, would have endeavoured to cut off the

enemy's *rear*. In consulting authorities, we may here take occasion to warn future historians, particularly if they be uninitiated in nautical narration, not to place too much reliance on Charnock's version of this undecided contest. See Biographia Navalis, vol. v. p. 438. "The enemy," says Charnock, "*lay at anchor, soon after day-light.*" Nonsense. And yet, in the same paragraph, the biographer asserts that D'Estaing "industriously *avoided* a close action, a *point* he was *enabled*, from the great superiority his ships possessed in *point* of *sailing*, to carry into *effect*." The action was fought under canvas, and, therefore, as biographic pilots, we point to the "sunken dangers" by which strangers are likely to be beset by adhering too closely to such self-styled "standard authorities" as Charnock and Campbell.

After this encounter, Byron returned to England in a frigate, leaving the command with rear-admiral Parker, and never again sought active service. He died on the 10th of April, 1786, with "the universal and justly acquired reputation of a brave and excellent officer; but, of a man," as all his biographers have it, "extremely unfortunate." He left behind him a large family. His son, George Anson Byron, a captain in the navy, born November 30, 1758, and who died in June 1793, was a most meritorious and distinguished officer. When commanding the *Proserpine* (28), he captured the French frigate *Alcmène;* also the *Sphynx*, which had been taken by the enemy. He also performed signal service as captain of the *Andromache;* and to his zeal and vigilance may, in a great measure, be attributed the engagement of the glorious 12th of April, 1782. Being stationed as a cruiser off the Diamond Rock, near Martinico, he gave admiral Rodney such immediate notice of the enemy's motions, that the British fleet, then lying off St. Lucia, were enabled to intercept the force under De Grasse, and bring it to action. Captain Byron, in the *Andromache*, was despatched by Rodney to carry to England the pleasing intelligence of this great and glorious achievement.

BYRON, (George Gordon, Lord,) was born in London, on the 22d of January, 1788. His father, John Byron, son of the celebrated admiral, was a captain in the Guards, and married the marchioness of Carmarthen, when she had been divorced. On her death, which took place two years after, he married a wealthy Scotch heiress, Miss Catherine Gordon of Gight: but through his dissolute and extravagant habits, the fortune she brought him was, in a few years, squandered away. Abandoned by her improvident husband, who settled at Valenciennes, this lady found herself, in 1791, a widow, supporting herself and an only child, the subject of this article, on a pittance of 135*l.* a-year. Finding it impossible to live with respectability in London on the slender remnant of her fortune, she returned to Scotland, and, having retired to the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, she there devoted herself, with more than common maternal fondness, to the care and education of her son. As his constitution was delicate, he was kept under the watchful eye of his mother till his seventh year, when he was sent to the grammar school at Aberdeen, where he remained till 1798, when the death of his grand-uncle, without issue, left him, at ten years of age, the possessor of the family title and property. Elated with this sudden accession of wealth and rank, his mother hastily quitted Aberdeen, to place the young peer in the mansion of his ancestors, Newstead Abbey, in Nottinghamshire, which, since the reign of Henry VIII., had been in the possession of the ancient family of Byron. After remaining here for about twelve months, during which time he attended the school of Mr. Rogers, his mother took him to London, and placed him at the seminary of Dr. Glennie, at Dulwich, where he remained for two years, and was then sent by his guardian and relative, the earl of Carlisle, to Harrow. In after life Byron indulged in some caustic remarks on the public school system, particularly on that of Harrow; but he has invariably mentioned the name of its head-master at the time, Dr. Drury, with affectionate respect. Here his character began to disclose itself. He is said to have been shy, sensitive, and, except by gentle means, indisposed to yield submission to control. He was fond of rhetorical display, and excelled in it; and seemed to prefer oratory to poetry. He appears to have been an active and spirited boy; popular at first, and finally a favourite; ardent in his school friendships, and jealous of the affections of those to whom he attached himself. It was while at Harrow that Byron, then a mere boy, became acquainted with Miss Chaworth, the heiress and daughter of a gentleman who had fallen in a duel by the hand of his grand-uncle. Of this young lady, who was two years his elder, he became

deeply enamoured. She was the "Mary" of his poem entitled, The Dream; but it appears that she did not return his passion, for she shortly after married another.

At the age of sixteen, lord Byron entered at Trinity college, Cambridge; and here his conduct was characterised by a total disregard of college rules, which drew down upon him the rebuke of the superiors of the university. This he treated with contempt; and, instead of showing a becoming respect for academical regulations, he evinced his neglect of study, and the waywardness of his disposition, by keeping a bear, which he said was in training for a degree. Notwithstanding this levity of conduct, he sometimes devoted himself to reading; but he was delighted when his academical course was at an end, and he left college without regret.

On leaving Cambridge, lord Byron took up his residence at Newstead Abbey, and while there, in 1807, being then nineteen years of age, he produced a collection of poems, which he entitled, Hours of Idleness, by George Gordon Lord Byron, a minor. Of this juvenile production it is almost unnecessary to speak, as it contains little else than might have been penned by any one of the author's age, who had similar opportunities of mental cultivation. But circumstances connected with this publication make it a remarkable feature in the life of the writer. This work the Edinburgh Reviewers did not deem it beneath their dignity to notice. No sooner had this critique appeared, than the young poet, stung by its ridicule, and smarting under its censure, applied himself with eagerness to repel the attack. This he did in his well-known satire, published in March 1809, and entitled, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers; a poem which, notwithstanding its numerous faults, especially its indiscriminate abuse of friend and foe, gave undoubted proofs of the genius of the author. On cool reflection, lord Byron felt that the vindictive spirit by which he was impelled in the composition of this production, was as unjust as it was ungenerous; and accordingly the work, after passing through four editions, was suppressed. Shortly previous to the publication of this satire, lord Byron took his seat in the House of Lords. On this occasion he seems to have had an acute and painful sense of the loneliness of his position; and, accordingly, after taking the oaths, and receiving with coldness some complimentary words addressed to him by the lord chancellor Eldon, he sat for a few moments on one of the opposition benches, and shortly after quitted the house in disgust.

His hopes of parliamentary distinction being thus suddenly extinguished, he retired to Newstead Abbey, and immediately formed the resolution to travel on the continent with his college class-fellow, Mr. (now Sir John Cam) Hobhouse. Accordingly, in July 1809, they sailed from Falmouth for Lisbon; travelled through part of Portugal and the south of Spain to Gibraltar; sailed thence to Malta, and landed in Albania on the 29th of September; and subsequently visited the principal places in Greece and Turkey. From Smyrna, lord Byron went in the *Salsette* frigate to Constantinople. It was while the vessel lay in the Dardanelles that he became the hero of an adventure of which he was ever after exceedingly proud. The practicability of swimming across the Hellespont having accidentally become the subject of a dispute between some of the officers of the frigate, lord Byron instantly offered to put the matter to the test. He performed the feat with ease, and verified by his example the story of Hero and Leander. While he was at Constantinople, his friend, Mr. Hobhouse, returned to England; but so strongly did the scenery and manners of Greece fix themselves on the imagination of the noble poet, that he took his solitary way over much of the ground which he had previously travelled. About this period his affairs having become embarrassed, he determined to return home, with a view to effect their arrangement. He arrived in the *Volage* frigate in July 1811, after an absence of two years; and the first news he received on his arrival, was the melancholy intelligence of the alarming illness of his mother. He immediately hastened to her bed-side, but before he reached Newstead she had expired. Although at the end of The English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, lord Byron declared that he would from henceforth hold no communion with the Muses, the poetic fire burned too strongly within him to permit him to keep this resolution; and accordingly, in February 1812, he gave to the public the first two cantos of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, which at once established his fame, and stamped him as one of the greatest poets of the day. To the hero of this poem is given the character of a satiated libertine, to whom change of clime brings no relief, and to whom even life itself seems irksome.

The noble poet was instantly identified with this wayward child of his imagination, and the assumption of this character, which he must have known would be made applicable to himself, afforded additional proof of the boldness and originality of lord Byron's muse.

Never was a feeling of universal admiration more strongly excited than in favour of this work. The acquaintance of the poet was everywhere courted, and the world of fashion at once proclaimed him its idol. His birth and rank formed a sufficient passport to this society; but it was the genius of lord Byron that gave the charm to his presence and his conversation. In his person, too, at this period, he was strikingly handsome; his fine features formed a perfect model for sculpture, while the deep thought that gave them expression imparted a fresh interest to his character. In Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, lord Byron powerfully described some of the scenes he had visited; and that he was a keenly observant traveller he has proved by the exquisite description he has given of eastern climes and customs in the works which followed. In May 1813, he produced his oriental fragment of The Giaour; and in December following, The Bride of Abydos. To these succeeded, The Corsair, Lara, and the Siege of Corinth, with wonderful rapidity, and unprecedented success. It is said that 14,000 copies of The Corsair were sold in one day.

Lord Byron seldom appeared in the House of Lords. His first speech in that assembly was made on the 27th of February, 1812, a few days before the publication of Childe Harold, when he opposed the second reading of the Framework bill. There was not any remarkable feature in this address; the slight sensation it produced in the house was owing, perhaps, more to the important station the speaker had gained as a poet than to any merit of its own. The next time he spoke was in favour of Catholic emancipation; and the last time was on the 2d of June, 1813, on presenting major Cartwright's petition. On the 2d of January, 1815, he married Anne Isabella, only daughter of Sir Ralph Millbanke, baronet. With this lady, to whom he had become a suitor two years before, he received 10,000*l.*, but this sum was quickly dissipated in the indulgence of every species of fashionable extravagance; so that instead of retrieving his fortune, as he intended, by marriage, he increased his pecuniary embarrassments, and still further involved his affairs. Thus his union with Miss Millbanke, which ought to have been productive of mutual happiness, proved unfortunately a source of misery. On the 10th of December, 1815, lady Byron presented her lord with a daughter, the Ada of his poems, and now the countess of Lovelace. In the following month the embarrassments of lord Byron became so serious, that it was agreed that his lady should retire to her father's residence in Leicestershire, until some arrangements could be effected with his lordship's creditors. From that visit she did not return; and it was decreed that Byron should never again behold his wife or child. A formal separation followed, the reasons for which it is now likely will never be known. In the midst of the extraordinary sensation which this mysterious occurrence excited, lord Byron abruptly started for the continent, as he has said, with feelings of disgust, and an expressed determination never again to return to England.

It was on the 25th of April, 1816, that lord Byron sailed from London for Ostend, whence he rapidly proceeded to Brussels, and visited the field of Waterloo. He next travelled to Coblentz, and sailed up the Rhine to Basle, and then passed through part of Switzerland to Geneva. Here he remained for some time, attracted by the society of the late Mr. Shelley, the poet, and his lady. While at Diodati, near Geneva, he wrote his third canto of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage; this was followed by the Prisoner of Chillon, A Dream, and other poems; which undoubtedly bear the peculiar impress of Byron's genius, but are considered inferior to Childe Harold.

In October 1816, he proceeded to Italy, and, in the following month, took up his residence at Venice. Here he remained for three years, with the exception of a few weeks occupied in visiting Rome, accompanied by his former fellow-traveller, Mr. Hobhouse.

It is painful to state that during the greater part of lord Byron's residence at Venice, he was so far unmindful of his character and station as to pass his time in the society of persons of the most abandoned description, in open and unbridled libertinism. He wrote, during this period, Manfred, a dramatic poem; and The Lament of Tasso. Though the former had many admirers, some declared it to be unworthy of lord Byron's powers; but the merit of the latter was universally admitted. After residing some time at

Abydos, lord Byron went to Tenedos, and the island of Scio. Here he remained for three months, visiting every spot connected with classical associations, and frequently sleeping in the humblest cottages he could find, and endearing himself to the peasants by his kindness and generosity. On leaving Scio he visited several other islands, and then went to Athens. Here he wrote the fourth and last canto of Childe Harold, which appeared in 1818. Though less impassioned in its style than the preceding cantos, it abounds in deep thought and sublimity of feeling, and has not tended to lessen the noble writer's reputation. In the same year was published Beppo, a Venetian story. Lord Byron next produced Mazeppa, a short poem, exhibiting great originality and power, and possessing the most startling interest. This appeared in 1819, and was followed by the first part of Don Juan. In this poem, lord Byron has thrown aside all restraint; his muse brooks no control, and the occasional beauties that it exhibits, make but slender atonement for the pervading licentiousness of the publication.

Lord Byron left Venice in January 1820, and, after visiting the greater part of the Italian dominions of Austria, took up his residence at Ravenna. Here an acquaintance which he formed with count Gamba, was the foundation of an improper attachment to his wife, the countess Guiccioli. Byron had already involved himself with secret societies for the subversion of the papal government, and in these plots count Gamba and the brother of the countess were joined. On their discovery, the parties were exiled from the states of the Church, and fled to Tuscany. Having fixed themselves at Pisa, lord Byron followed them, and took up his residence there, at the Lanfranchi palace. Count Gamba having again become involved in some political intrigues, and an order having been issued for his immediate banishment from the Tuscan states, he embarked for Genoa; but the countess remained, and lived openly with lord Byron. On an application to the pope, she was formally separated from her husband.

An avowed advocate for a strict attention to the dramatic unities, lord Byron, in 1820, produced a tragedy, entitled, Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice; but whatever merit it possesses, the author has not in this instance proved the correctness of the point for which he contended. He next appeared as the champion of Pope. The Rev. William Lisle Bowles, in a life of that author, having expressed himself in no very complimentary terms of his poetical character, lord Byron took up his defence by the publication, in the year 1821, of a Letter to the Author of Strictures on the Life and Writings of Pope.

If lord Byron failed in his first attempt at dramatic poetry, he soon redeemed his character by the production of his tragedy of Sardanapalus, which was produced in 1821; and in the same year appeared The Two Foscari, a Tragedy; and Cain, a Mystery. The Two Foscari is far inferior to Sardanapalus, but the character of Loredano is portrayed with wonderful power. Whatever merit may be attached to his dramatic poem of Cain, it is more than overbalanced by its impiety.

At Pisa, lord Byron was joined by Mr. Percy Bysshe Shelley, to whose arrival succeeded that of Mr. Leigh Hunt. Early in 1822, Byron, conjointly with Hunt and Shelley, commenced the publication of a periodical which they called The Liberal; but owing to the melancholy death of Mr. Shelley, who was drowned by the upsetting of a small pleasure-boat in the Mediterranean, The Liberal did not reach more that a fourth number. In that periodical, The Vision of Judgment, and Heaven and Earth, a Mystery, first appeared. Werner, a Tragedy; The Deformed Transformed; and the concluding cantos of Don Juan, terminate the poetical labours of lord Byron.

In September 1822, he left Pisa for Genoa, where he remained for the winter. The Greeks suffering under the pressure of the Mahomedan yoke, were now making a struggle for independence; and it is not surprising that a people, whose oppression incited lord Byron to some of his noblest efforts of genius, should, in their struggle for freedom, enlist him in their cause. He was invited in the most flattering manner to aid the Greek government, and instantly determined to place his person and influence at their disposal. To a mind like Byron's, there was in this something peculiarly exciting; a novel field for display opened to him, wherein he might gain a fresh distinction. Animated with the liveliest feelings in the cause he had been called on to espouse, he hired an English vessel, and with a small band of followers, sailed from Genoa on the 14th of July, 1823, for Cephalonia; which island he reached at the commencement of the third campaign. Here

he remained for some time; and having deputed his friends, Mr. Trelawney and Mr. Hamilton Browne, to gain information from the Greek government, they found that Missolonghi was in a state of blockade, and that, if it fell, the safety of Athens would be endangered. On hearing this, lord Byron generously advanced four hundred thousand piastres (about 12,000*l.*) for the relief of the besieged.

The disunion among the Greeks was the source of unceasing annoyance to him; but he did not suffer himself to be disheartened by their contentions, and in a letter written at the time, he says, "I will stick by the cause, as long as a cause exists."

Having procured two Ionian vessels, he sailed from Cephalonia on the 29th of December, 1823, and arrived at Missolonghi on the 5th of the following month, but not without great hazard, for near Zante they were attacked by a Turkish frigate. Owing to the activity of his crew, and the superior sailing of his vessel, lord Byron escaped; but the second was brought to, and carried into Patras. On his arrival at Missolonghi he was received with every mark of honour and respect. A salute was fired as he passed, and prince Mavrocordato, with the authorities of the place, and the troops, met him as he was disembarked; and amidst military honours, and the cheers of the whole population, he was conducted to the house which had been prepared for his reception. Lord Byron immediately exerted his influence to check the ferocious spirit with which the Greeks waged war; and, although it was a difficult task to effect this, and to preserve union among their leaders, still he was in a great degree successful. The ardour with which he was from the first inspired, was not abated; he resolved to form a brigade of Suliotes, and 500 of the bravest were selected from the soldiers of Greece, and taken into his pay. An attack of Lepanto being proposed, the command was given to lord Byron; but the undisciplined and riotous conduct of the troops was such as to render a postponement necessary. Disappointed in this expedition, which in his enthusiastic spirit he looked forward to as the means of serving the cause in which he had embarked, and gaining for himself a proud distinction, he became dispirited and irritable to such a degree, that a severe fit of epilepsy, with which he was attacked on the 15th of February, may be attributed, in a great measure, to this frustration of his hopes. Within a month the attack was repeated no less than four times; but the violence of the disorder yielded to care and attention, and he slowly recovered. His physicians strongly recommended a change of air, and an immediate removal from Missolonghi (which was a marshy, pestilential spot) to the island of Zante. But too firmly were his feelings united with the cause of Greece; and he refused to leave Missolonghi while, as he said, there was a chance of his being useful.

Lord Byron, who was always fond of exercise on horseback, rode out on the 9th of April, but having caught a severe cold, through exposure to rain, he was seized with a violent rheumatic fever on the 12th; under this he gradually sunk. On the 16th he was slightly delirious. On the 18th his utterance partly failed him, though his reason returned; frequently in broken sentences he alluded to his family, and in the midst of severe suffering he spoke with the most feeling and considerate kindness to his attendants. On the evening of the 18th he was heard to say, "My wife! my child! my sister! you know all—you must say all." He then sunk into a lethargy, and at a quarter past six o'clock on the evening of the 19th he expired. On the morning of the 2d of May, his remains were embarked under a salute from the guns of the fortress. After a voyage of three days the vessel reached Zante, and on the 29th of June she entered the Downs. On the arrival of the body in England it was conveyed to the residence of Sir Edward Knatchbull, in Great George-street, Westminster, where it lay in state; and on the 12th of July it was escorted out of town by a funeral procession composed of many distinguished characters, several of the carriages of the nobility forming a part. The interment took place on the 16th of July, at the village church of Hacknall, near Nottingham, and within two miles of the venerable abbey of Newstead.

Lord Byron, several years before his death, wrote his own memoirs, and presented the manuscript to his friend, Mr. Thomas Moore. It was sold by that gentleman to Mr. Murray, the publisher, for 2,000 guineas; but on the death of his lordship, at the instance of his family, the manuscript was destroyed, and the amount received for it paid back with interest.

BYS, (John Rodolpe,) a Swiss painter, born at Soleure, in 1660. Early in life he went to Arme, and was called to Vienna in 1704, by the emperor Charles VI., who employed him to paint the

ceiling of the grand audience chamber; this work may be considered as his best. He was afterwards called to Mayence by the elector, and in the chateau of Geubach painted several landscapes. Bys died at Wurtzburg, in 1738.

BYSSHE, (Edward,) was born at Burstow, in Surrey, in 1615, and was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he studied the common law. In 1640 he was elected member of parliament for Blechenly; and in 1643 he was made garter king-at-arms, in the room of Sir John Burroughs, who followed Charles I. to Oxford. In 1646 he was made Clarenceux; and in 1654 he was elected for Reigate, in Surrey, to serve in the convention, called the Little Parliament; and in 1658 he was elected member for Gatton. After the Restoration he was removed from the gartership, to make room for Sir Edward Walker. In 1661 he was chosen burgess for Blechenly. During the rebellion "he was," says Wood, "a great gainer by being a parliament man, and thereupon became an encourager of learning and learned men, particularly of that noted critic John Gregory, of Christ Church." He wrote:—1. Notæ in quatuor Libros Nicholai Upton, de Studio Militari. 2. Notæ in Johannis de Bado Aureo Libellum de Armis. 3. Notæ in Henrici Spelmanni Aspidologiam. He died in 1679.

BYTEMEISTER, (Henry John,) a Lutheran divine, born at Zelle, in 1698. He was appointed, in 1740, professor of theology at Helmstadt, where he died in 1746. He wrote a great number of works, all in Latin, of which the most interesting are, Dissertatio de Præstantiâ Arithmeticæ Decadicæ; and, Delineatio Rei Numismaticæ antiquæ et recentioris, Strasburg, 1744, 8vo.

BYTHNER, (Victorinus,) an able oriental scholar, was a native of Poland, and came to Oxford when somewhat advanced in life, was matriculated, and read a Hebrew lecture for many years in the hall of Christ Church, and before the rebellion in 1642 gave instruction in that language, and published some works for the use of his pupils. After leaving Oxford he went to Cambridge, and thence to London, and, as Wood thinks, returned to Oxford. About 1664 he retired into Cornwall, and practised physic, but the time of his death has not been ascertained. He wrote, 1. Lethargy of the Soul, &c. 1636, 8vo. 2. Tabula Directoria: in qua totum Το Τεχνικον Linguæ Sanctæ, ad amussim delineatur, Oxford, *ib.* 1637. 3. Lingua Eruditorum, 1638, 8vo, and reprinted. 4. Manipulus Messis magnæ, sive Grammat. Exemplaris, Lond. 1639, 8vo. 5. Clavis Linguæ Sanctæ, Camb. 1648, 8vo. 6. Lyra Prophetica Davidis Regis: sive Analysis Critico-practica Psalmorum, Lond. 1650, 4to, and 1645, 12mo. To this is added an introduction to the Chaldee.

BYZANCE, (Louis de,) a native of Constantinople, who, originally a Jew named Raphael Levi, embraced Christianity, and became a priest of the Oratory. He settled at Paris, and in consequence of his knowledge of oriental, and especially of Arabian literature, attracted the notice of the French literati. He took a warm interest in the conversion of his countrymen, and caused a great number of copies of the Arabic version of the New Testament, published by William Seaman, Oxford, 1666, 4to, to be sent to Constantinople for their use. Hinkelman vainly sought his assistance in a translation of the Koran; but he left among his MSS. a French version of the historical part, with notes, in which he attempts to show that the greater portion of the book is borrowed from the writings of rabbins who lived before the time of Mahomet. De Byzance was an able mathematician, and was a correspondent of Malebranche, Raynaud, Le Long, and Leibnitz. He died in 1722, after labouring under an incurable insanity for nearly twenty years.

BYZAS, leader of the colony from Megara, who founded the city of Byzantium, now Constantinople, 658 A.C. Diodorus says he was contemporary with the Argonauts. But the whole of his history is involved in hopeless contradiction and obscurity.

BYZES, a celebrated sculptor of Naxos, who flourished about the 50th Olympiad.

BZOVIUS, or BZOWSKI, (Abraham,) a learned and voluminous writer, descended from a good family in Poland. He was born at Prosovitz, in 1567. His parents dying when he was a child, he was educated by his grandmother, and profited so well by the instruction of one of his uncles, that at ten years of age he could write Latin, compose music, and make verses. After this he went to continue his studies at Cracow, and there took the habit of a Dominican. He afterwards read lectures of philosophy at Milan, and of divinity at Bologna. On his return to Poland, he preached with success in Posnania and in Cracow, and taught philosophy and divinity, and became principal of a college of his own

order, and did several considerable services to that and to his country. Afterwards he went to Rome, and was well received by the pope, who gave him apartments in the Vatican. He suffered his zeal, however, to outrun his discretion; for, having reviled the emperor Louis of Bavaria, and expunged his name out of the catalogue of emperors, the duke of Bavaria was so incensed at his audaciousness, that, not satisfied with causing an apology to be written for that emperor, he brought an action in form against the annalist, and got him condemned to make a public retractation. Bzovius was also severely treated in the Apology of Louis of Bavaria, published by George Herwart. His principal work is his continuation of Baronius's Annals of the Church, of which nine volumes folio have been printed, the first eight at Cologne, 1616—1641, and the ninth at Rome, in 1672. He commences at the year 1198, at which Baronius had finished. It is said that he was led to undertake this task by the encouragement and entreaties of some persons of learning and judgment, to whom he had shown in MS. an abridgment of Ecclesiastical History, made by himself from the Annals of the cardinal. In this work, which betrays the credulity of the author, he labours with earnestness to advance the dignity and uphold the pretensions of the see of Rome. Bzovius, whose untiring industry is attested by his writings, which led Bayle to speak of "la fécondité étonnante de sa plume," wrote also the lives of some of the popes, and many sermons, &c. He was also the author of the following remarkable work: Nomenclator Sanctorum Professione Medicorum, Anniversariam quorum Festivitatem Universalis celebrat Ecclesia, ad Antiquitatis Memoriam elaboratus, Romæ, 1612-1621; Cologne, 1623. He died in 1637, at the Dominican convent of Minerva, at Rome, whither he had withdrawn from his apartments in the Vatican in a fit of terror caused by the murder of one of his domestics.

C.

CAAB. (See Kaab.)

CABADES. (See Cobad.)

CABAH-CULAK, (*Large Ears,*) the sobriquet of Ibrahim-Pacha, grand-vizir of the Ottoman empire, under Mahmood I. The son of a peasant of Carahissar, in Anatolia, he had commenced his career as an attendant on the grand-vizir Mustapha Kuprili-Zadah, who fell at the battle of Slankaman in 1691: and the influence of his early patron's connexions, joined to his own talents and capacity, procured him gradual advancement, till, in the war of 1716-18, he held the office of kiaia, or lieutenant to the pasha of Bosnia. In this post he distinguished himself greatly by his exertions in raising troops to repel the invasions of the Austrians, and was rewarded by promotion to the rank of kiaia in the more important province of Egypt. Here he was mainly instrumental in repressing the dangerous revolt of the Mamluke beys, Mohammed and Casim, (see Casim-Bey;) but he was subsequently recalled to Constantinople, where he held the office of master of the imperial household, after the sanguinary revolt which, in 1730, deposed Ahmed III. and placed Mahmood on the throne, and was a chief agent in the slaughter, within the walls of the Seraglio, of the ringleaders of the rebellion. This service was recompensed by the pashalic of Aleppo; but before he set out for his government, an intrigue in the palace, headed by the kislar-aga, displaced the grand-vizir Silihdar-Mohommed, and Cabah-Culak received the premiership, Jan. 1731, (A.H. 1143.) In March of the same year, a new and furious tumult of the Janissaries put his energies again to the test: but he marched against them with the Sandjak-shereaf displayed at the head of the bostandjis, and dispersed the mutineers by discharges of artillery. In less than six months, 15,000 of the disaffected are said to have perished by his orders, either by public or private executions, and the spirit of insubordination was effectually quelled. But a rupture with his original patron, the kislar-aga, caused his downfal, and in September, 1731, the murmurs of the people at his severity were made the pretext for his deposition. He was sent into honourable exile as pasha of Negropont, and does not again appear on the page of history. (Von Hammer. Hist. de l'Empire Ottoman.)

CABAKDJY-OGLOU, an officer in

NAVAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the corps of Yamaks of the Sultan Selim III. remarkable as the principal actor in the revolution at Constantinople in 1807. Selim, one of the best of the Turkish sovereigns, directed his energies towards the improvement of his subjects, and desired, amongst other ameliorations, to introduce the European system of clothing and discipline into the Turkish army, which caused much dissatisfaction, the troops being opposed to any innovation upon their ancient customs. On the 25th of May, an order for the adoption of the new clothing was communicated to the corps of Yamaks, who immediately broke into mutiny, put to death the effendi, who was the bearer of the order, and elected Cabakdjy-Oglou their leader. In this situation he displayed firmness, boldness, and talents, worthy a better cause. At the head of 600 Yamaks, he entered Constantinople, 29th May, and having been joined by bodies of the soldiery and the populace, whom he inflamed by short exciting harangues, he issued orders to his followers for the massacre of all who were suspected of favouring the views of the Sultan. For three days, Constantinople was deluged with the blood of those victims, whose heads were brought and cast at his feet. The Sultan was dethroned, and shut up in prison, and his cousin, Mustapha, proclaimed in his stead. Order having been restored, he, who for three days wielded the destinies of the empire, was rewarded with the chief command of the forts of the Bosphorus: he exercised, however, so much influence in the divan, as to procure the disgrace and banishment of the kaim-a-kam, who, with the mufti, chiefly instigated the revolution. Mustapha Bairaktar, pasha of Rudshuk, who owed his elevation to the dethroned Sultan, resolved to re-establish him and to punish the rebels; and for this purpose marched upon Constantinople in July, 1808, at the head of an army of 40,000 men. On his way, he detached a party of horse, who surrounded the residence of Cabakdjy-Oglou in the night, and put him to death. Bairaktar entered Constantinople, and demanded the release of Selim, and upon a refusal, stormed the Seraglio; but during the attack, Selim was cruelly murdered by order of Mustapha, and his body flung out amongst the assailants. Bairaktar, however, avenged his death by the punishment of the murderers, and the dethronement of Mustapha, who was succeeded by his brother, Sultan Mahmoud II.

CABALLERO, or CAVALLERO, (Joseph Antony, marquis,) a Spanish liberal, born at Saragossa, in 1760. In 1798, on the deposition of Jovellanos, he was appointed minister of justice, and in 1802 was made minister of war. On the elevation of Ferdinand VII. to the throne, in 1808, he lost the former office, but obtained that of governor of the council of finance. After the departure of Ferdinand for Bayonne, he joined the party that elected Murat for its president, and signed the address to Napoleon, requesting him to place a member of his family upon the throne of Spain, and subsequently took the oath of fidelity to Joseph Buonaparte, to whose fortunes he steadily adhered until the downfal of his imperial brother. He then retired to Bourdeaux, and in 1818 he was condemned to perpetual banishment by Ferdinand VII., but was recalled by the constitutionalists in 1820, and died at Salamanca in 1821.

CABALLERO, (Raymond Diosada,) a learned Jesuit, born in the island of Majorca, in 1740. He was educated at the imperial college at Madrid, whence, on the suppression of his order, he fled to Rome, where he occupied himself in literary pursuits. He wrote, among other works, an account of the progress of typography in Spain, and vindicates the claim of that country to an equal share with France, England, and Italy, in the merit of having promoted the advancement of that art. He also wrote a treatise in which he vindicates the right of Spain to the honour of having given birth to the celebrated painter Spagnoletto, commonly called Ribera. In his Commentariola Critica, he refutes the paradoxes of Hardouin and Schelstrate; and in his treatise De Linguâ Evangelicâ, he controverts the opinion of Diodati respecting the language spoken by our Lord and his disciples, maintaining against that expositor, that they did not speak Greek. Cabellero has also left an elaborate defence of Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico. He died in 1820.

CABALLO, (Emmanuel,) an heroical Genoese officer, who, in 1513, when the French forces were besieging his native city, and had reduced it to the last extremity, boldly ventured out of port with some of his companions, and, in the face of the enemy's fire, rescued a vessel laden with provisions, which had been despatched for the relief of the beleaguered inhabitants, and by that brilliant action saved the city.

CABALLO, (Bonaventura,) bishop of Caserta, remarkable for his piety and beneficence. He died in 1689.

CABANE, (Filippina,) better known by the name of Catanese, from the city of Catania, where she was born, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, was a washerwoman, and wife of a fisherman. Young, beautiful, and intriguing, from being at first chosen as nurse of the son of Robert, then duke of Calabria, and afterwards king of Naples, she became so great a favourite at court, that, after the death of her husband, she married Cabane, another upstart, then high steward and great chamberlain to the king. She was soon afterwards appointed mistress of the robes to Catharine of Austria, and Mary of Valois, and at last, governess of the two royal princesses, the eldest of whom was the celebrated Giovanna I. afterwards queen of Naples; all of whom she assisted in their pleasures, dissipations, and intrigues. But being accused not only of having projected, but of having taken a great part in the murder of Andrew, son of Charles II. king of Hungary, and husband of Giovanna, both she and her son Robert were arrested and put to the torture in 1345. She died under the rack, and her son was put to death by having his flesh torn with hot pincers, and a gag was placed in his mouth, lest he should accuse the queen of having ordered, or at least of having been privy to the murder.

CABANIS, (Peter John George,) a distinguished French physician, the son of an advocate, was born at Conac, in 1757. He first studied at the college of Brives, whither he was sent at the age of ten years, and afterwards at Paris, where he devoted himself to the acquisition of classical knowledge. He accepted the situation of secretary to a Polish nobleman, and quitted France for Poland, where, however, he remained only two years, in consequence of the distracted condition of that country upon its first partition. Returned to Paris, his intention was to devote himself to letters; and a passion for poetry being awakened in him, he translated into verse a large portion of Homer's Iliad, which was subsequently placed in the hands of Voltaire, who bestowed commendation upon its execution. Apprehensive, however, of failing to obtain substantial good from this course of life, he determined upon embracing medicine as a profession, and Dubreuil undertook the direction of his professional studies, which were pursued with great ardour during six years, until the state of his health compelled him to retire to Auteuil, where he became acquainted with the widow of Helvetius, whose society charmed him. Here also he associated with Turgot, the minister of finance, a friend of his father's, Holbach, Franklin, Jefferson, Condillac, Diderot, D'Alembert, Condorcet, and many other celebrated men. Such society doubtless greatly influenced the direction of his studies, and henceforth we find him devoted to the consideration of the philosophy of medicine. The Revolution called forth the powers of Cabanis; he embraced its principles, but abhorred the atrocities which accompanied it. An intimate friendship existed between him and Mirabeau, who, towards the close of his life, would place himself only under his care, and at last died in his arms. Cabanis published an account of the last moments of his friend; and he also put forth a work on Public Education, which had been found among the papers of the deceased. In 1793 Cabanis was appointed professor of Hygiène in the Medical School of Paris; in 1794 he was elected a member of the National Institute; in 1795 professor of Chemical Medicine; and in 1796 he was chosen a representative of the people in the Council of Five Hundred. He was subsequently made a member of the senate, and administrator of the hospitals of Paris, in which he effected many beneficial changes. He was strongly opposed to very large establishments of this kind; but his intentions in the reformation of this evil were thwarted by the economical views of the government. During this time he was actively engaged in the reorganization of the medical schools of France, and in the preparation and publication of the works by which he is celebrated. In 1807 he suffered from an attack of apoplexy, which compelled him to desist from all serious labours. A second attack proved fatal to him, August 5, 1808. As a man, Cabanis was highly esteemed for his benevolence and his sincerity. An ardent philanthropy characterises all his productions. His views are general and profound, his deductions are logical, and the eloquence in which they are displayed is exceedingly fascinating. He cannot, however, be looked upon as an eminent practical physician; his views are rather directed to the display of the philosophical principles upon which the study of medical science

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should be conducted, and he is thus entitled to a high place among the distinguished physiologists of his age. He published—Observations sur les Hôpitaux, Paris, 1789, 8vo. Du Degré de Certitude en Médecine, Paris, 1797, 1802. Traité du Physique et du Moral de l'Homme, Paris, 1802, 1803, 1815, 1824, 8vo, 2 vols. The latter edition has a life of the author, by M. Brisseau. Coup d'œil sur les Révolutions et sur la Réforme de la Médecine, Paris, 1804, 8vo. Translated into English by Dr. A. Henderson, Lond. 1806, 8vo.

CABARRUS, (Francis, Count de,) a French financier, born at Bayonne, in 1752, and educated at Condom and Toulouse. He was then sent by his father, an opulent merchant, to Saragossa, with a view to commercial pursuits. A clandestine marriage, however, with the daughter of his employer, caused him to quit Saragossa for the vicinity of Madrid, in which capital he made the acquaintance of several distinguished and influential persons, to whom he suggested the expediency of establishing a paper currency, at the time when the finances of the country were in a ruinous condition, in consequence of the falling off of the national resources in the American provinces. He also projected several judicious commercial measures, by which the foreign trade of Spain was materially benefited. Some of his plans were vehemently assailed by Mirabeau, insomuch that the king of Spain, who befriended Cabarrus, interdicted the circulation of the publications of that French writer in his kingdom. He was sent in 1797 by the king as minister plenipotentiary to the congress at Rastadt, and was afterwards named ambassador to France. He was appointed minister of finance in 1808, and died in 1810.

CABASSILAS, (Nilus,) archbishop of Thessalonica, in the fourteenth century, under the empire of the Andronici. He wrote two treatises against the claims of the bishop of Rome to universal supremacy and to infallibility; the latter of which was translated by Thomas Gressop, student in Oxford, under the title of A Treatise containing a Declaration of the Pope's usurped Primacy, &c. 8vo, 1560. They were published in Greek in London, without date, and reprinted at Basle in 1544, at Frankfort in 1559, 8vo, with a Latin version by Flaccius Illyricus, and at Leyden in 1645, 4to. The ability displayed in this production is freely acknowledged by papal writers; and Dupin says that the writings of Cabassilas are characterised by perspicuity, method, and learning. He died in 1350.

CABASSILAS, (Nicholas,) nephew of the preceding, whom he immediately succeeded as archbishop of Thessalonica, in 1350, under John Cantacuzenus. Like his uncle, he was a vehement opponent of the extravagant pretensions of the Romish see, and wrote several treatises, in which he has ably exposed the groundlessness of the claims put forward by that arrogant church to supremacy and infallibility. His works are—1. Compendiosa Interpretatio in Divinum Officium. This treatise, which is an exposition of the Greek liturgy, was published at Paris, 1524, by Fronton du Duc. A Latin version of it, by Gentian Hervet, was published at Venice in 1548. 2. A Treatise on the Procession of the Holy Ghost, against the Latins; this was printed in Latin, Venice, 1545; Antwerp, 1560; and in Greek and Latin in the Bibliotheca Patrum. 3. A Life of Jesus Christ; a Latin version of this was published by Pontanus, Ingolstadt, 1604, 4to. He also wrote a commentary on the third book of the Almagest of Ptolemy, and is said to have surpassed all his contemporaries in geometrical and astronomical skill.

CABASSOLE, (Philip de,) a cardinal and legate, was born at Cavaillon, in Provence, descended from an illustrious family connected with the house of Anjou, where he became, at twelve years of age, a canon of the cathedral, archdeacon in 1330, and bishop in 1334. He was also honoured with the rank of chancellor to Sancha, queen of Sicily, by her husband Robert, in 1341, and jointly with that princess was regent during the minority of Joan her grand-daughter. In 1345, after the murder of Andrew, king of Hungary, an event which deeply affected him, he returned to Avignon. In 1358 he was sent as nuncio by the pope to demand from the clergy of Germany a tithe of the ecclesiastical revenues of that country, but failed in the object of his mission. In 1361 he was appointed titular patriarch of Jerusalem, and in 1366 he had the charge of the bishopric of Marseilles; and at last, in 1368, pope Urban V. raised him to the rank of cardinal, and vicar-general spiritual and temporal in the diocese of Avignon; and while the popes resided at Avignon, Gregory XI. made him superintendent of the papal territory in Italy. He died at Perugia in 1371. He wrote a treatise,

De Nugis Curialium, some sermons, and two books on the Life and Miracles of St. Mary Magdalen. Petrarch was his particular friend, and dedicated to him his treatise on a solitary life; and many of his letters are addressed to him. He saved the poet's library from being burnt by brigands in 1353. He is likewise mentioned with high praise by other learned contemporaries.

CABASSUT, (John,) born at Aix, in 1604, was a celebrated priest of the Oratory, who taught the canon law at Avignon, and died in 1685. His chief works are:—Juris Canonici Theoria, et Praxis, a new edition of which was published by M. Gibert, 1738, fol. with notes. An Account of the Ecclesiastical History of the Councils and Canons, in Latin, the best edition of which is 1680, fol. In the edition of 1670, 8vo, are some Dissertations not to be found in that of 1680. Cabassut was a most assiduous student, and learnt without the aid of a master the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Greek languages; and few ecclesiastics have been more praised for excellence of private character.

CABEL, or KABEL, (Adrian van der,) a Dutch landscape painter, born at Ryswick, near the Hague, in 1631. He was a pupil of John van Goyen, and made rapid progress under this master, by whom his name was changed from Van der Touw to Van der Cabel, and by the latter he is now universally known. He painted seaports and landscapes, with figures and cattle, in admirable style; forming his taste in the painting of animals after Castiglione, and in landscapes taking Salvator Rosa for his model; in fact we see more of the Italian school than the prevailing taste of his country, in all his pictures. His trees are exquisitely touched, and there is much spirit in his figures. In his colouring he endeavoured to imitate the Caracci and Pietro Francesco Mola, but frequently destroyed the beauty of his design and composition by adopting too deep a tone. From his dissolute habits of life his pictures are of very unequal merit; still a freedom of hand and firmness of touch are observable in all. He etched plates from some of his own pictures with considerable spirit. He died at Lyons in 1695.

CABELAZERO, (Juan Martin da,) a Spanish painter, born at Almaden, near Cordova, in 1633. He was instructed in the art by Juan Carreno, and became eminent as an historical painter. His best works are at Madrid. An Ecce Homo and a Crucifixion in the church of the Franciscans, in that city, are particularly admired. He died in 1673.

CABELIAU, (Abraham,) a Dutch merchant, who settled in Sweden in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and rendered himself illustrious by the zeal and devotion with which he promoted the advancement and welfare of his adopted country, and particularly for the large share he took in contributing to the commercial prosperity of the then newly founded town of Gottenburg. He was made intendant of the fisheries by Gustavus Adolphus, and was also appointed director of the companies of commerce. He rapidly amassed a considerable fortune, which he generously devoted to the defence of the kingdom; and when Christian IV. king of Denmark, threatened Sweden with invasion, Cabeliau equipped a squadron for the protection of the coast, and raised a troop at Stockholm, at his own cost.

CABESTAN, or CABESTAING, (William de,) a native of Roussillon, a Provençal poet, or troubadour, of the thirteenth century, in the service of Tricline Carbonal, wife of Raymond de Seillans. The husband, in a fit of jealousy, murdered Cabestan, tore out his heart, caused it to be dressed, and placed it before his wife, who unconsciously ate of the horrid viands; and, on being told what she had been feeding upon, starved herself to death, telling her husband that after such a noble repast she never would taste food again. This incident, which occurred in 1213, and has been told of Gabrielle de Vergy and the marquis of Astorgas, has often been made the subject of legendary tales and ballads.

CABIAC, (Claude de Baine, Seigneur de,) born at Nismes, in 1578, of an ancient and noble family. His relations, who were of the reformed faith, carefully brought him up in their own religion; but, falling into the hands of the Jesuits, he was educated at their college at Tournon, and came forth an active and bitter opponent of Protestantism. In 1658, soon after his death, a work of his, entitled, L'Escriture abandonnée par les Ministres de la Religion Réformée, was published, and is said to have made many converts to popery.

CABOCHE, (Simon,) a ferocious and sanguinary French demagogue, who, in the reign of Charles VI., with a numerous band of associates, caused a sedition which bears, in its origin and progress, a singular resemblance to the great revolution.

After a series of successful struggles with the forces of government, and the commission of the most revolting cruelties, Caboche and his party were overpowered, and he, together with the most active of his accomplices, was hanged at Paris.

CABOOS, (surnamed Shams-al-Maala, or, the Sun in its Splendour,) a prince of the house of Shamgur, which ruled the principality of Jorjan, south of the Caspian, where he succeeded his relative Beisitoon, or Bahastun, son of Vashmeghir, A.D. 976, (A.H. 366.) He is proverbial with Persian writers as a pattern of almost every virtue and accomplishment; and his fame more especially rests on his hospitable reception of the Bouiyan prince, Fakhr-ed-Dowlah, when flying from his ambitious brothers. Caboos submitted to be driven from his own dominions (in 981) rather than surrender the fugitive, whose farther exile in Khorassan he shared till the death of his brothers enabled him to recover his former territories. But Fakhr-ed-Dowlah, on his re-establishment in power, repaid this generous friendship with the basest ingratitude, and himself retained the possessions of Caboos, who was not reinstated till the death of the Bouiyan monarch in 997, when he regained Jorjan, with part of Mazanderan, fixing his residence at Nishapoor. "But his evil star" (says an oriental writer) "was continually in the ascendant," and, A.D. 1012, (A.H. 403,) he was seized by his own officers, who were exasperated by the severity with which he repressed their licentiousness, and confined in a fortress, where he was soon after put to death, apparently at an advanced age.—His son, Manutchehr, who was placed on the throne by the conspirators, became tributary to Mahmood, the founder of the Ghiznevide empire, who allowed him to retain his territories as his vassal, and gave him his daughter in marriage.—In addition to his moral excellences, Caboos was an accomplished poet and astronomer; and the title of a treatise on eloquence (Kemal-al-Belagat), of which he was author, is cited by D'Herbelot. The celebrated physician, Ebn Sina, or Avicenna, also found in him his earliest patron. (Abulfeda. Khondemir. Kholasat-al-Akhbar. D'Herbelot. Malcolm's Persia.)

CABOT, (Sebastian,) a voyager and navigator of great eminence. He was the son of John Cabot, a Venetian mariner, esteemed for his skill in navigation, and was born in Bristol, about the year 1477. The first voyage of any importance in which he was engaged, appears to have been made by his father for the discovery of unknown lands, and more particularly of a north-west passage. In 1493, Columbus returned from his first expedition; and in 1495, John Cabot obtained from Henry the Seventh letters patent, empowering him and his three sons, Lewis, Sebastian, and Sanctius, to discover unknown lands, and conquer and settle them. The result of this voyage was the discovery of Newfoundland, after which, little is recorded of Sebastian for the next twenty years.

In the reign of Henry VIII., Sir Thomas Pert, then vice-admiral of England, procured for him a king's ship, fitted to prosecute voyages of discovery. It is supposed that he had now adopted the intention of proceeding to the East Indies by the south; for he sailed first to the Brazils, at which place not finding the desired passage, he directed his course to the islands of Hispaniola and Porto-Rico, where he carried on some traffic, but returned without effecting any part of his intention, chiefly, as Hackluyt asserts, "through want of courage on the part of Sir Thomas Pert." To this may be ascribed the cause of his quitting England, and going over to Spain, where he was treated with great respect, and appointed pilot-major, with power to examine all projects of discovery. A company of opulent merchants entered into an agreement with him in the year 1524, by which they undertook to defray the charges of an expedition to the Spice Islands, through the newly discovered Straits of Magellan. In accordance with this agreement he sailed from Cadiz with four ships, went to the Canaries, then to the Cape Verd Islands, Cape St. Augustus, and the Island of Panos, or of Geese. At the Bay of All Saints, being in great want of provisions, he received a supply from the inhabitants of the place. This friendly act Cabot is said to have repaid, "by seizing and carrying off four sons of the principal persons of the island." He then proceeded to the river Plata, having left on a desert island, Martin Mendez, his vice-admiral, with captain Francis de Rogas, and Michael de Rogas, solely because they censured his conduct. A mutiny among his men, together with a want of supplies, now frustrated his original intention of visiting the Spice Islands. He sailed, however, up the river Plata, and about thirty leagues from its mouth discovered an island which he called St. Gabriel; and a

few leagues further, discovered a river he called St. Salvador. Here he built a fort, unloaded his vessels, and proceeded with his boats up the river in the hope of finding some traffic which would compensate him for the loss sustained by not reaching the Spice Islands. At the distance of thirty leagues further, he came to a river called Zacarana, where he erected another fort. He then discovered the shores of the river Parana, where he met with several islands and inlets, and at length came to the river Paraguay, where he found the inhabitants tilling the ground. The opposition of the natives was here so great, that twenty-five of his men were slain and three taken.

Although Cabot had despatched messengers to Spain with specimens of the gold and silver found in the vicinity of La Plata, still the merchants were so disappointed at his not reaching the Spice Islands, that they refused to forward him supplies, and ultimately, in dudgeon, resigned their rights to the crown of Castile. The king took the whole upon himself, but, Spaniard like, was so tardy in sending out supplies to Cabot, who had been five years absent from Europe, that the navigator, tired of waiting, made up his mind to prosecute a homeward voyage, and departing La Plata, arrived in Spain in the spring of 1531. On his return to Cadiz his reception at that port was anything but cordial. The rigour with which he had treated the mutineers had already raised a number of enemies against him. Notwithstanding his unpopularity, he continued in the service of Spain many years. At length he returned to England, but on what account is not known. It is supposed he returned to Bristol at the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. At the beginning of the following reign, he was introduced to the duke of Somerset, the lord-protector, who received him with great favour, and presented him to the king. The young prince took great pleasure in Cabot's conversation. According to Hackluyt, the sovereign granted him "a pension of 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as grand-pilot of England." From this time he continued in high favour with the king, and was consulted on all affairs relative to commerce. In the year 1552, the king granted "his license to such persons as should embark on board three ships to be employed in exploring a passage to the East Indies by the north." Sebastian Cabot, who was at that time governor of the Company of Merchant Adventurers, gave instructions for their guidance, which are preserved in Hackluyt's Collection of Voyages. The king made him a present of 200*l.* for his trouble in this affair. Cabot was also governor of the Russian Company, to which, by charter, he was appointed for life. Sebastian was supposed to have died in 1557, and at the advanced age of eighty.

He was an able and skilful navigator, and was the first who took notice of the variation of the compass. He published a large map, which was engraved by Clement Adams, and hung in the Privy-gallery at Whitehall. A work, also bearing his name, and entitled, Navigatione nelle parti Settentrionali, was printed in folio, at Venice, in 1583.

CABOT, (Vincent,) an able French civilian, born at Toulouse, about the middle of the sixteenth century. His great celebrity caused him to be invited to take the professor's chair at the university of Orleans, where, for fourteen years, he lectured with distinguished ability. He was thence recalled to Toulouse, and there, for twenty-two years, maintained his high reputation as a professor of civil law. His best work is entitled, Les Politiques, which contains, however, only six books out of the twenty-eight which the author designed to write. The work was published at Toulouse, 1630, 8vo, by Leonard Campiston.

CABRAL, or CABRERA, (Peter Alvarez,) was, in 1500, chosen by Emmanuel, king of Portugal, to command the second fleet fitted out for the East Indies, composed of thirteen ships and 1,100 men. To avoid the variable winds off the coast of Africa, he went so far to the west that he was thrown, after a month's sailing, on the shore of an unknown country, which was Brazil, where he landed on the 27th of April, at a place to which he gave the name of Santa Cruz, taking possession of the whole country for the crown of Portugal. He then proceeded to Sofala, losing one-half of his ships, touched at Mozambique, and went to Calicut, which he burnt a few days after, and forced the king to allow him to make a commercial establishment. He then sailed to Cananor, where he also made a treaty of commerce, and on the 23d of June, 1501, he returned to Portugal with a rich lading, and published an account of his voyage; printed in an Italian translation by Ramusio, at Venice, with several others.

CABRAL, or CAPRALIS, (Francis,) a Portuguese Jesuit missionary, born in 1528, at Covilhana. He was appointed

professor of philosophy and theology at Goa, whence he proceeded to Japan, and succeeded in converting many of the chief inhabitants of the island. He returned to Goa, was appointed visitor and provincial of all the Indies, and, after residing there in the capacity of superior of the Romish establishment for thirty-eight years, he died in 1609.

CABRERA, (Don Bernard de,) general, minister, and favourite of Peter the Ceremonious, king of Arragon, one of the ablest men which that kingdom has produced; made the conquest of Majorca, and greatly signalized himself in the war with the republic of Genoa in 1353. He administered the affairs of the kingdom for a long period, so as to acquire the public esteem; but finding that his eminent services exposed him to the attacks of malice and envy, and that he had but little to expect from the gratitude of his master, he resigned his employments and retired to a monastery. In 1359 a league was formed between the kings of Arragon and Navarre, and Henry count of Transtamare, to dethrone Pedro, king of Castile, and Cabrera was called from his retreat to take part once more in public affairs. He opposed the intended war as impolitic, and drew upon himself the enmity of its partizans; and having lost the favour of the king, he endeavoured to take refuge in France, but was arrested, imprisoned, and put to the question; and the king, yielding to the persuasions of his enemies, sacrificed him to their vengeance. He was beheaded at Saragossa, 26th of July, 1364.

CABRISSEAU, (Nicholas,) a Romish ecclesiastic, born at Rheims, in 1680. His sermon preached at the coronation of Louis XV. entitled, Discours sur les Devoirs de Sujets envers leur Souverain; Eloges des Saints de l'Ancien-Testament; Les Huit Béatitudes; are among the best known of his publications. He died in 1750.

CACCIA, (Ferdinando,) born at Bergamo, in 1689, of a noble family. Most of his works turn upon his favourite pursuit of improving the ancient barbarous method of teaching the Latin language, of which he was a perfect master. He died in 1778.

CACCIA, (Giovanni Agostino,) a poet, born of a noble family, at Novara, in the territory of Milan, in the sixteenth century. He served in the army of Charles V. and published two volumes of poetry, containing three distinct styles—satire, burlesque, and religious; in the last of which he seems to have been the most celebrated amongst the Italians.

CACCIA, (Guglielmo,) a painter, born at Montabone, in Monseratto, in 1568, and called Moncalvo, from his long residence in that place. It is not known from whom he received his first instruction in the art, but he ranks as one of the earliest and most eminent of the Piedmontese school. His style resembles that of the Caracci; but Lanzi remarks, that, if he had studied in that school, it is probable he would have left some of his works at Bologna, and his landscapes would have been more after the manner of Annibale than of Paul Biel. He painted several small Madonnas, which possess all the spirit of the Roman and Florentine schools. He also painted some large pictures for churches and convents. The Raising of Lazarus, and the Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes, in the chapel of St. Domenico, at Chieri, vie with each other in pathetic imagery, legitimate composition, vigour of attitude, and correctness of design. He had the assistance of several scholars, but none ever reached any eminence in the art, if we except N. Sacchi of Casale, who perhaps excelled his master in energy of expression and fertility of invention. Moncalvo had two daughters, who, under his tuition, became so clever as to be able to assist him in his works in fresco; and such was the similarity of their performances, that, to avoid confusion, the eldest daughter, Orsola, distinguished her pictures by a flower, and Francesca, the younger, by a bird. The former founded the Conservatory of the Ursulines, at Moncalvo. It is remarkable that they were the only women ever known to have practised fresco painting. Caccia died about 1625.

CACCIANIGA, (Francesco,) a painter, born at Milan, in 1700. He was a pupil of Franceschini, who had himself received lessons from Cignani. He learned the first principles of the art at Bologna, and from thence went to Rome, where he completed his studies. He painted four altar-pieces and several other works at Ancona, the most esteemed of which are the Marriage of the Virgin and the Last Supper. These two compositions are remarkable for the brilliancy of their colouring. At the palace and Villa Borghese there are some large and very clever productions of the pencil of Caccianiga. Becoming old and infirm, without having acquired an independence, he found in the person of prince Marc Antony Borghese a protector, who settled

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on him a considerable pension for the remainder of his life. Caccianiga died in 1781.

CACCINI, (Giovanni, 1562—1612,) a distinguished Florentine architect, also skilled in sculpture, pupil of Dosio. He was employed by the Baily Pucci to erect a loggia with Corinthian columns, surmounted by arches, attached to the church of the Nuwyidta, at Florence. He also executed the rich and noble oratory of the Pucci family, and designed the choir and high altar for the church of Santo Spirito in that town.

CACHET, (Christopher,) a physician, born at Neufchâteau, in Lorraine, Nov. 26, 1572. He was educated by the Jesuits at Pont-à-Mousson, and afterwards travelled in Italy, remaining several years at Rome, and at Padua, studying medicine under the principal learned men of his time. He, however, withdrew to Fribourg, with the intention of studying the law; but his taste proving adverse to it, he confined himself to medicine. Having fixed himself at Toul, his reputation became established, and the duke of Lorraine called him to Nancy, and appointed him his physician in ordinary. He was also a physician to Charles III. Henry II. Francis II. and Charles IV. He was a skilful practitioner, an accurate observer, an opponent of the chemical medicine of his day, and anxious to enforce the observation of nature as practised by Hippocrates and the ancient Greek physicians. He died in 1624.

CACHIN, (Joseph Marie François, baron,) an able French engineer, born at Castres, in 1757. He received his professional education at the School of Fine Arts at Toulouse, and afterwards travelled in England for the purpose of perfecting his mechanical skill. His great work is the improvement effected by him in the harbour of Cherburg. He was created a baron in 1819, and died in 1825.

CADALOUS, or CADOLUS, bishop of Parma, was elected pope, in 1061, by a faction of Henry IV. in opposition to Alexander II. He made two unsuccessful attempts to obtain possession of the city of Rome, and at length escaped with difficulty from the castle of St. Angelo, where he was besieged. The contest between the two rival candidates for the tiara was terminated in a council in 1064, in favour of Alexander; but Cadolus, who took the name of Honorius II. would not renounce his claim. He died in the same year.

CADALSO, (Don Joseph,) a colonel in the Spanish army, and a celebrated poet, descended from a noble Biscayan family, was born at Cadiz, in 1741. He completed his education at Paris, and afterwards visited the principal states of Europe. He entered the army at an early age, and accompanied the count d'Aranda as his aide-de-camp in the expedition against Portugal. He made use of the opportunities which his station afforded him to encourage and favour young men of literary talents: Melendez was his pupil, and Cadalso used to say that his disciple surpassed him. In 1782 he commanded a regiment at the siege of Gibraltar, and was killed by the bursting of a grenade, in his forty-second year. He published several pieces. His tragedy of Count Julian was eminently successful; but his anacreontic poetry obtained him a very high reputation, and he was said to equal Villegas. His works were published in four volumes 8vo, at Madrid, in 1819.

CADAMOSTO, or ALORSE DA CA DA MOSTO, (Luigi,) a celebrated navigator, born at Venice, in 1432. He seems to have received a good education, and had, in early life, so strong a passion for navigation that in his twenty-second year he had made several voyages both in the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic. In 1454 he sailed from Venice with the design of making a voyage to Flanders; but being driven by adverse and tempestuous winds upon the coast of Portugal, he put in at Cape St. Vincent, where it chanced at the time that prince Don Henry of Portugal was pursuing his studies, and earnestly bent upon exploring the coast of Africa. The prince immediately suggested to the young Venetian the advantages which must result from such a voyage of discovery, and Cadamosto gladly undertook to carry the royal wishes into effect. He accordingly sailed on the 22d of March, 1455, from Lagos, in a caravelle, fitted out for him by prince Henry, and commanded by Vincenzo Dias; and having anchored at Madeira, they proceeded to the Canaries, Capes Blanco and de Verde, the Senegal, and the mouth of the Gambia. In the following year he made a second voyage with a Genoese, named Antonietto Uso, and pursued their discoveries as far as the river called by them St. Dominico. He then returned to Lagos, where he resided till 1464, when he returned to Venice, where he wrote an account of his voyages, which is the earliest of modern ones of that class, and is truly a model in its way, and would lose nothing

in comparison with those of our best navigators. Its arrangement is admirable, its details are interesting, its descriptions clear and precise. They do not occupy more than thirty pages in the collection of Ramusio, where they are reprinted. "They are said," observes Mr. Hallam, "to have first appeared at Vicenza, in 1507, with the title, Prima Navigazione per l'Oceano alle Terre de' Negri della bassa Ethiopia di Luigi Cadamosto. It is supposed, however, by Brunet, that no separate account of Cadamosto's voyage exists earlier than 1519, and that this of 1507 is a confusion with the next book. This was a still more important production, announcing the great discoveries that Americo Vespucci was suffered to wrest, at least in name, from a more illustrious though ill-requited Italian: Mondo nuovo, e Paesi nuovamente ritrovati da Alberico Vesputio Florentino intitolati Vicenza, 1507. But this includes the voyage of Cadamosto.

CADAMOSTO, (Marco Antonio,) an eminent Italian mathematician and astronomer, born at Lodi, about the middle of the fifteenth century. Only one of his writings has been published, entitled, Compendium in Usum et Operationes Astrolabii Messahalæ, cum Declarationibus et Additionibus, Milan, 1507, 4to. The date of his death is not known.

CADDAH, (the Oculist,) the appellation of Abdallah, son of Maimon, also surnamed Caddah, a celebrated moslem heresiarch in the third century of Islam. The father and son were both natives of Isfahan, whence they migrated successively to Ahwaz, to Basra, and to Hems, or Emessa; everywhere sedulously disseminating the doctrines of the Ismaili sect, which differed from the other sheahs in holding the legitimate succession to the khalifate to be vested in the descendants of Ismail, the eldest son of the sixth Fatimite imam Jaafar, who had died before his father; the generality considering the right to have been transferred to the younger, but surviving son, Musa-Cazem, and his heirs. (See ASKERI.) For the more successful propagation of these tenets, Abdallah-Caddah organized, by means of his emissaries or dais, numerous secret societies or lodges, overspreading Syria, Persia, and Northern Africa; the members of which corresponded with each other by private symbols, and were admitted, after certain probation, to successively higher grades. The ostensible object in all cases was the establishment of the race of Ismail in the khalifate; but the hidden doctrines, which were revealed only to the most thoroughly initiated of these oriental *illuminati*, were contained, according to Abulfeda, in a work, entitled, Meizan, or the Balance; which inculcated an atheistic indifference to all rules of virtue or vice in action, and all creeds of religion or morality, except so far as the profession of them tended to promote the interests and views of the association. Few particulars are preserved relative to the personal adventures of Abdallah-Caddah, who died some time in the reign of the khalif Mamoon, son of Haroon-al-Rashîd (A.D. 814—833, A.H. 198—213); but the fruits of his atrocious doctrines developed themselves in the successive appearance of the sanguinary sect of the Carmathians (see CARMATH); of the Ismaili khalifs of Egypt and Africa; and of the Assassins of Persia, by whom the hidden tenets of irreligion were at length openly professed in all their deformity. The first Fatimite or Ismaili khalif, Obeido'llah-Mahdi, (who ascended the throne of Cairwan, A.D. 909, A.H. 296,) is even generally considered to have been the grandson of Abdallah-Caddah, and to have personated the representative of the sacred line of Ismail: the validity of the pedigree of his descendants was denied even by the chiefs of the Fatimite house (see CADER B'ILLAH); and the sacred books of the Druses, lately discovered, admit that the Egyptian monarchs derived their origin from Maimun-Caddah. (Abulfeda, in Ann. Hej. 296. Von Hammer's History of the Assassins, book i. Elmabin. Mabrizi. Kholasat-al-Akhbar, &c.)

CADE, (John,) made familiar to us by Shakspeare under the name of "Jack Cade," was a native of Ireland, who, from a supposed relationship to the duke of York, assumed the name of Mortimer, and headed an insurgent body composed of 20,000 Kentish men, in the beginning of June 1450. The cause of this commotion was the general dissatisfaction occasioned by the oppressive conduct of the duke of Suffolk, the favourite and chief minister of Henry VI. On the 17th of June, Cade and his followers encamped at Blackheath, unfurling a standard, on which was an inscription sufficiently indicative of the levelling doctrines of the malcontents—

> "When Adam delv'd and Eve span,
> Who was then a gentleman?"

While the king, who was at Leicester with his parliament, was preparing to march against the rebels, Cade sent two

memorials to him, one of which was entitled, The Complaint of the Commons of Kent; the other, more directly from himself, was entitled, The Requests by the Captain of the Great Assembly in Kent, and prayed the king "to take about his person his true lords, and to avoid all the false progeny and affinity of Suffolk;" affirming that "the realm of France, the duchies of Normandy, Gascony, Guienne, Anjou, and Maine, were delivered and lost by means of the said traitors." The king's forces were rapidly advancing, when Cade hastily retreated to Sevenoaks. Henry, supposing that the insurgents were dismayed, sent a detachment in pursuit of them, upon which the rebels rallied, attacked the royal party, and routed it, slaying Sir Humphry Stafford and his brother. Cade now resumed his encampment at Blackheath. The royalists were distrustful of their followers, and, as a popular concession, the king's council committed to the Tower lord Say and some others, who were disliked by the people on account of their connexion with the obnoxious ministry. The king's army then returned to London and dispersed. The archbishop of Canterbury and the duke of Buckingham were sent to negotiate with Cade, but he refused to lay down his arms until his demands were acceded to. On the 1st of July he marched from Blackheath for London. Some of the common council advised the admission of the rebels; and an alderman who opposed it was taken into custody. It was resolved that a neutral part should be taken, and the gates were opened to the insurgents. Cade rode through the streets, and struck the old London stone with his sword, exclaiming, "Now is Mortymer lord of this city." He issued proclamations forbidding plunder, and each day withdrew his followers into the Borough to prevent disorder. On the 3d of July, Cade sent for lord Say, and had him arraigned at Guildhall. This nobleman claimed to be judged by his peers, on which he was taken by force to the Standard in Cheapside, and there beheaded. The mob soon began to exhibit the usual characteristics of an undisciplined multitude. On the third day of their being in possession of the city some houses were plundered: Cade himself plundered the house where he had dined. This conduct decided the citizens, who concerted measures with lord Scales, the governor of the Tower, and it was determined to defend the bridge and prevent the entry of the rebels. The struggle lasted during the night, but the bridge was eventually taken by the royalists, and a short truce was agreed upon. In this interval the bishop of Winchester was sent by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, who were in the Tower, with a pardon under the great seal to all the rebels who were disposed to return to their homes. The offer was accepted by the mass of them, including Cade. Two days afterwards he again invited his followers to his standard, but they flocked around it in diminished numbers, and to attack the city was now hopeless. He therefore retired from Southwark to Rochester, where tumults and quarrels arose among the insurgents respecting the division of booty. On this Cade left them, and fled on horseback to Lewes, in Sussex. A reward of 1000 marks being set upon his head, he was taken by an esquire named Alexander Iden, and killed, after a desperate resistance, July 11. His head was placed on London-bridge.

CADELL, (Thomas,) an eminent bookseller, born in Bristol, in 1742. After being educated in his native city, he was apprenticed, in 1758, to Mr. Andrew Millar, at that time at the head of his profession in London, and the steady patron of Thomson, Fielding, and many other celebrated writers. Mr. Millar, being now advanced in life, readily admitted Mr. Cadell into partnership in 1765, and in 1767, a year before his death, relinquished the whole concern to him. By associating with himself Mr. William Strahan, Mr. Cadell secured the advice and assistance of a printer of corresponding liberality and taste. He was introduced at the same time by Mr. Millar to writers of the first rank in literature, to Johnson, Hume, Robertson, Warburton, Hurd, Blackstone, Burn, Henry, Gibbon, and others. In 1794 Mr. Cadell retired from business with an ample fortune. In 1799 he was elected master of the company of Stationers, whose hall he decorated with a magnificent window in stained and painted glass. He died in 1802.

CADENET, a French troubadour, born about the middle of the thirteenth century, at the castle of Cadenet, on the Durance. He was slain in an engagement with the Saracens, in 1280. Nine pieces by Cadenet are to be found among the MSS. in the royal library at Paris.

CADER B'ILLAH, (Abu'l Abbas Ahmed,) the twenty-fifth of the Abbaside khalifs, son of Emir Ishak, and grandson of the khalif Moktader, was raised

to the throne of Bagdad, A.D. 991 (A.H. 381), on the deposition of Tayi L'illah, by Baha ed-Dowlah, the Bouiyan. (See BAHA-ED-DOWLAH.) Like several of his predecessors, he enjoyed only the shadow of sovereignty, the whole of the real power being vested in the Bouiyan monarch, who bore the title of Emir-al-Omerah; but after the death of Baha-ed-Dowlah he availed himself of the discord of his sons to recover some degree of authority in Bagdad and the surrounding district. The political history of his long reign is comprised in that of the Bouiyans; but it is memorable in the ecclesiastical annals of Islam from the manifesto which he published, A.D. 1011 (A.H. 402), against the authenticity of the descent from Ali of the Ismaili, or Fatimite khalifs of Egypt, and which was signed by many chiefs of the genuine Fatimite family. He was celebrated as a patron and protector of learning; but the asylum which he afforded to Ferdousi when he fled from the court of Mahmood of Ghizneh, had nearly embroiled him with that potent monarch, who threatened, if the fugitive were not given up, to trample Bagdad under the feet of his elephants—a menace to which the khalif replied by a laconic quotation from the 105th chapter of the Koran, "Hast thou not heard what God did to the companions of the elephant?" in allusion to the fate of Abraham and his army in their attack on Mecca. Cader died at the age of 86, A.D. 1031 (A.H. 422), after a reign of more than forty-one years, and was succeeded by his son Cayem. (Abulfeda. Abul-Faraj. Kholasat-al-Akhbar. D'Herbelot, &c.)

CADERD, son of Daoud, or Jafar-Beg, and great-grandson of Seljook, was invested by his uncle Togrul, the first sultan of Persia, of that dynasty, with the government of Kerman, A.D. 1041 (A.H. 433). In 1063 he made himself master of the province of Fars, or Persia Proper, overthrowing the Dilemites, who had till then retained possession of it; but, intoxicated with prosperity, he attempted, on the death of his cousin, the sultan Alp-Arslan, to dispute the succession to the throne of Persia against his son, the famous Malek-Shah, by whom he was overthrown in a bloody battle, and shortly afterwards put to death, A.D. 1072 (A.H. 465.)—His son, Sultan-Shah, was, however, suffered to succeed to his possessions, and his descendants ruled in Kerman till the latter part of the twelfth century (see ARSLAN-SHAH); though apparently under the suzerainte of the Seljookian monarch of Persia as head of the family. (Abulfeda. D'Herbelot. Degnignes.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT, (Charles Louis,) a French advocate and apothecary, born at Paris, in 1769. He studied at the colleges of Navarre and Mazarin, and early distinguished himself by his learning and his eloquence. He was received as an advocate in 1787. He possessed taste for the physical sciences and natural history, and a Memoir composed at the age of fifteen obtained for him the approbation of the count de Buffon. He, however, practised the law, and gained great reputation for many acts of generosity, humanity, and firmness. He pleaded the cause of those whose history has been given by Marmontel under the names of Annette and Lubin. He manifested great patriotism at the time of the Revolution, and a price was set upon his head for the opposition he offered to the anarchists. He enrolled himself in the National Guard, and marched with his battalion against the brigands, who pillaged the house of St. Lazarre. He took an active part in public affairs, and pronounced against the Convention. He was compelled to fly from Paris, was absent some months, then boldly returned, presented himself before the judges, and was acquitted by a jury. He published several political pieces under the intitials C.D.V. (Condamné de Vendémiaire.) Upon the death of his father, he abandoned the practice of the law, submitted himself to various examinations, and was admitted by the college as an apothecary. By his exertions principally the establishment of the Council of Health was created, and for fifteen years he acted as secretary to that body. Buonaparte made him his chief apothecary, and he accompanied him in the campaign of 1809, and assisted to dress the wounded on the field of battle. He was made a member of the Legion of Honour. In 1812, although advanced in years, he took the degree of doctor in the sciences at the university of Paris, and on that occasion maintained two theses with distinction. He was apothecary to the royal household in 1814, and subsequently one of the secretaries of the Royal Society of Medicine. He was attached to many literary and scientific institutions, and one of the founders of the Lycæum, now Royal *Athenæum*. He died November 21, 1821. His works are numerous and varied in their character, being poetical, dramatic, political, literary, and scientific.

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CADET DE GASSICOURT, (Louis Claude,) a celebrated apothecary, the son of a physician, and father of the preceding, was born at Paris, July 24, 1731. Having lost his parents in early life he found a protector in M. St. Laurent, the receiver-general for the colonies, under whose care his education was conducted, and by whose interest he was appointed, at the age of twenty-two years, apothecary-major of the Hôtel des Invalides, having studied chemistry under Geoffroy. In 1757 he held the appointment of inspector of the French hospitals in Germany, and afterwards that of apothecary-in-chief to the French army in Portugal. He was an excellent chemist, and elected, in 1766, into the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris. He was also a member of the academies of Lyons, Toulouse, and Brussels, and was admitted into the Imperial Academy of the Curious in Nature, under the name of Avicenna. He undertook, as commissary of the king, Louis XV. the direction of the chemical department of the manufacture of Sèvres, when he generously assigned to a poor but able chemist, well versed in all that related to metallurgy in connexion with the manufactory, the profits arising from his appointment. He was also engaged by the government to detect the adulteration of wines, spirits, and tobacco. His health, however, began to fail, as he suffered from stone, for which he was operated upon, but died five days afterwards, Oct. 17, 1799. He was a most amiable and benevolent man, spending the principal part of his fortune in the relief of the indigent and in the encouragement of art and science. He published, Analyse Chymique des Eaux de Passy, Paris, 1757, 8vo. Catalogue des Remèdes, Paris, 1765, 12mo. He also furnished various papers on the Cream of Tartar, on the Diamond, &c. in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, in the Journal de Physique, the Journal des Savans, and in the Encyclopédie, to which he supplied the articles Bile and Borax.

CADET DE VAUX, (Anthony Alexis,) a celebrated apothecary, brother of the preceding, born at Paris, September 13, 1743. He succeeded his brother in 1759, at the Hôtel des Invalides, where he remained six years. He was afterwards appointed to the hospital of the Val de Grace, and delivered lectures on chemistry and pharmacy in the Royal Veterinary School in 1771 and 1772. He was admitted into the Imperial Academy of the Curious in Nature, and directed his attention to subjects connected with the public health, domestic economy, and agriculture. He was one of the editors of the Bibliothèque des Propriétaires Ruraux, and of the Cours complet d'Agriculture Pratique. M. Lenoir appointed him inspector-general of police, the inspector of health, a place specially created for him, and which he occupied until the Revolution. He established, in conjunction with Suard and Corancez, the Journal de Paris. In his duties he was most honourable, resisted the offers of bribes to a very great amount whilst in the service of government, and in his old age suffered from poverty. He died of an attack of apoplexy in 1828.

CADHY ABD-ERRAHMAN, pacha of Caramania, and generalissimo of the Nizam-Djedid, a force then recently established upon the European model in Turkey, was one of the ablest officers of the sultan Selim III. The reforms which that monarch had sought to introduce into his dominions were extremely disagreeable to the Janizaries, and other partizans of the old order of things. To carry out his measures, and control the insolence of the Janizaries, Selim directed the pachas of the several provinces to raise and discipline a certain number of regiments of Nizam-Djedid, in the pachalics under their government. Cadhi alone of all the pachas, by extraordinary exertions and at a very considerable private expense, completed the prescribed quota. In three years he was at the head of eight regiments, whose perfect discipline and efficiency were displayed in the destruction of those hordes of banditti which had hitherto infested Bulgaria and Roumelia, and had proved too powerful for the ordinary troops sent to oppose them. On the first demonstration of discontent, Cadhi Pacha, by order of the sultan, repaired to Constantinople, at the head of the Nizam-Djedid of Anatolia, consisting of about 15,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry; but Selim, instead of at once marching them to Adrianople, or to effect a junction with Mustapha Bairaktar, retained them for three weeks in the vicinity of the capital, for the idle gratification of beholding their evolutions. The Janizaries availed themselves of this fatal delay to organize an effectual resistance, from which Cadhi's troops suffered severely; a temporary tranquillity being, however, restored, the sultan sent them back to Caramania, and thus deprived himself of the aid which he might have derived from them and their faithful and

intrepid chief, in the insurrections which shortly after deprived him of his throne and life. After the dethronement of Mustapha IV. Cadhi Pacha was again called to the capital to suppress the insurrection of the 14th November, 1808; this was, however, effected before his arrival; but animated with a detestation of the Janizaries, he prevailed upon the sultan (Mahmoud II.) to grant him permission to destroy them as a terror to the populace. At the head of 4,000 of his troops, and preceded by four pieces of artillery, he sallied from the Seraglio, attacked and routed the Janizaries, and carried their barracks by assault, and then dividing his troops, directed them to search for, and put to death, all who were found in arms. The insurrection having been repressed, and the dethroned Mustapha strangled by order of his brother, Mahmoud had nothing further to dread, being then the only remaining descendant of the Ottoman family. Cadhi Pacha and his friends soon experienced ingratitude and neglect; the sultan even refused him protection from the hatred and fury of his enemies. He took refuge for some time at Rudshuk, from which he at length attempted to return in disguise to Caramania, but was recognised at Kinlaych, and put to death 1809. His head was sent to Constantinople, and exposed for a month, to gratify the vengeance of the Janizaries, who regarded him as their most dangerous and implacable enemy.

CADMUS, a native of Miletus, the son of Pandion, flourished about the forty-fifth Olympiad (B.C. 548), in the reign of Halyattes, the father of Crœsus. He is said to have been the first Greek writer of prose; at all events, if his contemporary Pherecydes, as Strabo and Pliny relate, also wrote in prose, Cadmus is allowed to have been the first who used it in historical composition. He wrote a history of Miletus, and of the colonization of Ionia, in four books, which was epitomized by Bion of Proconnesus. He is mentioned by Clement of Alexandria, under the appellation of *ancient*, to distinguish him from another Cadmus, of the same birthplace, son of Archelaus, who wrote a History of Attica, in sixteen books.

CADOCUS, a British abbot, who flourished in the fifth century. He was son of Gunlæus, prince of the Southern Britons, who, during the infancy of Cadocus, had retired from the world to a life of privacy and devotion. Cadocus was educated by Tathai, a man of great learning and piety, who at that time presided over the academy of Venta Silurum, in Monmouthshire, having been invited by Caradoc, prince of the province, to undertake that office. Cadocus founded the monastery of Llancarvan, in Glamorganshire. Fuller tells us that "he retained part of his paternal principality in his own possession, whereby he fed daily three hundred of the clergy, widows, and poor people, besides guests and visitors daily resorting to him. He is equally commended for his policy in keeping the root (the right of his estate) in his own hands; and for his piety in bestowing the fruit (the profits thereof) in the relieving of others. It seems in that age wilful poverty was not by vow entailed on monastical life. He died in the year 550, at Beneventum.

CADOGAN, (William,) an English physician, born in London, was admitted of Oriel college, Oxford, and took the degrees of M.A. B.M. and M.D. in the same year, (1755.) Five years prior to taking his degree, he had published a work on the Nursing and Rearing of Children, and the rules laid down by him were adopted by the governors of the Foundling Hospital. His work on the Gout was first published in 1764, and became a most popular production. It went through many editions, and brought him into considerable practice. It was violently attacked, but he took no notice of the pamphlets upon the subject. He was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and delivered the Harveian Oration in 1764, and again in 1793. He died at his residence in George-street, Hanover-square, Feb. 26, 1797, having arrived at the advanced age of 86 years.

CADOGAN, (William,) earl and baron Cadogan, a distinguished British general, the friend and companion in arms of the duke of Marlborough. Having chosen the military profession, he served in the wars in Ireland, under king William III., and was engaged at the battle of the Boyne; and in the campaigns in Flanders until the peace of Ryswick. The king having noticed his superior qualities, he was made quarter-master-general to the forces in 1701; and in 1703, colonel of the 2d regiment of horse. Soon after he joined the army, under the duke of Marlborough, in the Low Countries, and was wounded in the attack upon Schullemberg, 2d July, 1704. He greatly distinguished himself at the memorable battle of Blenheim, 2d August following, and on the 25th of the same month was

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appointed brigadier-general. At the forcing the French lines at Tirlemont, at the head of his regiment he charged four squadrons of the Bavarian guards, capturing their standards, and driving them upon two battalions of their infantry. At the battle of Ramillies he was also hotly engaged. He negotiated the surrender of Antwerp to the British forces in 1706. For these important services he received the rank of major-general. Shortly after he was appointed ambassador and minister plenipotentiary from the queen to the States-General. At the battle of Oudenarde, 11th July, 1708, he was charged with the important duty of throwing the bridges over the Scheldt, by which the troops passed that river previous to the action, and of protecting that most critical operation in presence of an enemy, which he performed with his usual skill and judgment. But perceiving that the French army, instead of offering any opposition, were preparing to retire, he gallantly led his advance guard against the village of Heurne, then defended by seven battalions of French, attacked and carried it, causing three of these battalions to surrender prisoners of war, and totally routing the remainder. The battle being thus commenced, he displayed his wonted courage and ability throughout the field. He was present at the battle of Wynendall in the ensuing September, and was created lieutenant-general January 10, 1709. In the course of that year he served at the battle of Malplaquet, and the siege of Mons, at the latter of which he received a dangerous wound in the neck from a musket shot, while in the trenches, encouraging the men in the performance of their duty. When Marlborough was disgraced, Cadogan resigned all his employments to partake his friend's adversity as he had shared in his glories. George I. upon his accession, appointed him colonel of the 2d regiment of foot guards, and having been employed to extinguish the remains of the rebellion in Scotland, he was created a knight of St. Andrew, and on the 30th of June, 1716, elevated to the peerage as baron Cadogan, of Reading in Berkshire. In July 1717, he was appointed general of his Majesty's forces. He was again employed as ambassador to the Hague, in the latter part of that year; and, having concluded his negotiations satisfactorily, was, on his return, made baron Oakley, viscount Caversham, and earl Cadogan. He set out for the Hague immediately after, and was instrumental in removing the difficulties which obstructed the execution of the Barrier treaty, and on the 2d February, 1720, on behalf of his Britannic Majesty, he signed the treaty of Quadruple Alliance. The duke of Marlborough dying, June 26, 1722, Cadogan was, two days after, made general and commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces, master general of the ordnance, and colonel of the 1st regiment of foot guards. He died July 17, 1726, when the earldom, viscounty, and second barony expired, in default of male issue; but the first barony being with remainder to his brother, lieutenant-general Charles Cadogan, he succeeded to that title.

CADOGAN, (William Bromley,) grand nephew of the preceding, and second son of Charles Sloane Cadogan, third baron, and first earl Cadogan of the new creation, 1800, was born in 1751, and was educated at Westminster-school, whence he was removed to Christchurch college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. At this university, he distinguished himself by obtaining several prizes for classical learning, and by a diligent application to the study of the holy Scriptures. In 1774, the vicarage of St. Giles's, Reading, was conferred on him. Soon after, he was presented by lord Cadogan to the rectory of Chelsea; but as he could not hold two livings without being a master of arts, that degree was conferred upon him by archbishop Cornwallis; and in the following year, being then of sufficient standing in the university, he was regularly admitted to the same degree at Oxford. He had usually divided his time between Reading and Chelsea, but afterwards resided chiefly at the former place, where he applied himself to his duties with earnestness and success. He also instituted four Sunday schools, in which upwards of 120 poor children were instructed. These schools he constantly attended, encouraging those who made greatest improvement by presents of money or books; and supplying every deficiency in the collections of the parishioners at his own expense. He was usually in his study by six o'clock, and devoted the greater part of his mornings to reading the Scriptures in the original languages; the remainder he employed in exercise, or in visiting the sick and poor. He was a man of great and diffusive benevolence, of extensive learning, and refined manners, and his discourses from the pulpit were forcible, earnest, and affecting. He died January 18, 1797. His publications consist of several single

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sermons preached on various occasions; and after his death were published, Discourses, &c. Letters, and Memoirs of his Life, by Richard Cecil, A.M. 1798, 8vo.

CADOGAN, (the honourable Henry,) lieutenant-colonel of the 71st, or Highland light infantry regiment, was son of Charles Sloane, earl Cadogan, by his second marriage with Mary, daughter of Charles Churchill, Esq. He was born February 28, 1780; entered the service as ensign in the 18th, or royal Irish regiment of foot, August 9th, 1797; attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, August 22, 1805, having purchased every step; and in 1808, was removed to the 71st, or Highland light infantry regiment. He served as aide-de-camp on Sir Arthur Wellesley's staff in the early part of the war in the Peninsula; and, after the passage of the Douro, was selected to proceed to general Cuesta's head-quarters to make arrangements relative to the co-operation of the British and Spanish armies, in the campaign upon the Tagus, and was engaged in the actions at Talavera-de la-Reyna on the 27th and 28th of July following. At the battle of Fuentes-d'Onore, 3d May, 1811, the village of that name became the principal object of attack. The 71st, of which Cadogan had now obtained the command, together with the 24th and 79th, were ordered to reinforce the troops employed in its defence, and arrived just as the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, had partially succeeded. Cadogan, with his gallant regiment, regardless of the numerical superiority of the enemy, charged him with the bayonet, and drove him from the village with great loss. Colonels Williams of the 24th, and Cameron, 79th, having been badly wounded, the command devolved upon him, and he nobly maintained his post against the most obstinate attacks throughout the day. At the surprise of general Gerard's division at Arroyo-Molinas, October 28, 1811, by the corps under general Sir Rowland Hill, another opportunity was afforded him of displaying his gallantry at the head of his regiment. On the 21st June, 1813, the allied army attacked the French at Vittoria. The business of the day commenced by the march of a Spanish brigade of Hill's corps, to obtain possession of the heights of La Puebla, upon which the left of the French army rested. Aware of the great importance of these heights, the enemy strongly reinforced them, and the Spaniards were unsuccessful. Cadogan was then directed, with the 71st, and a battalion of light infantry of general Walker's brigade, to carry the heights. He advanced in dashing style, the pipers of the 71st playing "Johnny Cope," answered by the loud cheers of the regiment, and crowning the heights at a run, and charging home with the bayonet, they swept the French from the position; an operation of the utmost importance to the after movements of the day. In leading this charge, the gallant Cadogan was struck down by a wound in the spine: feeling it to be mortal, he refused to be carried from the field, but directed that he might be removed to a spot whence he should have a more perfect view of the battle. Here, with his back rested against a tree, his ruling feeling of attachment to his profession was strongly evinced. He gazed with eager anxiety upon the fight, and expressing his happiness in dying in so glorious a cause for his country, he expired. The character of this heroic officer has been described by the duke of Wellington, in his public despatch, and other letters since published by colonel Gurwood, in his compilation. "In him," says the duke, "his majesty has lost an officer of great merit and tried gallantry, who had already acquired the respect and regard of the whole profession, and of whom it might have been expected, that if he had lived, he would have rendered the most important services to his country." And in a letter from his grace to Sir H. Wellesley, "His private character and worth, as an individual, were not greater than his merits as an officer, and I shall ever regret him." By a vote of the House of Commons, a monument to his memory, executed by Sir F. Chantry, has been placed at the public expense in St. Paul's cathedral, depicting the scene of his death as above recorded.

CADONICI, (Giovanni,) a Romish ecclesiastic, born at Venice, in 1705, remarkable for the zeal with which he assailed the Molinists and the court of Rome, in works which discover an extensive acquaintance with the Scriptures and with the writings of the fathers. In a curious publication of his, entitled, Explication de ce Passage de S. Augustin: "L'Eglise de J. C. sera dans la servitude sur le Princes seculiers," Pavia, 1784, 8vo, Cadonici has combated the pretensions of the Romish church to power in things temporal, and has shown, from the ancient liturgies, that in them prayer was appointed to be made even for sovereigns who were persecutors and

enemies to the faith; a practice which the papal see had discontinued. He has clearly pointed out the scriptural boundaries which mark the provinces of the church and of the temporal power. He died in 1786.

CADORE, (John Baptist Champagny, duke of,) a native of Rouaune, born in 1756, of a noble family. He served at first in the French navy, but was returned to the States-General in 1789. He was imprisoned on suspicion of being an aristocrat in 1793, but a change in the government restored him to freedom. He then retired from public affairs, until the establishment of the consular power. In 1801 he was appointed to the embassy at Vienna, and from this period to the abdication of 1814 was incessantly employed by Napoleon. He was constituted minister of the interior in 1804, and of foreign affairs in 1807, in which latter capacity he aided in enforcing the continental system. He was, however, deprived of his office in 1811, but entrusted with the management of the imperial domains, and created duke of Cadore. When the emperor abdicated, he sent in his adhesion to the new government, and was created a peer by Louis; but on Napoleon's return from Elba, he again entered his service. For this he afterwards lost his peerage, but in 1819 was restored to that dignity.

CADOVIUS, (John,) born at Hamburg, in 1650. He became rector in 1670 of the Latin school at Esens, in East Friesland; and in 1679 minister of the neighbouring village of Stadesdorf. He was remarkable for his great knowledge of the ancient language of Friesland, on which he is the author of a work entitled, Memoriale Linguæ Frisiciæ antiquæ. It has never been printed. He informs us in this work that the ancient language of Friesland was spoken during his time, at the end of the seventeenth century, by several families in the northern districts of East Friesland. It excited the attention of very eminent German scholars; and Meier, of Bremen, mentions it in a letter to Leibnitz, (to be found in the Collect. Etymol. pt. ii. p. 158, under the name of Müller, which Cadovius at that time bore, and having the title, Indicis Frisici.) Likewise, M. Wiarda has profited by it in his Dictionary of the Old Language of Friesland (Aurich, 1786). Cadovius moreover applied himself greatly to the study of theology and medicine, and attended at the same time to the practical duties of a minister.

CADROY, (Peter,) an agent in the French revolution, born at Saint-Sever, in 1753. He commenced his studies at his native place, and was following there the occupation of an advocate, when the popular commotion drew him from his pursuits, and he was sent as a deputy of the department of Landes to the National Convention. The moderation of his views, however, restrained him from assenting to many of the proceedings of his more impetuous colleagues; and the vigour with which he suppressed the faction of the terrorists at Toulon in 1795, was not forgotten by the Jacobin party, who sought his ruin. He lived concealed till the establishment of the consulship, when he returned to Saint-Sever, sick of a life of political turmoil, and resolved to devote the remainder of his days to peaceful pursuits. He died in 1813, and is believed to have wished earnestly to the last for the return of the exiled family.

CADWALADYR, king of Britain in 660, had the misfortune to see his kingdom overrun by the Saxons, and its independence destroyed. He died at Rome, 703, and was the last king of the Britons. He was called one of the three blessed kings, for his benevolence in the relief of the Christians.

CADWALADYR CESAIL, a Welsh bard of considerable merit in the sixteenth century, some of whose compositions still remain in MS.—There was also another of the same name in the same age.

CADWALLON, son of Cadwan, was prince of North Wales, who, on being defeated by Edwin of England, in 620, fled to Ireland. On his return he took the name of king, and was perpetually engaged in war with the Saxons. His memory has been highly honoured by the bards, whom he patronized.

CADWGAN, a prince of South Wales. The misconduct of his son Owen, in carrying off Nest, the wife of Gerald, proved the ruin of his family. He fled to Ireland, but on his return, in 1110, was assassinated by his nephew.

CÆCILIUS (Statius,) a comic poet, a native of Milan. He was originally a slave, and took the name of Cæcilius on becoming a freedman. He wrote thirty comedies in the Latin language, of which only fragments remain in the writings of Cicero, Aulus Gellius, and the grammarians. His merit has been variously estimated by the writers of the Augustine age and their successors. Cicero (ad Attic. vii. 3) condemns his style—"Malus

Latinitatis auctor;" while Horace (Epist. II. i. 59, de Art. Poet. 54,) speaks highly of him; and Varro says that in some points he is superior to Plautus and Terence; and while Quintilian places him between those two comic writers, Vulgatius Seldigitus (in Aul. Gell. xv. 24) assigns to him the highest rank in comedy. Several of his plays are imitations of those of Menander; and Aulus Gellius says, that when viewed apart from his model, his pieces appear to advantage; but that when compared with the Greek originals they are offensive to every reader of taste and judgment; and in confirmation of his opinion, he gives in the same chapter a scene from the Plocium of Cæcilius, together with the scene of Menander from which it is copied; and he pronounces that the copy differs as much in brightness from the original as the arms of Glaucus from those of Diomede. Cæcilius died B.C. 168, about a year after his friend Ennius. There are some fragments of his in the Fragmenta Poetarum Veterum, published by Henry Stephens, 1564, and in the Corpus Poetarum Latinorum of Mattaire. Cæcilius, it is well-known, had a high opinion of the talents of Terence.

CÆCILIUS METELLUS, a Roman high priest, who saved the palladium from the flames when the temple of Vesta was on fire; he is alluded to by Juvenal (Sat. iii. v. 139, 140). In this heroical and devoted act he lost his sight, and was, in consequence, allowed by the senate to ride in a chariot whenever he went to the senate-house. He was twice consul, and once dictator, and in the first Punic war (U.C. 503, A.C. 250) he obtained a signal victory over the Carthaginians, when he led in triumph thirteen generals and a hundred and twenty elephants.—His grandson, Cæcilius Metellus, gained, as proconsul, several advantages in Crete and Macedonia; whence he was surnamed *Macedonicus*.

CÆDMON, the father of English song, was a native of Northumbria, and lived in the neighbourhood of Streaneshalch (Whitby), and he seems, from the account given by Bede, to have performed, at least occasionally, the duties of a cow-herd. We are told that he was so much less instructed than most of his equals, that he had not even learnt any poetry, so that he was frequently obliged to retire in order to hide his shame, when the harp was moved towards him in the hall, where at supper it was customary for each person to sing in turn an improvisitore descant. On one of these occasions it happened to be Cædmon's turn to keep guard at the stable during the night, and, overcome with vexation, he quitted the table and retired to his post of duty, where, laying himself down, he fell into a sound slumber. In the midst of his sleep a stranger appeared to him, and, saluting him by his name, said, "Cædmon, sing me something." Cædmon answered, "I know nothing to sing, for my incapacity in this respect was the cause of my leaving the hall to come hither." "Nay," said the stranger, "but thou must sing to me." "What shall I sing?" said Cædmon. "Sing the creation," was the reply; and thereupon Cædmon began to sing verses which he had never heard before. When he awoke, the words were fast in his memory; and he was not only able to repeat the lines which he had composed in his sleep, (they were eighteen in number,) but he continued them in a strain of admirable versification. In the morning he hastened to the town-reeve or bailiff of Whitby, who carried him before the abbess Hilda, and there, in the presence of some of the learned men of the place, he told his story, and they were unanimously of opinion that he had received the gift of song from heaven. They then expounded to him, in his mother tongue, a portion of Scripture, which he was required to turn into verse. Cædmon went home with his task, and the next morning he produced a poem which excelled in beauty all that they had been accustomed to hear. Yielding afterwards to the earnest solicitations of the abbess Hilda, he became a monk of her house, and she directed him to render into verse the whole of the sacred history. We are told that he was unable to read, but that he was continually occupied in repeating to himself what he had heard, and, to use the expression of Bede, "like a clean animal, ruminating it, he turned it into most mellifluous poesy." The same writer also informs us that Cædmon's poetry, as it existed in his time, treated successively of the whole history of Genesis, of the departure of Israel from Egypt, and their entrance into the land of promise, with many other narratives taken out of holy writ; of the incarnation, passion, resurrection, and ascension of our Lord; of the advent of the Holy Ghost, and of the preaching of the apostles; "he also made many poems on the terrors of the day of judgment, the pains of hell, and the sweetness of the

heavenly kingdom." He is said to have died about the year 680; and he was buried in the monastery of Whitby, where, according to William of Malmesbury, his bones were discovered in the earlier part of the twelfth century. In the earlier part of the seventeenth century, archbishop Usher presented to Junius a MS. of Anglo-Saxon poetry, bearing a great resemblance to the works ascribed by Bede to Cædmon, under whose name Junius published it in 1655. This edition having become rare, Mr. Thorpe superintended one in 1832, which forms the first publication of the Anglo-Saxon committee, established by the Society of Antiquaries of London. The text of this edition is formed carefully from the original MS. now in the Bodleian Library, and is accompanied by a literal English translation. No one can read the account of the Fall of Man in Cædmon's Paraphrase, without being struck with the resemblance which many of the thoughts and expressions bear to those in the first book of the Paradise Lost. The speeches assigned to Satan by Cædmon and Milton respectively are nearly parallel. It would appear from this, that our great epic poet had studied the compositions of Cædmon.

CÆLIUS, a Roman orator, a disciple of Cicero, who died very young. Cicero defended him when accused by Clodius of being accessory to Catiline's conspiracy, of having murdered some ambassadors from Alexandria, and of having carried on an illicit amour with Clodia, the wife of Metellus.

CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, an ancient physician, whose writings are valuable rather for the practical matter they contain, than for the elegance of the Latin in which they are composed. He is to be regarded as the last who appears to have adopted the tenets of the methodists in medicine, and is known as the translator of the works of Soranus, a chief of that sect. The fragments explanatory of the doctrines of many ancient authors would have been lost, but for the labours of Cælius Aurelianus; and the notes and observations made by him on their various opinions are distinguished by their freedom and just criticism. To him we owe the most copious and accurate account of hydrophobia; and he notices the existence of hydatids in some kinds of dropsy. He was of Sicca, in Numidia, but no particulars of his life are known. Vossius (de Philosoph. p. 98) assigns to him an existence prior to, or at least contemporary with Galen, who flourished 131 A.C.; but Reinesius (Var. Lect. iii. c. 17 and 18,) makes him to live a long time posterior to this physician. The former opinion would seem to be the more probable one, as Cælius neither cites Galen, nor indeed does Galen refer to his writings. The most modern writer referred to by Cælius is Leonidas, who lived in the second century; but the period in which our author lived is very uncertain. He is principally known by the following work, a part only of which has been printed, the remainder is not to be found:—Tardarum sive Chronicarum Passionum Lib. V. edente Joh. Sichardo, Basil, 1529, fol. Celerum sive Acutarum Passionum Lib. III. edente J. G. Andernaco, Paris, 1533, 8vo.

CÆSALPINUS, (Andrew,) an Italian physician, born in 1519, at Arezzo, in Tuscany. After having taught medicine and botany in a distinguished manner at Pisa, he was invited to Rome, and was appointed first physician to pope Clement VIII. and professor of medicine at the college della Sapienza, which appointments he held till his death in 1603. His works are, Questionum Peripateticarum Libri V. Florence, 1569. This is an exposition of the doctrines of Aristotle, written with much clearness and precision, and containing applications of them to almost every branch of physics and metaphysics. Some passages in it exposed him to the charge of atheism, although he had the caution to state that being contrary to christian doctrines, they were not his own opinions. He was attacked by Samuel Parker, archdeacon of Canterbury, in a work entitled, Disputatio de Deo et Providentia Divina. N. Taurel, a physician of Montbeliard, published a large volume, the title of which commenced with a pun on his name, Alpes cæsæ, hoc est, Andreæ Cæsalpini monstrosa et superba dogmata discussa et excussa, Frankfort, 1597. He accuses him of having put forth his own doctrines of atheism and materialism, under the name of Aristotle. Those charges do not appear to have carried much weight, at least in Italy, where his appointment in the pope's household was a sufficient protection. His second work, Dæmonum Investigatio Peripatetica, Florence, 1580, 4to, was written at the request of the archbishop of Pisa, who desired his opinion respecting an alleged *demoniacal* possession of the monks in a convent at Pisa. He displayed great learning in his collection of facts ascribed to the influence of magic and sorcery, and gives a number

of popular narratives on the subject. He there, according to the doctrines of Aristotle, admits that there may be demons or beings holding a middle place between God and his visible creatures, but that nevertheless they are material; they cannot hold communication with mankind.—Hence the necessary conclusion to be drawn is, that all stories relating to them must be false. He ends, however, by stating that he submits to the general sense of the church; that the event submitted to him must be supernatural, and consequently beyond the domain of the physician; and that recourse must be had to spiritual means. His medical works were Questionum Medicarum Libri duo. Venice, 1592. De Medicamentorum Facultatibus Ars Medica, Rome, 1601. Catoptron, Frankfort, 1605. Praxis universæ Artis Medicæ, Treviso, 1606. These contain an application of peripatetic doctrines to the medical art. His most remarkable work, is De Plantis, 1583. In this he lays down the basis of systematic botany in the fructification, and is thus the first of those styled by Linnæus, orthodox botanists, in opposition to those who fixed on other and less important parts as the foundation of their arrangements, and whom he styled heterodox. In this work also he gives the clearest exposition of the circulation of the blood, a doctrine which he pointed out elsewhere (Quæst. Perip. lib. v. c. 4, Quæst. Med. lib. ii. c. 17,) in a more uncertain manner. His words are (lib. i. c. 2,) "Nam in animalibus videmus alimentum per venas duci ad cor tanquam ad officinam, caloris insiti et adeptâ inibi ultimâ perfectione, per arterias in universum corpus distribui agente spiritu, qui ex eodem alimento in corde gignitur." His herbarium, consisting of 768 specimens, is said to be preserved at Florence, in the possession of the heirs of the senator Pandolfini. His work on mineralogy (De Metallicis Libri tres, Rome, 1596,) shows a great talent for arrangement, but is far inferior to that on plants. His name has been given by Plumier to Cæsalpinia, a genus of tropical plants.

CÆSAR, (Julius,) who traced his descent from Iulus, the son of Æneas, was born at Rome, B. C. 100, on the 12th of Quintilis, afterwards called Julius, in honour of the reformer of the Roman calendar, and was the son of Julius Cæsar, and of the daughter of Aurelius Cotta. Of his life, up to the age of sixteen, nothing is known; for all that was related of his early years by Suetonius has been lost; nor is the missing matter supplied by Plutarch, who evidently obtained much of his information from the same source as Suetonius. As soon as he had assumed the robe of manhood, he married Cornelia, the daughter of Cinna, and by her he had a daughter called Julia; and though he was urged by Sylla, when dictator, to divorce her, because she belonged to a family connected in politics with his former foe, Marius, Cæsar positively refused to do so; and he would have paid the penalty of his obstinacy by proscription or death, had not his friends of patrician rank pleaded successfully with Sylla to spare him; to which, when he at last consented, he told them that in saving Cæsar, they were taking a serpent to their bosom; for they would find in him more than one Marius to break down their order. To avoid, however, the danger to which he was exposed, after lurking about in various places, he went to Asia; and first served under M. Thermus, by whom he was presented with a civic crown, for the storming of Mitylene; and shortly afterwards, on the death of Sylla, returned to Rome. There, although urged to join the party of Lepidus, he kept himself aloof, and made his first appearance as a public character in the person of a prosecutor of Dolabella for peculation. But failing to obtain his conviction, he determined to retire to Rhodes, and place himself under Molon the rhetorician, whose pupil Cicero had been; but being taken by the pirates, who infested the coast of Miletus, he remained with them some forty days, until he could obtain money enough to pay treble the sum which had been demanded for his ransom. On quitting, he told them in a laughing manner, (for they had treated him more as a companion than prisoner,) that he would return and empale them all on the cross; and so he actually did a few days afterwards, with the aid of some vessels furnished by the people of Miletus, who had lent him the money for his ransom. Proceeding from thence to Rhodes, he learnt, during his stay there, that Mithridates had attacked several places in alliance with Rome; when taking upon himself to vindicate the honour of his country, he collected some troops, and passing over to the continent, defeated the enemy, and by placing the towns that had been attacked in a state of security, confirmed the allegiance of those who were beginning to waver. Returning to Rome, he was elected the military

tribune, and took that opportunity of restoring the privileges of the office, which had been curtailed by Sylla; and the better to ingratiate himself with the people, from whom Marius used to boast he had sprung, he took every occasion of doing honour to the memory of the conqueror of the Cimbri; for when, during his questorship, he pronounced a funeral oration over his aunt Julia, and his wife Cornelia, he even brought forward the images of Marius, which had been kept out of sight during the dictatorship of Sylla. After the death of his wife, he married Pompeia; but soon separated from her, alleging that, though she was only suspected of having committed adultery with P. Clodius, yet that Cæsar's wife should be free from even the taint of suspicion. On being appointed questor, he went to the distant provinces of Spain; and having, as stated by Suetonius—for the story is told in a different manner by Plutarch—seen in the temple of Hercules, at Cadiz, a statue of Alexander the Great, he expressed with a sigh his sorrow on reflecting how little he had done worthy of record at an age when Alexander had made himself master of the world; and it was about this time, when happening to pass through a small town in the Alps, and some of his suite wondering whether any squabbles took place there to be the first man of the village, Cæsar said he would rather be the first there than the second man at Rome. Certain it is, that when he became shortly afterwards ædile, he gave, as remarked by Cicero in a letter to Axtius, some intimations of his desire to follow in the steps of Sylla, and to be in reality, what Pompey was then in name, the leading man of the state. And so little guarded seems to have been his conduct and language, that two conspiracies were formed to destroy him, both of which however failed; one by the death of the younger Piso, who was to have been the principal actor in the plot, and the other by the timidity of Cicero, or from his unwillingness to believe Cæsar guilty of all that his enemies laid to his charge. During the period of his prætorship, he contrived to collect money enough to pay off the greater part of his debts, which amounted it is said to upwards of 1,500,000*l.*, which he had contracted with the view of keeping up his interest with the people; whose favour he had gained by the largesses he lavished on his partizans, and the splendour with which he supported the office of ædile; and for which so completely did Cæsar obtain all the credit, that his colleague Bibulus, who had to bear some share of it, used to say that, as in the case of the temple of the Twins, the name of Pollux was never heard, but only that of Castor, so in the magnificence of their joint ædileship, Cæsar's name was heard, but that of Bibulus forgotten. In the object, however, for which he had been so lavish of his purse, he was destined to be disappointed; for he failed to obtain the province of Egypt, from which he, no doubt, expected to draw even greater means than he had done from Spain, for corrupting the leading men of Rome, whether in the senate or out of it. To make up for the loss of Egypt, he determined, on the death of Metellus, to offer himself as a candidate for the office of Pontifex Maximus; and so considerable was the sum he had expended in bribing the electors, that he told his mother, when he saw her in tears on the morning of the election, that he should either return home as the successful candidate, or leave Rome to return no more. Having thus obtained in rotation the different offices of honour in the state, and freed himself in part from the necessity of incurring fresh debts, he became desirous of attaching himself to the parties of greatest influence and wealth in the republic; and with the view of making them the stepping stones to his future greatness, he formed the first triumvirate of Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar; and the first result of the union was to raise himself to the consulship together with Bibulus; when it was said, as in the case of their joint ædileship, that every thing was done in the consulship of Julius and Cæsar, but nothing in that of Julius Cæsar and Bibulus. And naturally so; for when Cæsar, still more to ingratiate himself with the people, proposed that a portion of Campania, which had been devoted to sacred purposes, and reserved to aid, in case of emergency, the deficient treasury of the republic, should be distributed amongst 20,000 citizens who had families of three children or more, Bibulus, after vainly opposing it, went home and never again appeared in the senate-house during the whole term of his office. The law, however, though rejected at first by the patricians, was ultimately passed, by some being bribed, but the greater part frightened into acquiescence; when they saw Pompey, on whom their hopes were placed, siding with Cæsar, and the two still more closely united by intermarriages; for Cæsar compelled his daughter Julia

to receive Pompey as her husband in the place of Servilius Cæpio, from whom she was separated, while he himself espoused Calpurnia, the daughter of Piso, who was marked out for the future consul; and it was upon this occasion that Cato exclaimed, "It was not to be borne, that the great offices of the state should thus be disposed of, as if they were the prices paid for the exchange of mistresses." After the expiration of his consulship, Cæsar obtained the province of Gaul, where he could at once increase his fortune and his fame; and in 58 B.C. commenced his military career, which forms the subject of his Commentaries, into the details of which it is impossible to enter. Suffice it to say, that at the head of a small body of troops, amongst whom was his favourite tenth legion, that served as his body guard, he carried the Roman eagle not only to the banks of the Rhine, and through forests deemed almost impassable, but even crossed the ocean twice, and conquered the inhabitants of the south-east parts of England, of whom the Romans had heard only by report, as living at the very limits of the western world. During the nine years he continued his career of victory—for, according to Suetonius, he met with only three reverses—once when he and his fleet were nearly lost by a storm on the British coast, and once at Gergovia in Gaul, and once in Germany, when his generals were defeated during his absence—he took, we are told, 800 towns, subdued 300 nations, and sacrificed 3,000,000 of men; one-third of whom perished in the field of battle, and the rest were either reduced to slavery, or became what was only another name for slaves, the allies of Rome; and, to crown all, he not only enriched himself and followers with plunder untold, but, animated by the spirit, he put into practice the precept, of Eteocles, in the Phœnissæ, which Cicero says he had often in his mouth, that

> "If wrong be done, let it be done to reign:
> In all things else, let justice be thy aim."

Not content, however, with making friends amongst the rabble at Rome, he attached to himself the princes and people of foreign climes, by releasing the latter when taken prisoners, and giving assistance to the former even without the consent of the senate. To arrest, if possible, his march to regal power, the senate sent commissioners to inquire into the truth of the complaints made by the Gauls of the conduct of Cæsar; and they proposed even to deliver him up to Ariovistus, by way of expiating the bad faith of which Cæsar had been guilty towards the allies of Rome. But the splendour of his success, and the extent of his bribery, prevented the execution of the project; and had the measure been carried at Rome, it would have been resisted by the troops under his command; for so completely had he won their affections, that they would have laid down their lives for a general who had so often led them to victory. Feeling then all the fulness of his power, and conscious that if there were an appeal to arms, the senate could find no troops to compete with his—for the time had gone by, when Pompey had said that if he only stamped with his foot he could fill Italy with soldiers—Cæsar naturally refused to resign his command in Gaul, when ordered to do so by the senate, especially when he heard that Pompey had obtained a prolongation of his command in Spain; but directing his march towards Rome, he said he would submit to the mandate of the people alone. On reaching Ravenna, whither he had come, accompanied with a few troops, by night, he is said to have stopped at the Rubicon, which was the southern limit of his province, and to have said, "E'en now we can retrace our steps; but if we pass yonder little bridge, our cause must be decided by arms alone." While he was yet hesitating, a form of more than usual size, says Suetonius, was seen on the nearest bank of the river, playing upon a shepherd's pipe; and when some of the soldiers, attracted by the sound, ran to see it, and amongst them a trumpeter, the spectre snatched the trumpet out of his hand, and sounding the note of "forward," dashed across the bridge; whereupon Cæsar exclaimed, "The die is cast; let us follow where the hand of Heaven directs, and the injustice of our enemies calls us." After passing the Rubicon, Cæsar proceeded to Rimini; from whence consternation spread itself to Rome; where, when the senate met and bade the consul Pompey take care that the republic received no damage, it was found easier to pass the decree than for Pompey without troops to execute it; and he therefore deemed it wiser to retire to Capua, and from thence to Brundusium. Thither Cæsar with his accustomed celerity followed him, and attempted to close the port by making a mole at the mouth of the harbour; but before the work could be completed, Pompey set sail by night and crossed the sea to Dyrrachium, leaving the whole of Italy in

the power of Cæsar; who immediately sent some officers to take possession of Sardinia and Sicily, while he himself, after an absence of ten years, entered Rome, not as a conqueror, but as a servant of the state, who came to render an account of his conduct to the people. Instead of enriching himself and followers with the plunder of the capital, he was content to take the treasure deposited in the temple of Saturn; and when the tribune Metellus ventured to oppose this act of sacrilege, he bade him be quiet, or he would lose his head; "a thing," he added, "more painful for me to say than difficult to do." The civil war had now extended itself through the length and breadth of the Roman world. Leaving, therefore, Marc Antony, who had joined him previous to passing the Rubicon, to take care of his interests in Italy, he proceeded in person to Spain; and after defeating the troops attached to the party of Pompey, he returned to Rome, where he was declared dictator; and shortly afterwards repaired to Greece, where Pompey had still a numerous, well-appointed, and plentifully provided army; but of the leader himself, once called the Great, there remained scarcely the shadow, so paralyzed were all his energies by witnessing the tide of success on which his rival was wafted, wherever he directed his course; and so completely did Cæsar too feel himself the child of fortune, that on going aboard the vessel, that was to carry him back to Greece, which he had left for the purpose of expediting the reinforcements he expected from Italy under Antony, and finding the ship-master unwilling to leave land in boisterous weather, he bade the man fear not; for, said he, you carry Cæsar and his good genius. After various attempts to draw Pompey from Dyrrachium, and even after a skirmish, which would have ended in his defeat, had Pompey known, as Cæsar said, how to conquer, he retired to Macedonia, to beat back Scipio, who was raising up enemies in his rear; when Pompey, conceiving the time was now come to fall upon a retreating army, and one that had been nearly half famished, failed not to follow, until the two leaders met on the plains of Pharsalia, where, after a sanguinary conflict, that took place B.C. 48, victory declared, as usual, on the side of Cæsar; of which he made so generous a use, as to attach to his cause not a few of those whom he had lately met as foes. Pompey fled to Egypt, and was pursued by Cæsar; who was greeted on his arrival with the present of Pompey's head, who had been treacherously murdered, and over which Cæsar is said to have shed tears; a tribute equally due to the unworthy end of such a man, and to the memory of one whom he had a few years previously called his friend. While loitering at Alexandria, where he was detained by the charms of Cleopatra, a revolt suddenly burst out, with the view of dethroning the queen, with whom Cæsar had formed an intimacy so close, as to have by her a son, Cæsarion, who was subsequently destroyed by Augustus, at the age of eighteen, after he had been proclaimed, when only thirteen, by his mother and Antony, the king of Cyprus, Egypt, and Cœlo-Syria. Here again he was saved by his good fortune; for leaving the town during the conflagration of the library of the Ptolemies, where the fire reached, by which he had destroyed the dock-yard, Cæsar threw himself into the sea, and reached a vessel in the bay, swimming, it is said, with one hand, and with the other holding on his head the casket that contained his Commentaries; but returning shortly afterwards, he not only punished the authors of the revolt, but leaving the government in the hands of Cleopatra, he led his troops towards the Pontus, to check the incursions of Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates, whom, within five days of his taking the field, he met and overthrew in four hours at Zela; and when he sent home an account of his battle, he said, "Veni, vidi, vici," I came, saw, and conquered. On his return to Rome, after rewarding his friends and pardoning his enemies, and gladdening the eyes of the populace with shows as splendid as they were strange—for senators and knights were seen in the arena and on the stage—and with sham fights on land, and on lakes made for the occasion, with that versatility of talent for which he was so remarkable, he directed his attention to the various reforms, legal and municipal, detailed at length by Suetonius, ss. 41, and to the improvements he contemplated in the houses and habits, the means and the manners of the Roman people; and what one would least expect to find in a person, one-half of whose life had been passed as a soldier, he caused the calendar to be remodelled, to prevent in future the confusion arising from the adoption of the lunar in the place of the solar year; an idea that seems to have been suggested by Sosigenes, an astronomer of Egypt,

and which was carried out with such success, as to require, after a period of sixteen centuries, only the slight improvement in the style introduced in the time of pope Gregory; and scarcely less marvellous is it to find, from the testimony of Æthicus, in his Cosmographia, that Cæsar got a decree passed, by which a geometrical survey of the Roman empire was committed to Zenodoxus, Polycletus, and Theodotus, whose labours were not completed till thirty years after the death of the originator. Before, however, these projects, which required a state of continued repose, could be carried into effect, Cæsar found it necessary to crush the remnant of the Pompey party; who, under Cato the younger, had taken refuge in Africa, and were supported by some of the princes of the country with money and men. But a single campaign sufficed to break down the unnatural union between the citizens of Rome and the slaves of Africa, and to shut up Cato in Utica, where the last of the republicans chose rather to fall upon his own sword than into the hands of Cæsar; who, after paying the tribute of tears to the consistency, if not to the courage, of his never-ceasing opponent, returned to Rome, where he was honoured, says Velleius Paterculus, with five triumphs; at which the ornaments made to represent his victories in Gaul and the Pontus, at Alexandria, in Africa, and Spain, were formed respectively of citron-wood, the acanthus, tortoise-shell, ivory, and burnished silver. But as the sons of Pompey had still under them a considerable force in Spain, Cæsar was compelled to repair thither; and instead of losing, as he for a long time feared he should do, in the battle of Munda, all he had previously won, and where, according to Florus, when he saw the tide of fortune turning against him, and his old troops on the point of yielding as he said to mere boys, he was on the point of destroying himself in despair, still did he leave the field as successful as ever, and returned to Rome to be made dictator for life, and to be called "the father of his country," and to have honours paid to him, such as no Roman had ever received; for his person was to be considered sacred, and the priests were to offer up, every five years, public prayers for his safety, and shrines were to be built and dedicated to Clemency and Cæsar; and had he so wished it, he might have worn the crown, that was twice offered him by Marc Antony, who was then consul, and taking a part in the rites of the Lupercalia. But he felt, no doubt, it was far better to possess the power of a king without the odium attached to the name; at least amongst a people, who, although the vices of wealth had nearly obliterated all the virtues of poor republicans, would be unwilling to confess that they possessed no longer even the name of freemen. The spirit, however, of sterner times was not quite extinct; and at the very moment when Cæsar was dreaming of perpetual peace, and therefore neglected some intimations that were given him of the distant storm, a conspiracy was concocted by Cassius, Brutus, and some sixty more, who determined to rid their country of a tyrant, and themselves of a hateful superior, and fixed upon the ides of March as the day on which Cæsar was to lose his life or be proclaimed king. Aware no doubt of the intended plot, the soothsayer Spurinna bade Cæsar not stir out on the ides of March; and when Cæsar met him on his way to the scene of murder, he told him jeeringly, for never had Cæsar put any faith in prognostics, that the ides of March had come—"but not gone," replied Spurinna, as the dictator soon discovered; for having been over-persuaded by Brutus, contrary to the urgent request of his wife Calpurnia, who had been frightened by a dream of ill omen, he repaired to the senate-house; where, when Tullius Cimber, under the pretence of presenting a petition, had drawn aside Cæsar's cloak, and thus exposed his body to the intended attack, one of the Cascas gave the first blow from behind, and inflicted a wound in the neck; and while Cæsar was wrenching the weapon from his hands, the other conspirators rushed forward; when Cæsar, finding himself, says Plutarch, surrounded, and, like a beast at bay, unable to contend against such fearful odds, calmly covered his head with his cloak, and with his left hand drawing down his robe, that he might die in a decent posture, fell lifeless at the foot of Pompey's statue, pierced with no less than twenty-three wounds, of which the only one that proved fatal was the second, that struck him on the breast. But the one which he felt the unkindest blow of all, was from the hand of Brutus, whose life he had spared at the battle of Pharsalia; nor could he refrain from expressing his sense of the assassin's ingratitude by exclaiming, "And you, too, Brutus!"

As soon as the deed was done it was the intention of the conspirators to throw Cæsar's body into the Tiber, and to confis-

cate his property, and rescind all his acts. But they were deterred from their purpose by the fear of Cæsar's friends, Marc Antony and Lepidus, who, with Octavius, afterwards better known as Augustus, formed the second triumvirate, and amply avenged the death of Cæsar; and it has been stated as a curious fact, that not one of the murderers survived their victim more than three years; for some were condemned to death, others perished at sea, others in battle, and the the two most conspicuous in the plot, Cassius and Brutus, destroyed themselves.

Thus fell, at the age of fifty-six, and about four years after Pompey, one of the most remarkable men the world has yet seen, and this, too, after he had escaped all the dangers of the 56 battles in which he had been engaged, by the very sudden death he desired; for on the evening preceding the event, he gave it as his opinion that an unexpected death was the one to be most wished for. On the day of his funeral his body was placed upon an ivory bier, strewed with purple and adorned with gold, and at his head a trophy, with the robe he wore when he was murdered, and it was carried out to the Campus Martius; where it lay beyond the usual time to receive the tears of sorrow and other proofs of affection felt towards the individual, whom the patricians hated as their colossal superior, but the people loved as their best friend; and as it was therefore needless for Antony to pronounce a laboured eulogium over a person, who had been the idol of the populace, he contented himself with saying a few words,* after bidding the crier read the decree of the senate, by which honours were to be paid to him as if he were a god, and the oath which they had taken to guard him with their lives; and such was the effect of this simple appeal to their feelings, that when Cæsar's will was read, where he had bequeathed a considerable portion of his property to the people, and, strange to say, had appointed some of his murderers guardians of the children he might leave behind him, a portion of the populace snatched lighted fagots from the still blazing funeral pile, and threatened to burn the houses of the conspirators; while others, in the blindness of their fury, mistaking one Cinna for another, the really guilty person, tore him in pieces.

Of a man who equalled Alexander and Hannibal as a successful and skilful general, and went far beyond them as a statesman, an orator, and historian united, Suetonius has preserved some records, which it would be unpardonable to omit; for it seldom happens that of the great men of the past we know anything beyond their acts. Tall in stature, and of a fair complexion; of a slight frame, but with a rather full face; and enjoying generally good health, except when suffering from attacks of epilepsy; careful to a nicety of his person, and therefore not a little annoyed at his baldness, which, as it exposed him to ridicule, he was very ready to conceal by the laurel crown, in which the senate permitted him to appear constantly in public; and wearing his robe in a flowing fashion and fringed at the wrists—such was the individual who, for a brief period, was the master of the Roman world. Unlike his great prototype, Alexander, he was very abstemious, especially in wine; insomuch that Cato said he was the only person who ever went soberly to destroy the republic. As an orator, even Cicero confessed that he was second to none; and observes of his Commentaries, that though they are as naked as a statue, they possess what are the chief beauties in a history—brevity and clearness. The conduct he adopted towards his troops was very similar to that of other great generals, in considering them his companions in arms; and on one occasion, when his favourite tenth legion was in a state of mutiny, demanding at once their pay and discharge, he allayed the tumult by simply calling them "citizens," and not "fellow-soldiers;" and such was the interest he felt in their welfare, that when a legion under one of his lieutenants was cut to pieces, he let his beard grow, nor would he shave it off until he had avenged their death. Although his skill in horsemanship was such that he could ride at full gallop with his hands tied behind him, yet he generally preceded his army on foot, with his head uncovered, in sun and shower, and used to perform the longest journey with a rapidity quite incredible, having reached, says Plutarch, the Rhone in eight days after quitting Rome; for when he came to a river he used either to swim across it, or, if the stream were too wide or strong, to make use of inflated bladders. Like Alexander, he rode a most remarkable horse, that would let none but his master cross him, and of which he used to take the greatest care, as it was said to be ominous of his future power, and a statue of which he caused to be placed,

* Both Plutarch, however, and Appian assert that Antony made the lengthened speech, to which Cicero alludes in Philipp. ii.

after the battle of Pharsalia, before the temple of Venus. With a disposition naturally mild, he never cherished ill-will long, and was ready to lay down his animosity on the least concession of the offending party; and to his clemency, as a conqueror, he united a moderation, as a political chieftain, rarely found; for while Pompey declared he should consider every one an enemy who was wanting in duty to the republic, Cæsar said he should treat all those who stood neuter as his friends; and to show how completely all animosity had been extinguished by success, he caused to be replaced the statues of Sylla and Pompey, which the people had, after the battle of Pharsalia, thrown down; and while he disdained to take the least notice of the scurrilous lampoons of Cæcina and Peitholaus, he drew out the sting of the pen of Catullus by a supper.

Alluding to the rapidity of his movements, Cicero says it was horrible as that of a meteor; and hence Florus graphically compares his overthrow of Pharnaces to a flash of lightning, that comes, strikes, and vanishes; while Plutarch, alluding to his victory over Vercingetorix, whom the people of Aleisia expected would arrive and relieve them with an army of 300,000 men, says that this whole mass disappeared like a dream, and was scattered to the wind by Cæsar; of whose success the troops, who had been left to mask the town, knew nothing, until they heard the cries of the besieged, who first saw from the top of the citadel the return of the victorious army. Of the contempt which he felt for those whom he had subdued, a curious instance is given by Plutarch; who says that when Cæsar saw in one of the temples of the Averni, a sword which they boasted had been his, he merely smiled, remembering no doubt that these were the very people whom he had conquered by marching against them during the most rigorous season of the year, and cutting his way over a mountain where the snow lay six feet deep; and it was to this very contempt of persons, over whose heads he had reached the pinnacle of power, that some have attributed his downfal. For after the senate had decreed some extraordinary honours, and went in a body to inform him of the fact, he received the deputation sitting, and thus first taught even the patricians that he considered them little better than slaves.

Of the various works written by Cæsar there remain at present only seven books of his Commentarii de Bello Gallico, which some have identified with the Ephemerides mentioned by Plutarch; but Bayle in Cæsar conceives them to have been two separate works, for otherwise Plutarch would have made use of the word Hypomnemata, as Strabo does, when alluding to the Commentarii; besides, as there is no reason to believe the latter work imperfect, one ought to find there what we do not, the anecdote related by Servius on Æn. xi. 743; and to the same work Bayle would attribute what is found in Appian. Excerpt. Legat., and in Polyænus, who mentions various stratagems of Cæsar not contained in the Commentaries. Schneider, however, in the preface to his edition, p. xxxiii. conceives that as the Ephemerides are not mentioned by Suetonius, they were never published; and that the anecdote in Servius was obtained from the work of some person who had access to Cæsar's daily journal. To these must be added three books, De Bello Civili, down to the death of Pompey; for after that period all that relates to Cæsar's doings at Alexandria, in Africa, and Spain, was written by an author unknown even to Suetonius, who says they were attributed to Oppius or Hirtius; the latter of whom was present in all the engagements after the surrender of Aleisia, and who, in the preface to the eighth book addressed to Balbus, says he had brought down what was left imperfect from the transactions of Alexandria, not to the end of the civil war, for that seemed as if it would be endless, but to the death of Cæsar. Some moderns, indeed, have gone so far as to assert that nothing has been preserved from Cæsar's pen; for Floridus Sabinus considered the Bell. Civil. as Ludovico Carrio did the Bell. Gallic. to be spurious. But the genuineness of both has been proved by Gerard Vossius de Historic. Latin. i. 13; while Le Clerc, in Bibliotèq. Choisie, has destroyed the theory of Dodwell, who said that the Bell. Afric. and Hispan. were either written or interpolated by one Julius Celsus, who was supposed to be the author of the Life of Cæsar that passes under that name. But Lemaire has shown that though a Julius Celsus is quoted in the Specul. Histor. vi. 5, of Vincentius Bellovacens. who flourished about 1240, from whom Walter Burleigh, John Magnus, and Albert Eyb, got their information, yet all the passages to which Vincentius refers are to be found in different parts of the continued Commentaries, and not in the Life of Cæsar by

the Pseudo-Celsus; who, as he quotes St. Augustine and the Latin Vulgate, and speaks contemptuously of Jupiter and Neptune, plainly proves himself to be not a pagan; and as he describes nations and places by the names they had after the ninth century, shows as plainly that he lived subsequently to that period; while judging from certain modern expressions to be found in his Latinity, and from the manner in which he speaks of Gaul, as being Transalpine, Lemaire is led to believe, with Schoell, in Histoire de la Littérature Romaine, tom. ii. p. 11, that the author was some Italian, who lived about the time of Petrarch, and not only drew all his knowledge from still existing works, but, Lemaire might have added, has made an injudicious use of them; for after quoting a portion of the words spoken by Cæsar, previous to passing the Rubicon, as given by Suetonius, instead of closing with "Jacta alea esto," the Pseudo-Celsus has, "Ut cœpta res est;" unless it be said that "eat" has dropt out after "est." The life in question was first published in 1473, and reprinted by Grævius, who has collated it with a MS. the various readings of which have served for the improved text given by Lemaire. From the revival of learning to the time of Oudendorp, Cæsar's Commentaries had attracted such universal notice, that they were not only translated into nearly every language of Europe, but were made the subject of discussion by soldiers as well as scholars, as may be seen from Lemaire's preface to vol. i. p. xxiii.; and to the works there quoted may be added, Précis des Guerres de César écrit par M. Marchaud à l'Ile de St. Hélène, sous la dictée de l'Empereur, Stuttgard, 1836; while from the disquisitions detailed in Oberlin's preface, all we can learn is, that the seven books of the Gallic war were published before Cicero wrote his Brutus, where they are quoted and praised; and that if they were written after the close of the civil war, there would have been no need of Hirtius supplying the eighth book; and lastly, that Cæsar could scarcely have found time to complete them, as only six months, and those fully occupied, intervened between the end of the war and his own death. Previous however to the invention of printing, the Gallic war was translated into Greek, by probably the monk Planudes, who had done as much for Ovid's Metamorphoses and Macrobius. It was first printed from a MS. of P. Petavius, by Jungermann, at Francof. 1606, 4to, and has been republished by Lemaire, with the notes of the first editor. According to Davis, not only had the translator a bad MS. before him, but, from his ignorance of Latin, has made a bad use of it. On the other hand, Oudendorp says he has often found it of use in the investigation of the right reading, and this, too, although he had the benefit of the collations of forty MSS. one of which was as old as the tenth century. In addition to the history of his campaigns, Cæsar wrote some orations, to which others were added not his own, in the opinion of Augustus; and particularly the two which he is said to have addressed to his soldiers before the battles of Ilerda and Munda; neither of which he had time to make, so sudden was the attack of the enemy, according to Asinius Pollio, who was the first to impeach the veracity of Cæsar, too ready to lend his ear to the exaggerated account of acts done by others, and in his own case trusting too much to his memory.

To the preceding works must be added two books, De Analogia, which Müller thinks were extant in the time of Æneas Sylvius, who quotes some passages from them not to be found elsewhere; two likewise called Anti-Cato, written with the view of neutralizing the effect of Cicero's praise of the last real senator of Rome; and his Iter; of which the first mentioned was composed while he was crossing the Alps; the second, about the time of the battle of Munda; and the last, when he travelled from Rome to Cadiz in twenty-four days; while Macrobius alludes to a work of his, Concerning Auspices, which must have been rather voluminous, as he quotes something from the sixteenth book. He wrote likewise, when he was a youth, a tragedy called Œdipus, and an Encomium of Hercules, and had made a Collection of Apophthegms, such as we find in Plutarch, and to which Cicero alludes in his letter to Pætus, ix. 16; but of the other two pieces, Augustus strictly prohibited the publication, conceiving, no doubt, as in the case of his own tragedy called Ajax, that they would not add to the reputation of the writer. For nearly eighty years after the time of Oudendorp, Cæsar had ceased to attract the notice of scholars, for Oberlin's edition was little more than a resuscitation of the defunct labours of Cellarius and More; but within the last twenty-five years a good deal of attention has been paid to the Gallic and Civil Wars. The most recent editions are that by Baumstark,

printed at Freiburg, 1832, with notes in German; that by Schneider, Halis, 1840, of which the first volume, the only one at present seen, contains four books of the Gallic War, and the various readings of twenty-one MSS. more or less perfect, and not previously consulted; two at Copenhagen, collated by Elberling for his edition of the Bell. Gall. Havn. 1827; and three at Paris, one of which is said to be of the ninth century, and occasionally inspected by Achaintre and Lemaire for the use of the Campaigns of Cæsar, Par. 1819-22, in 4 vols, 8vo; and to these must be added the one by Apitzius, reviewed in 1839 in Zimmermann's Zeitschrift für Alterthums Wissenschaft.

Of the other individuals belonging to the Julian family, of whom Glandorpius has given a full account in his Familiæ Gentis Juliæ Concinnatæ, Basil, 1576-8, we need mention only Caius Julius Cæsar, the grandfather of the dictator, who married Martia, said to be descended from Ancus Martius, and by whom he had two sons; one, Caius Julius, the father of the dictator, and the other, Lucius Julius; both of whom died, it is said, while putting on their shoes.

CÆSAR, (Cæsariano,) born at Milan, about 1481, was the son of Laurenti, a doctor of civil law, attached to the chancery court of Sforza Visconti, duke of Milan. Such was the precocity of his talents, that it is said, when he was only four and a half years old, he could repeat the whole of the Latin grammar of Donatus. Losing his father at an early age, who had left all his property to his widow, who married again, he quitted home, in consequence of his mother threatening to poison him, because he had determined to attach himself to the ducal court, in opposition to her wishes, and the interest she made to get him into the ecclesiastical college of Milan, where he would have obtained property far beyond what his father had to bequeath. But he preferred to wander from town to town, and to support himself by his talents as a painter and architect; in both of which professions he had been the pupil of Donato di Urbino, surnamed Bramanti. During his travels, having attracted accidentally the attention of a person in the suite of Hercules, duke of Ferrara, he became known to Antonio Visconti, then residing as an ambassador at Como, and was taken into his service for the purpose of assisting him in his Greek and mathematical studies. After an absence of sixteen years, he returned to his mother's house; having, in the interval, prepared his translation of Vitruvius into Italian, and accompanied it with a commentary, with reference to which, in the opinion of Philippo Picinelli, it is difficult to decide whether more is due to the original author or his commentator. It would seem, however, that so much of the translation as relates to a part of the 8th, and the whole of the 9th and 10th books, was finished by Benedicto Jovio of Como, and Bon Mauro of Bergamo; to whom Aloysio Pirovanni was compelled to apply to complete the work, which Cæsar had left imperfect in the hands of the individual who had patronized the undertaking. But as he was, no doubt, anxious to escape from the urgent demands made upon him to complete a work in six years, that should, he said, have occupied ten, and on which he had already spent twenty years of his life, he quitted Como in 1521, never to return; nor is any thing farther known of his history, except what is stated by Vasari, under the head of Bramanti, in his Lives of Painters, tom. v. p.140, who says, that "having lost all hope of obtaining the reward he expected from his translation, he became so disgusted with his profession, as to do nothing afterwards, and rendered savage by neglect, died more like a brute beast than a human creature;" an account, says Sidney Hawkins, in his History of the Origin of Gothic Architecture, p. 181, rendered extremely probable by the proofs of his temper and conduct, as they appear in his autobiography; which Hawkins has abridged from Cæsar's note on bk. vi. c. 1, where, finding that Vitruvius had returned thanks to his parents for the education they had bestowed upon him, his commentator is induced to follow his example, and to detail his sufferings, in order to excite compassion at the very moment when he is professing to conceal them. From the same note, Polenus, in his Exercitationes Vitruvianæ, p. 29, has drawn his account of Cæsar; but it is full of inaccuracies, from his being unable to decipher the contractions of words to be found in the text. As the work is so scarce, that after diligent search, Hawkins could find only two copies of it, besides his own, to which may be added the one in the library of George III. at present in the British Museum; and as Hawkins's own work is not easily to be met with, for the greater part of the copies were destroyed by fire, a reference has been made to both, with the view of drawing the attention of archi-

tects to the discovery therein recorded, that the cathedral of Milan, one of the most beautiful specimens of the so-called gothic style to be found in the world, was built upon a principle, at once simple and sublime; in which an equilateral triangle, the symbol of the Trinity in Unity, was taken as the geometrical scale on which the whole elevation of the building was modelled, and consequently that nothing was left to the caprice merely of the architect; whom Cæsar, in p. 377, conceives to have been Casa Omodea, because there is a portrait of him in a marble bas-relief over the choir, with his name under it. For this discovery we are however probably indebted not to the invention merely of its promulgator, but to the traditionary records of the building, which came to the knowledge of Cæsar during the time he was engaged as one of the architects attached to the cathedral. But be he the author or not of the discovery, it is worthy of being more generally known; for not only has Hawkins shown that other cathedrals have the proportions of their different parts adjusted to some still undiscovered standard, but Billings likewise, in his drawing of Carlisle cathedral, has observed that a circle, the emblem of eternity, has been taken as the measure of different portions of the interior of that edifice. If, however, he be the original discoverer of the principle on which the Milan cathedral was built, it is no wonder that he thus speaks of himself in language that would go to prove that his eccentricity was very near to madness. "If God and nature," says he, "do nothing in vain, I certainly think the Divine will directed I should be born, and made so learned in philology and architecture, in order that I might become the expounder of the Divine work of Vitruvius;" and again, where he "requests the genius of Milan, his royal majesty, (Francis the First, king of France, and at that time duke of Milan,) and all other learned persons, patricians, nobility, and clergy, together with the society of architects throughout the world, to take the work under their protection, and to get it reprinted, entitling it with his name and surname."

CÆSAR, (Julius,) a learned civilian, born near Tottenham, in Middlesex, in 1557. His father was Cæsar Adelmar, physician to queen Mary and queen Elizabeth; lineally descended from Adelmar, count of Genoa, and admiral of France, in the year 806, in the reign of Charles the Great. This Cæsar Adelmar's mother was daughter to the duke de Cesarini, from whom he had the name of Cæsar; which name queen Mary I. ordered to be continued to his posterity. He was educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. May 17, 1575. Afterwards he studied at the university of Paris, where, in the beginning of 1581, he was created D.C.L. He was admitted to the same degree at Oxford, in 1583; and also became doctor of the canon law. In the reign of queen Elizabeth he was master of requests, judge of the high court of admiralty, and master of St. Catherine's hospital, near the Tower. Upon king James's accession to the throne, having before distinguished himself by his merit and abilities, he was knighted at Greenwich, May 20, 1603. He was also made chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer; and on the 5th of July, 1607, sworn of his majesty's privy council. In the eighth of king James I. he obtained a reversionary grant of the office of master of the rolls, after Sir Edward Phillips, knight, who, dying in September 1614, was succeeded by Sir Julius, on the 1st of October following, when he resigned his place of chancellor of the exchequer. In 1613 he was one of the commissioners, or delegates, employed in the business of the divorce between the earl of Essex and his countess, and gave sentence for that divorce. He was also privy-counsellor to Charles I.; and appears to have been custos rotulorum of the county of Hertford; and is said to have likewise been chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He died in 1636, and was buried in the church of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London. He was a man of great gravity and integrity, and remarkable for his extensive bounty and charity to all persons of worth that were in want; so that he might seem to be almoner-general of the nation. Fuller gives the following instance of his uncommon charity: "A gentleman once borrowing his coach (which was as well known to poor people as any hospital in England) was so rendezvoused about with beggars in London, that it cost him all the money in his purse to satisfy their importunity, so that he might have hired twenty coaches on the same terms." He entertained lord Bacon for some time in his house. He made his grants to all persons double kindnesses by expedition, and clothed his very denials in such robes of courtesy, that it was not obviously discernible whether the request, or denial, were most decent. He

had also this peculiar to himself, that he was very cautious of promises, lest, falling into an incapacity of performance, he might forfeit his reputation, and multiply his certain enemies by his design of creating uncertain friends. Besides, he observed a sure principle of rising, namely, that great persons esteem better of such they have done great courtesies to, than those they have received great civilities from; looking upon this as their disparagement, the other as their glory.

Besides Sir Julius, Cæsar Adelmar had two sons that were eminent in their way. His second son, Sir Thomas Cæsar, was one of the barons of the exchequer; and his third son, Henry Cæsar, educated in Baliol college, and St. Edmund hall, Oxford, became prebendary of Westminster in 1609, which he resigned the latter end of 1625; and dean of Ely in 1614. He died at Ely, in 1636. He founded two scholarships and two fellowships in Jesus college, Cambridge, to be elected from the king's free-school at Ely, and gave a noble benefaction to the choir of Ely cathedral; but his nephew and executor having been prevailed upon to lend the principal money of these benefactions, the whole was lost both to the cathedral and the college.

Sir Julius Cæsar's collection of MSS. which had long been preserved in the family, had fallen into the hands of some uninformed persons, and were on the point of being sold by weight to a cheesemonger, as waste-paper, for the sum of ten pounds; but their value having been accidentally discovered, they were sold by auction in 1757, and many of them are now in the British Museum.

CÆSAR, (Aquilinus Julius,) an antiquarian, of incredible diligence and research, born at Gratz, in Styria, in 1720; died in 1792. He wrote an account of the antiquities of his own country, and of the national canon law of Austria. He has left in MS. besides many other works, a very elaborate account of the church of Utrecht.

CÆSARINI, (Julian,) descended from a noble family at Rome, and elevated to the dignity of cardinal, in 1426, by Martin V., who, as well as Eugene IV., employed him in several very important negotiations. He was slain at the battle of Vannes, which was fought with the Turks in 1444, by Ladislaus, king of Poland.

CÆSARIUS, one of the most eminent men of his age, was born in 470, in the territory of Châlons-sur-Saone. At eighteen years of age he was ordained subdeacon by Sylvester, and finished his education at the monastery of Lerins, from which, on account of his health, he was sent to Arles, where he studied rhetoric under the celebrated Pomerius. Not long after, having been recognised by bishop Eone, who was his countryman, he was by him ordained deacon and priest, and at the death of Pomerius, in 499, he was appointed abbot of the monastery; and Eone himself, on his death-bed, in 501, recommended him to his clergy and to the people of his diocese as the best man they could elect for their bishop, to re-establish ecclesiastical discipline; which they did, though very much against Cæsarius's inclination. In this situation, by his preaching, and still more by his exemplary conduct, he soon restored discipline, introduced or renewed the custom of the priests and the people singing, at the canonical hours, the psalms, some in Latin, others in Greek, a language very commonly known at that time in Arles. In order to dedicate the whole of his time to the reading of the Scriptures and the Fathers, he allowed the temporal affairs of the diocese to be managed by his clergy, without, however, neglecting the poor and the sick. Licinianus, one of his secretaries, accused him, in 509, to Alaric, king of the Visigoths (who then reigned over that part of Gaul), of wishing to give up the city and territory of Arles to the king of the Burgundians, under whose dominion he, Cæsarius, was born. Without examining into the truth of the charge, Alaric banished him to Bourdeaux; but having soon discovered the falsehood of the accusation, he allowed him to return to his church, and condemned his accuser to be stoned to death. Cæsarius profiting of the royal favour which he now enjoyed, not only obtained Licinianus's pardon, but also the permission of convoking a council of the bishops of Gaul under Alaric's dominion, over which he presided in 506, as he did in the year following over that of Toulouse, where the bishops of Spain were also present. He established a nunnery, at the head of which he placed his sister Cæsaria, under whose rule there were not less than 200 nuns, some of whom were principally occupied in transcribing books, an occupation in which they excelled. The rules under which they lived were so judicious that Radegonde, queen of Clotarius I. introduced them into her own institutions, beginning with that of Sainte Croix de

Poitiers, whence they were generally adopted by other similar institutions, amongst which was that established at Cambridge, where the ancient nunnery is now become Jesus college, in the chapel of which the tombs of several nuns still remain, and the adjacent grounds, now occupied by dwelling houses, still retain the name of Radegonde buildings. In 513 the enemies whom the religious zeal of Cæsarius had raised up renewed their calumnies, and he was, by order of Theodoric, sent prisoner to Ravenna; but the king soon after loaded him with presents, which he employed in assisting the poor and redeeming the captives; for which purpose he went to Rome, where pope Symmachus received him with great honour, confirmed all the privileges of the church of Arles, gave him authority to convoke and assemble a council whenever he thought it necessary, and to watch over and direct the affairs of all the churches of Gaul and Spain. After returning to his diocese, the misfortunes of the times allowed him no other means of ensuring the maintenance of discipline, but that of convoking councils. But besides that of Agde, in 506, and Toulouse, in 507, there is no record of any council besides that of Arles, in 524, and of another at Carpentras, in 527. But that which has rendered his memory most illustrious, is the second council which he held at Orange, in 529, where he entirely annihilated the heresy of Pelagius. He died in 542, after having governed his church more than forty years. The works of Cæsarius are very numerous; they consist of 46 homilies, 107 sermons, according to some, nearly 300 according to others, besides numerous exhortations, which were all printed separately, and were afterwards edited by Balusius, in 1664. They all turn upon different objects of discipline and morals, the necessity of prayers and repentance, and many of them are directed against the heresy of Pelagius.

CÆSARIUS, (John,) a German physician, born at Juliers, in 1460, studied at Hagenau and at Paris, and afterwards taught philosophy at Cologne. Having avowed himself a Protestant, he was subjected to persecution, and in 1543 compelled to quit Cologne. He subsequently embraced Catholicism, and returned to Cologne, where he died in 1551. He published, Castigationes in Corn. Celsum de Re Medicâ. Hag. 1528, 8vo, and various other works, including an edition of the Natural History of Pliny.

CÆSIUS BASSUS, a Latin grammarian and lyric poet, highly commended by Pliny, and by Quintilian, who assigns to him the next place to Horace. Persius has dedicated to him his sixth satire. He was swallowed up by the eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. Fragments only of his writings remain, which are given by Pitiscus, and may be found in the Corpus Poetarum Latinorum, and in the Collectio Pisaurensis.

CAFARO, or CAFARIELLO, (Pasquale,) an Italian musician and singer, born of a distinguished family at S. Pietro in Gelatina, in the province of Lecce, in 1706. In his eighteenth year he removed to Naples, invited thither by the marchese di Odierna, who proved a steadfast and munificent patron. After receiving the instruction of Leonardo Leo, and Scarlatte, he was appointed master of the chapel royal, in which office he distinguished himself by the grandeur of his compositions of sacred music. He died in 1787, and his funeral was celebrated with great magnificence.

CAFFA, (Melchior,) a sculptor, born at Malta, in 1631. He was a pupil of Bernini, and made such progress in his art, that some authors have gone so far as to assert that he equalled his master. But those who ridicule the extravagance of this praise, admit that Caffa had a fertile genius, and was a master of the art of design. Among his works in sculpture, with which several churches at Rome are ornamented, the most admired is that, in the chapel of St. Augustine, of St. Thomas distributing alms. Caffa died at Rome, in 1687.

CAFFARELLI, (Gaetano Majorano,) a celebrated Italian singer, the son of a peasant, and born at Naples in 1703. He studied under Porpira, who made him practise the elements of singing from a single sheet of music paper for five years, when, without further instruction, his master pronounced him the first singer in Europe. He visited England in 1738; but he had not then attained the height of his popularity, and was obliged by ill health to return to Italy. He amassed a considerable fortune through the exercise of his professional talents, and purchased the dukedom of Santo Dorato, in the Neapolitan dominions. He died in 1783. Over the doorway of his mansion he caused this inscription to be engraved :—

AMPHION THEBAS, EGO DOMUM.

CAFFARELLI-DU-FALGA, (Louis Marie Joseph Maximilien,) a distin-

guished French officer, born at the chateau of Falga, in the department of the Upper Garonné, in 1756. He was the eldest of nine children, and was early destined for the military profession. His education was commenced at the college of Sourèze, whence he was sent to the school of engineers at Mezières. He soon became distinguished by his proficiency in mathematics; and having attained a competent acquaintance with ancient and modern history, he applied himself to the study of natural and moral philosophy, politics, government, and jurisprudence. On leaving Mezières he was appointed to a commission in the engineers, and passed into several garrisons. During his sojourn at Calais and Dunkirk he acquired the English language, to which he became very partial; he greatly admired the works of Thomson and Goldsmith, and translated the Vicar of Wakefield into French. The death of his father afforded him opportunities of displaying his amiable character as a son and brother. By the provincial laws of Languedoc, in force at that period, he became entitled to a moiety of his father's property; but this he generously refused, reserving only an equal share with his brothers and sisters. Caffarelli espoused the early principles of the Revolution, and was employed in the army of the north during the campaign of 1792. His professional prospects were, however, suddenly blighted by his conduct respecting the events of the 10th of August; he alone of all the army boldly refused to recognise the authority of the National Assembly to dethrone the king. He was immediately deprived of his rank, and dismissed from the army. On his return to Falga he was arrested, and imprisoned as a royalist; but, at the expiration of 14 months, he was restored to liberty, and shortly after was employed in the bureaux of the military committee at Paris. He was at length reinstated in his rank in the engineers, and was attached to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, under Jourdan, in which he rendered valuable services throughout the campaign of 1795. At the passage of the Rhine, at Dusseldorff, in face of the Austrian troops, on the 5th and 6th of September, by the left wing of the army under Kleber, Caffarelli's skill and gallantry contributed greatly to the success of that important operation, and of the enterprises which followed, and obtained him the approbation and friendship of Jourdan, Bernadotte, and Marceau. In the subsequent retreat upon the Nahe the Austrians pressed closely upon the French rear; on the 16th of December, Caffarelli posted himself with a battalion of infantry and some guns upon an advantageous height, to protect the retrograde movement of the army; and by his skilful dispositions and boldness so perfectly imposed upon the Austrians, as to gain the time required. Standing beside general Marceau, a cannon shot shattered his left leg; he was carried by the grenadiers, for eight hours, upon a sort of litter formed by muskets, without having had his wound dressed. On examination, amputation of the limb was declared to be necessary: Jourdan and Bernadotte were present during the operation, and, far from manifesting any appearance of pain, he exerted his powers of conversation to divert their attention from the distressing object. Shortly after he returned to Paris for the re-establishment of his health, and about the same time was elected a member of the National Institute. From this period until the expedition to Egypt was proposed, Caffarelli remained in retirement; but his anxiety to explore the antiquities of that celebrated country, as well as his love of military service, led him to seek employment once more. He waited upon Buonaparte, and was immediately appointed to command the engineers, with the rank of general of division. Among the scientific men who accompanied the expedition, Caffarelli held a distinguished position; and although his various and important military duties occupied much of his attention, yet they did not detach him from the other objects which carried him thither. He accompanied Denon in his visits to Thebes, and other celebrated ruins. He accompanied the army in the march across the Desert to Cairo. At the battle of the Pyramids, on the 21st of July, Caffarelli displayed his usual valour and ability, and entered Cairo with the army on the 25th. Here he rendered effectual assistance in the formation of the Institute of Arts and Sciences founded by Buonaparte. In the following February he entered Syria with the army, and directed the attacks upon El-Arisch, Gaza, Jaffa, and the other fortified posts by which the Turks attempted to close the route to St. Jean d'Acre. Having overcome all opposition, the army reached that place on the 18th of March, and it was immediately invested; Caffarelli and Dammartin made the necessary reconnaissance on the 19th, and on the 20th

the trenches were opened. Caffarelli was charged with the direction of the siege and works of attack. On the 9th of April, while visiting the trenches, a musket ball fractured his right elbow, and amputation became necessary. He supported the operation with the same calmness and resignation as formerly on a similar occasion. Buonaparte, whose friendship for him had greatly increased upon their more intimate acquaintance, was most affectionate in his attentions to him, and visited him regularly twice a day. For fifteen days hopes were entertained that his valuable life would be preserved; but a nervous fever succeeded, and on the 27th of April he expired. The grief of the army was excessive. He was beloved and esteemed by all ranks, as well for his kindness and humanity as his more shining qualities. A few hours previous to his death he entreated Buonaparte to take charge of his four brothers, and expressed a desire that he would employ them near his person. Buonaparte was so deeply affected as to be unable to reply otherwise than by a pressure of his hand; but he afterwards scrupulously fulfilled the dying wish of his friend.

CAFFARELLI, (Louis Marie Joseph,) a French officer, brother of the preceding, born in 1760. He left the army for the naval service, in which, during the American war, he attained the rank of a lieutenant, but his health compelled him to give it up; and at the commencement of the revolutionary war he entered the corps of engineers, and served in the army of the Eastern Pyrenees. Upon the creation of the Council of State, he was appointed one of its members for the section of the Marine. Being appointed maritime prefect at Brest, in 1800, he established the most rigid order and economy in all parts of the administration, and exerted himself to the utmost for the improvement of that branch of the service. In January 1814, he was ordered to suppress an association, calling itself "*La Confédération Chrétienne*," which had been formed in the 10th military division. He obtained a list of the principal members, and was about to cause their arrest, when the arrival of the British army put an end to that project. On the return of Louis XVIII. he went to Paris, and gave in his adhesion to that monarch, who appointed him honorary counsellor of state; but upon Napoleon's return in March following, he at once re-entered his service, and was rewarded with the dignity of a peer of France, but this he never enjoyed, for he was soon after deprived of all his functions by the king, and passed the remainder of his life in retirement.

CAFFARELLI, (Augustus,) a French officer, a younger brother of the preceding, born at the chateau of Falga, in 1766. He entered the Sardinian army very early in life, but left it soon after the commencement of the Revolution. When the Spanish army invaded Roussillon in 1792, he entered the army of the republic as a dragoon, and in the following year was promoted to the rank of adjutant-general, which afforded him opportunities of developing his talents in the subsequent campaigns. After the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, Buonaparte, in accordance with the dying request of Maximilian Caffarelli, attached Augustus to his personal staff in the quality of aide-de-camp, and soon after promoted him to the degree of general of brigade. He was charged with the mission to Rome in 1804, to induce the pope to perform the coronation of Napoleon; and acquitted himself so well in this employment, that he received the rank of general of division, and governor of the Tuileries. He commanded a division, and was severely wounded at the battle of Austerlitz. In 1806 he accompanied the viceroy, prince Eugene, to Italy, and was named minister of war and of the marine for that kingdom. He afterwards distinguished himself in the war in Spain. In 1812 he defeated a Spanish corps-d'armée under Mendizabel, near Saragossa; dispersed the guerilla bands which had assembled in Navarre, and took Bilbao; but having abandoned the ports on the northern coast, to march against the British army under Wellington, Napoleon was so displeased with his conduct that he recalled him in 1813. On the invasion of France in 1814, Napoleon sent him to attend the empress and his son to Vienna. He returned to France after the restoration of the Bourbons, in the June following. On the return, however, of Napoleon from Elba, he joined his standard. After Buonaparte's final overthrow, he retired from public life.

CAFFARO, the earliest historian of the city of Genoa, born in 1080, of a family supposed to have been originally German. In 1100, he embarked with the squadron which the citizens of Genoa despatched to Palestine with aid for Godfrey of Bouillon, and fought at the siege

of Cæsarea. He soon afterwards, however, returned, and commenced writing the annals of his native city, a task which his connexion with offices of government, and his access to the best and most authentic records, enabled him to fulfil with success. He died in 1166. The annals of Caffaro, which are inserted by Muratori, in the 6th volume of his Scriptores Rerum Italicarum, are written in barbarous Latin, but the singular value of the information they afford respecting the period they embrace atones for the uncouthness of the language.

CAFFIAUX, (Philip Joseph,) a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Valenciennes, in 1712. He is the author of Trésor Généalogique, and of Essai sur L'Histoire de la Musique. The former work, which concerns the ancient titles appertaining to the houses and families of France, and is full of curious information, was left unfinished through the sudden death of Caffiaux, who was cut off by apoplexy in 1777.

CAFFIERI, (Philip,) a sculptor, born at Rome in 1634, of a family originally from Naples, and allied with many of the first houses in Italy. His ancestors had served with distinction in the armies of Charles V. and Philip II. His father was engineer to pope Urban VIII., and was killed before a fortified town in 1640, before he had reached his 36th year. At the request of cardinal Mazarin, Philip Caffieri visited Paris in 1640. Colbert gave him apartments at the Gobelins, and employed him in several works for the royal palaces; he was subsequently appointed sculptor and naval architect to the king, and inspector of the marine at Dunkirk. Caffieri died in 1716.

CAFFIERI, (James,) son of the preceding, who died about 1755. He executed some fine busts in bronze.

CAFFIERI, (John James,) also a son of Philip, who followed his father's profession. Among his works are several busts which ornament the Théâtre Français at Paris. He was appointed professor to the academy in 1763, and died in 1792.

CAFUR. See KAFOOR.

CAGLIARI, (Paolo,) called Paul Veronese. This distinguished painter was born at Verona, in 1552. His father, who was a sculptor, wished him to follow the same profession, and under his instruction he commenced designing and modelling in clay; but having evinced an extraordinary predilection for painting, he was placed with his uncle Antonio Badile, then one of the most celebrated artists at Verona. The progress he made in the school of Badile was astonishing, and he quickly surpassed his fellow-students. But the age in which he lived was so fertile of men of genius in the art, that to arrive at distinction the utmost exertion was requisite; it is for this reason that the greater merit is due to Paul Veronese, whose genius and application overcame every obstacle. So renowned had he now become, that, though a mere youth, he was invited by the cardinal Ercole Gonzaga to Mantua, together with three older and more experienced artists, to paint each an altar-piece for the cathedral. In this trial of skill he left no doubt of his superiority, and Vasari and Ridolfi both agree that he far outstripped his competitors. Feeling that he required a more extended field for the exhibition of his powers than Mantua afforded, he repaired to Venice, and was employed to paint in the sacristy of S. Sebastiano. On the ceiling of that church his celebrated work, the story of Esther, at once established his fame. At Venice he again contended for the palm against distinguished rivals, and again he gained the prize; the value of which was much enhanced, as it was awarded by the judgment of Titian. From Venice he went in the suite of the Venetian ambassador, Grimani, to Rome. Here he studied the works of Michael Angelo and Raphael, and from them acquired that breadth of style which distinguishes all his allegorical pictures. But he seems rather to have followed the impulse of his own feelings than to have been guided by the vigour of Michael Angelo, or the chaste simplicity of Raphael. Paul Veronese aimed more at pleasing the vitiated taste of the Venetians; and, as a delineator of gorgeous splendour and magnificent parade, he stands unrivalled. This peculiar taste was, of course, better adapted to large than to small compositions; for though in the latter his skill in colouring and design is evident, in the former are displayed all the fire of his imagination and the fertility of his invention. His colouring is chaste and unbroken, and the reflections of his half-tints are managed in a style completely his own. It would appear that he was little versed in the true principles of chiaroscuro, yet his own admirable genius seems to have guided him, and he has succeeded from his perfect knowledge of breadth, and the judicious arrangement

of his masses of light and shadow. Perhaps it was less owing to his own taste than to the partiality of his country for gaudy display, that he was led into a total disregard for correctness of costume; for, instead of clothing the persons represented in his pictures with drapery in accordance with the times in which they lived, he has dressed them in the tawdry and fantastic habits of the Venetian princes; and the humble guests at the Marriage at Cana are represented as attired in the gorgeous robes worn by the debauched and opulent nobility of Venice. The principal works of this great master are four stupendous pictures, painted for four of the churches of Venice. The first and best is, The Marriage at Cana; it is upwards of twenty-five feet wide, and in it at least one hundred and fifty heads are introduced. This gigantic picture was painted for the refectory of St. Giorgio Maggiore, and is now in the gallery of the Louvre. The second of these paintings is, The Feast of Simon, with Magdalene washing the feet of Christ; executed in 1570, for the church of S. Sebastiano. The third was painted for the church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo, and represents The Saviour at Table with his Disciples; and the fourth is the same subject with the second, but differently treated; it was painted for the refectory of the Padri Servi, but presented, in 1665, by the republic to Louis XIV. Paul Veronese amassed great wealth, and enjoyed the esteem of all the principal men of his time. He died at Venice, in 1588.

CAGLIARI, (Carletto,) son of the preceding, was born at Venice, in 1570. Naturally of a lively genius, and under the care of his father, he produced some extraordinary performances, that gained him a high reputation when he was but eighteen years of age. So great was the merit of these works that they gave promise that in time he would have equalled, if not surpassed his father. But his ardour for study undermined his constitution, and he died, in 1596, at the early age of twenty-six. He was employed with his brother in perfecting several works left unfinished by their father.

CAGLIARI, (Gabriele,) brother of the preceding, was born at Venice, in 1568. He studied painting under his father, but not with much success. After the decease of his brother he applied himself to commercial pursuits. He died of the plague, in 1631.

CAGLIARI, (Benedetto,) a painter and sculptor, brother of Paolo Veronese, born at Verona, in 1538. His style very much resembles that of his brother, whom he assisted. He was most successful in painting architecture, in which he delighted, and has enriched many of his brother's compositions with architectural subjects. He executed some mythological pictures in fresco, which have been highly extolled by Ridolfi and Boschini. He died in 1598.

CAGLIOSTRO, (Alessandro, count,) the assumed name of a most impudent and successful impostor, whose conduct during the latter part of the eighteenth century was alternately the subject of extravagant admiration and abuse. His real name was Joseph Balsamo, and he was born in 1743, at Palermo, of parents in humble circumstances. From his earliest years he evinced a propensity to mischief, which his mother's relatives (for he lost his father while yet a child) vainly endeavoured to correct by causing him to be instructed in religion and philosophy at the seminary of St. Roche, in his native city, and afterwards by the friars of mercy, at the convent at Cartagirone, from both of which he absconded, supporting himself by his wits. The first exercise of his ingenuity was the forging of tickets of admission to the theatres; thence he proceeded to the forging of a will. His next step was to rob his uncle; for which offence, and a charge of murder, he was committed to prison. The first use he made of his enlargement was to cheat a goldsmith, named Marano, of upwards of sixty ounces of gold, under pretence of discovering to him a treasure hid in a cave. On bringing him to the place he threw him off his guard by affecting to perform some magical incantations for the purpose, as he said, of overcoming the evil spirits who had the custody of the treasure. These were the accomplices of Cagliostro, dressed up as theatrical demons, who, suddenly appearing at his bidding, treated Marano so roughly that he was fain to make his escape with all possible despatch. Suspecting the vengeance of his dupe, Cagliostro now thought it high time to decamp; and he accordingly set off upon his travels, visiting successively Greece, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, Rhodes, (where his friend and companion, Altotas, a Greek, who had instructed him in chemistry, died,) Malta, Naples, Rome, and Venice. At Rome he married a young and beautiful woman, of abandoned character, named Lorenza Feliciani; and with her he

travelled over the whole of Europe, under the different names of Tischio, Melissa, Belmonte, Pelligrini, Anna, Fenice, Harat, and Cagliostro, living upon the gains which he made by the sale of chemical preparations, by his dexterous jugglery, but chiefly by the attractions of his profligate wife. In 1780 he took up his residence at Strasburg, where his ingenuity enabled him to reap a plentiful harvest from the credulity of the townspeople, veiling his less worthy designs under the profession of a physician: and here his practice became gainful beyond all precedent, chiefly through the boldness with which he pretended to possess the secret of making old people young again; pretensions which were zealously and successfully seconded by his wife, who, though she was only twenty years of age, protested that she was sixty, and that she had a son a veteran in the Dutch service. The result of such cool effrontery on the part of this ingenious couple was, that they speedily secured the custom of the old women of Strasburg. Thence they went to Paris, where Cagliostro soon made the acquaintance and obtained the patronage of cardinal Louis, duke de Rohan, and was deeply concerned with him in the well-known affair of the diamond necklace, in which the infamous madame la Motte sought to implicate the fame of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette. In consequence of this transaction, Cagliostro was thrown into the Bastile, whence he was released only to be expelled from France; upon this he went to England, where neither his practices nor his profits suffered any falling off for want of encouragement. Here he staid for two years, and then proceeded to Basle, Aix in Savoy, Turin, Genoa, Verona, and, lastly, to Rome, where, on the 17th of December, 1789, he was arrested and imprisoned with his wife in the castle of St. Angelo, (some accounts say that his wife divulged his real character to the Inquisition); he was then brought to trial, and condemned to death for being a freemason; the sentence, however, was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life, and he was accordingly transferred to the fortress of San Leo, where he died in 1795. It is impossible to compress the numberless tricks and stratagems of this grand impostor, in almost every part of Europe, within the limits prescribed to the articles of this work. His astonishing ingenuity in every species of fiction and deceit exceeds all that has been recorded in the annals of ancient or modern charlatanry, insomuch that he was held for a real prodigy by every one to whose ears his fame had reached. His impostures in each of the places he visited would fill a considerable volume; we, therefore, refer such readers as wish to know more of him to the Italian original, published at Rome by the apostolical chamber, under the title of, Compendio della Vita e delle Gesta di Giuseppe Balsamo, denominato il Conte Cagliostro, che si è estratto dal Processo contro lui formato in Roma l'anno 1790, e che può servire di scorta per conoscere l'Indole della setta de' Liberi Muratori, Roma, 1791.

CAGNACCI, (Guido,) a painter, called, on account of his deformity, Il Canlasso, born, according to some, at Castel Durante, and to others, at Archangeli, about the year 1600. He was a pupil of Guido Reni, and imitated his manner in many pictures which are much esteemed. The emperor Leopold I. was his great patron, and he passed several years of his life at Vienna. He died in 1680.

CAGNATI, (Marsilius,) an Italian physician, born at Verona in 1543. He studied medicine at Padua, under Paterno and Zubarella, and distinguished himself not only by his acquaintance with his profession, but also by the extent of his knowledge in other sciences, belles-lettres, philosophy, history, and antiquities. He acquired great reputation as a naturalist and a critic, and in 1580 was called from Verona, where he was extensively engaged in practice, to Rome, to teach philosophy and medicine. These duties he performed under the pontificates of Clement VIII. and Paul V., and he died at Rome in 1612.

CAGNOLA, (the marquis,) a celebrated architect at Milan, who died in 1833. To this distinguished artist we owe, unquestionably, one of the most remarkable monuments of the present age—the triumphal arch which, at the end of the road from over the Simplon, forms the entrance to the town of Milan. This arch, admirably adapted from the antique, is, from the elegance of its proportions, the purity of its form, the merit of its execution, and the richness of its materials, far superior to any thing else which we possess of the same kind. Destined by Napoleon to serve as a memorial of his triumphs in Italy, and still incomplete when he was driven from the throne of France, it of course changed its object when Lombardy again became part of the Austrian empire. Its execution was, indeed, long delayed; but its

author had the pleasure of living long enough to see it finished, and to know that he left behind an admirable work to bear witness to his architectural skill. The following circumstance will show the enthusiasm which the marquis of Cagnola felt for his art. Having succeeded by inheritance to the possession of a very considerable fortune, and satisfied with the competence which he had obtained by his profession, he devoted the whole of the fortune to which he had thus succeeded to the construction of a villa, the project of which he had conceived many years before. In this villa he endeavoured to realize all that luxury and good taste could devise for such a species of residence. This work offered a wide scope to his imagination, and occupied him completely during the latter years of his life. Independently of the fortune which the marquis of Cagnola acquired by his professional labours, he obtained several lucrative appointments and dignities, being chamberlain to the emperor of Austria, and chevalier of the iron crown.

CAGNOLI, (Antonio,) an eminent mathematician and astronomer, born in 1743, at Zante, where his father held the office of chancellor of the republic of Venice. After a carefully superintended education, in which the bent of his genius for the exact sciences strongly developed itself, he went to Paris in the suite of the Venetian embassy, and there made the acquaintance of Lalande, and devoted himself for several years to the study of astronomy, with a view to the promotion of which he constructed an observatory. From Paris he removed to Verona, where he built another. His scientific papers now attracted so much attention, that he was appointed professor of mathematics at the military academy at Modena, through the interest of Buonaparte, who indemnified him for the injury which his observatory at Verona had sustained from the French artillery in 1797. In 1800 he was made president of the Italian Society, and died at Verona in 1818. His Trigonometria Piana e Sferica, 1785, and translated into French, and published at Paris, with the title of Trigonométria Rectiligne et Sphérique, 1808, 4to, is a masterly treatise, and has greatly contributed to the advancement of a taste for analysis, and subsequent writers on the subject are largely indebted to it. His paper on the figure of the earth, published in the 6th vol. of the Italian Society, Verona, 1792, and republished in London in 1819, is a remarkable production.

CAGNOLO, (Girolamo,) a distinguished Italian professor of civil law, born at Vercelli, in 1492. He was educated at Turin, whence, after filling the professor's chair for a short time, he was invited by the government of Venice to fill that of Padua, where he died in 1551, with the reputation of having been one of the most learned and eloquent jurists that Italy had produced. A magnificent monument was erected over his remains in the church of St. Francis at Padua. His works were published in three vols, folio, at Lyons, 1579.

CAHER, (Malek-al-Caher,) the title assumed by the Emir Bedr-ed-Deen Baidara, on his usurpation of the royal dignity in Egypt and Syria after the murder of Khalil, the 8th Baharite sultan, (A.D. 1293, A.H. 692.) He was almost immediately overpowered and killed by the Mamluke chiefs who had remained faithful, and who raised to the throne the famous Nasse-Mohammed, brother of Khalil. (Abulfeda. Maured-Al-Latafet. Sanutus. De Guignes.)

CAHER, (Rokn-ed-Deen Caher-Shah,) the last imam or prince of the Ismaili Assassins in Alamut and Mazanderan; succeeded his father Ala-ed-Deen II. at whose assassination he was supposed to have connived, (A.D. 1255, A.H. 653.) In the first year of his reign he sent his brother Shahinshah to the camp of the mogul prince Hulaku, (grandson of Jenghiz,) who had crossed the Oxus, and was preparing the conquest of Persia, with offers of homage and submission; and was informed that on the surrender of the castles, which were the strongholds of his murderous followers, his life and possessions would be spared. Instigated, however, by the perfidious counsels of his minister, Nasser-ed-Deen, the famous astronomer and moralist, he drew on himself, by a fruitless show of resistance, the vengeance of the moguls, to whom he was obliged to surrender, and was sent prisoner to the presence of the grand khan Mangu at Caracorum, by whose order he was not long after put to death on the banks of the Oxus, (A.D. 1257, A.H. 655.) With him perished the line of Buzurg-Omeid, (see BUZURG,) and his fanatic adherents were almost wholly extirpated by command of Hulaku. (Abul-Faraj. Kholasat-al-Akhbar. Von Hammer. History of the Assassins.)

CAHER, (Malek-al-Caher Azz-ed-Deen Massoud,) atabek of Moosul from A.D. 1210 to A.D. 1218. (See AZZ-ED-DEEN.)

CAHER B'ILLAH, (Abu Mansoor

Mohammed,) the 19th khalif of the race of the Abbassides, and son of Motadhed, the 16th of the dynasty, was placed on the throne of Bagdad by the military chiefs, (A.D. 932, A.H. 320,) on the death of his elder brother Moktader, who had been killed in a revolt of the troops. He had three years previously held the sovereign authority for a few days, during a temporary dethronement of Moktader, and had since that period been detained in prison; but on attaining the throne, his first care was to cut off the leaders who had been the authors of his elevation; several were put to death, while others, among whom was the vizir Ebn-Moklah, the famous reformer of the Arabic alphabet, sought safety in flight, and intrigued for the downfal of Caher, who was at length seized and blinded by the officers of the Turkish guard, who placed on the throne his nephew Razi, son of Moktader, (A.D. 934, A.H. 322.) Caher was detained for some time in prison on account of his resolute refusal to acknowledge the title of his successor, but was at length released, and survived seventeen years in abject want; he is even said to have resorted with other blind men to the gate of the mosque, and there begged charity of the passers-by for him who was lately their sovereign. He is universally described by oriental authors as a cruel and perfidious tyrant; but his severity appears to be in a great measure justified by his desire to rid himself of his military leaders, in whom the sovereignty was *de facto* vested. (Kholasat-al-Akhbar. Abulfeda. Abul-Faraj. Elmakin. D'Herbelot.)

CAHUSAC, (Louis de,) a French writer, descended from a noble family, and born about the beginning of the eighteenth century, at Montauban, where he resided for some time as secretary of the intendance, after having been advocate to the parliament of Toulouse. On publishing, in 1736, his tragedy of Pharamond, a production which, in spite of its violations of historical truth, had great success, he went to Paris, and was appointed secretary to the count de Clermont, whom he accompanied in the campaigns of 1743. He then devoted himself to dramatic compositions, and wrote some romances, comedies, and tragedies, which had little success; but his operas, set to music by Rameau, were received with unbounded applause. His Traité historique de la Danse ancienne et moderne displays less research than those on the same subject by Beauchamp, Noverre, and Dubos. Cahusac furnished to the Encyclopédie all the articles relating to dramatic music, and the grand spectacles of Europe. He was arrogant in his manners, and so tender of his reputation, that it is said his excessive sensitiveness affected his reason. He died at Paris, in 1759.

CAI-CHOSRU. See KAI-KHOSRU.

CAI-COBAD. See KAI-KOBAD.

CAIET, or CAYET, (Peter Victor Palma,) a French divine and historian, born in 1525, at Montrichard, in Touraine, of reputable parents in narrow circumstances. He was sent to Paris by a friend of the family, who undertook to have him educated there, by the celebrated Ramus, at his own expense. This friend having embraced the reformed religion, Caiet speedily followed his example; and, with a view to the study of theology, visited Geneva, and attended the lectures of the most eminent protestant professors in Germany. On his return to Geneva he obtained an ecclesiastical appointment, which caused him to be brought under the notice of Catherine of Bourbon, sister of Henry IV. who appointed him her preacher, and carried him with her to Paris. It was about this time that Caiet had a controversy with Du Perron, which issued in the declared inclination of the former to return to the Romish Church; whereupon he was accused by the French Calvinists of having practised magical arts, and of having written a book in favour of public brothels; a book, however, which, strange to say, neither friend nor foe has ever brought forward; while the charge of magical practices seems to be disproved by the dedication prefixed to his Histoire prodigieuse et lamentable du Docteur Fauste, grand magicien. The synod proceeded to depose him, and this hastened his abjuration of the principles of the Reformation, which he made publicly before the university of Paris, November 9, 1595. A residence was then assigned him in the monastery of St. Martin des Champs, where he remained until 1601, when he removed to the college of Navarre at Paris, to which he had, in 1596, been appointed professor of Hebrew and of the Oriental languages. He was also doctor of the Sorbonne. He died in 1610. His manners were singular, his dress was slovenly, and his general appearance little calculated to win respect: yet he was remarkable for the blandness and amenity of his temper, but was so unfortunate as to have for his enemies all whom he had

obliged. Henry IV. greatly befriended him, and gave him a small estate in the country, suited to the habits and inclinations of one devoted to literary occupations. After his recantation, he had a controversy with Du Moulin, against whose book, the Waters of Siloam, Caiet published an answer, entitled the Fiery Furnace, and the Reverberatory Furnace, for evaporating the pretended Waters of Siloam, and for strengthening the Fire of Purgatory, against the Heresies, Calumnies, Falsehoods, and vain Cavils of the pretended Minister Du Moulin, Paris, 1603, 8vo. He left several controversial pieces; but his most popular work is his Chronologie septénaire, 1606, 8vo, from the peace of Vervins in 1598 to 1604, Paris, 1605, 8vo. The reception which this work met with induced him to add to the history of the peace that of the war that went before it. We have this additional history in the 3 vols. of his Chronologie novénaire, 1608, 8vo, from 1589 to 1598. The abbé d'Artigny has collected the principal particulars of it in his Nouveaux Mémoires de Littérature. Caiet enters into all the details that may furnish amusement to curiosity, and matter of reflection to philosophy. In the Chronologie septénaire are contained relations, poems, manifestos, instructions, letters, pleadings, and other pieces, of which the greater part would, but for him, have been lost to posterity. Besides these public pieces, we find a great number of private anecdotes, unknown to other writers, which the author was enabled to collect at the court of Catherine de Bourbon, and that of Henry IV. A continuation of his Chronologies, from 1604 to 1644, was published under the title of Mercure François, 25 vols, 8vo; and two volumes of a reprint of the Chronologie septénaire were published at Paris in 1806, with notes by Guyot-des-Herbiers. Caiet also wrote Paradigma de IV. Linguis Orientalibus præcipuis, Arabicâ, Armenâ, Syrâ, Æthiopicâ, Paris, 1596, 4to.

CAILHAVA, (John Francis,) a French dramatic writer, born at L'Estendoux, in 1731. He sought with earnestness and success to raise French comedy from its degradation, and with this view studied very sedulously the writings of Aristophanes, Plautus, and Molière, all of whom he closely imitated, and the last of whom he greatly admired. His pieces are numerous, and some of them had considerable success. He published various works of dramatic criticism, among which is a treatise, entitled, Les Causes de la Décadence du Théâtre, et les Moyens de la faire réfleurir. His Athènes pacifiée, dedicated to Buonaparte, shows that he was well read in the works of Aristophanes. In 1792 he was appointed member of the electoral assembly of Paris. He died in 1813.

CAILLARD, (Antony Bernard,) a French statesman and diplomatist, born at Aigney, in Burgundy, in 1737. After discharging the office of secretary to the embassies of Copenhagen, Petersburg, Berlin, and the Hague, he was appointed keeper of the archives of the department for foreign affairs, and died at Paris in 1807. He collected a more valuable and extensive library than is commonly possessed by private persons, of which he printed a catalogue, and was devoted to literature and the society of learned men.

CAILLE, (Nicholas Louis de la,) a distinguished French mathematician and astronomer, born at Rumigny, in the diocese of Rheims, in 1713. He received his earliest instruction from his father, who, having retired from the army, and having an inclination for scientific and mechanical pursuits, devoted his spare hours to a successful endeavour to excite in his son a taste for similar studies, and then sent him to the college of Lisieux, at Paris, but died soon after, leaving him totally unprovided for. The talents and disposition of young La Caille, however, soon won for him the favourable notice of the duke de Bourbon, who had befriended his father, and that nobleman generously undertook to bear the charge of the remainder of his academical education. He at first applied himself to the study of theology, with a view to the ecclesiastical profession, but so strongly was the bent of his genius directed towards astronomy, that in spite of the most untoward circumstances for a student in that science, he succeeded before he had reached his twenty-third year in acquiring such a knowledge of it as to excite the astonishment of able judges. He aimed at introducing into theology that severe accuracy of reasoning to which he had been habituated in geometry; but his attempts were met by the superior of the college, a firm adherent to the old system, with a supercilious petulance which so incensed Caille, that he resolved, being then in deacon's orders, to abandon theology as a profession, and to devote himself exclusively to astronomy. He now made the acquaintance of Cassini, who gave him apartments in the observatory; and of Maraldi, whom he ably

assisted, in his survey of the line of coast from Nantes to Bayonne. In 1739 he was employed, with the son of Cassini, in verifying the meridian line, which extended from the observatory to the extremities of France. On this occasion he detected an error in the measurement of Picard. In his absence he was made professor of mathematics of the college of Mazarine, and for his great knowledge was elected honorary member of most of the learned academies of Europe. The fruit of his labours in his new appointment may be seen in the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences, and in the Art de Vérifier les Dates. He also undertook the construction of a more correct catalogue of the stars. In 1750 he went under the royal patronage to the Cape of Good Hope, to observe the stars of the southern hemisphere, the exact position of 10,000 of which he determined in the course of two years. He also ascertained some important facts relative to the figure of the earth, by the measurement of a degree on the meridian 32 degrees south of the equator. After this he went to determine the positions of the isles of France and Bourbon. On his return in 1754 he devoted all his time to his favourite study, and to the composition of useful works for facilitating the knowledge of it to others, verifying his calculations and observations with scrupulous exactness. He had, soon after his return, a controversy with Euler relative to the meridian. His publications are numerous; besides a great number of papers in the Mémoires of the Academy of Sciences, he published a set of very correct solar tables, and a treatise, entitled, Astronomiæ fundamenta, novissimis Solis et Stellarum Observationibus stabilitata. His death, which happened 21st of March, 1762, and was brought on by gout and fever, interrupted one of his greatest undertakings—a general history of astronomy.

CAILLEMOTE, a brave officer, descended from a noble family in France. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he left his country, and followed marshal Schomberg. He obtained the command of a regiment of French Protestant emigrants in the service of the prince of Orange, and accompanied him to England in 1688. His regiment formed part of the expedition to Ireland, under the duke of Schomberg, in the following year; and he was employed with it at the reduction of Carrickfergus. The winter approaching, the duke put his army into quarters, with the exception of the regiments of La Caillemote and Cambon, detached under Caillemote to blockade Charlemont Fort, which, from its situation on the great northern and western road to Dublin, was of considerable importance to the future operations of the army. This almost impregnable position was ably defended by a brave and experienced soldier named Teague O'Regan, with a good garrison, and not only set at nought any attempt at gaining possession of it, but greatly annoyed the blockading troops by frequent sallies. With a view to prevent these excursions, Caillemote determined to attempt the destruction of the bridge, an operation of the utmost hazard, and on the night of the 12th of March, 1690, he descended the river with eighty men and twenty officers in three boats. He landed within a mile of the place, but was immediately discovered, and exposed to a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. He however marched steadily up to the redoubt at the end of the bridge, and having carried that and the other at the Armagh-gate, by assault, killing twenty men, he set fire to the bridge, and remained in the redoubts to see it destroyed; retiring after daylight with the loss only of major de la Borde and six men killed, and some wounded, amongst whom was captain de Rapin Thoyras, the celebrated historian of England. This was considered one of the most brilliant and gallant actions during the war, and excited the admiration of the whole army. On the 13th of May, Charlemont surrendered to the duke, and thus opened to him the route to Dublin. King William soon after assumed the command of his army, and marched southwards to encounter the forces of James, assembled on the banks of the Boyne, near Drogheda. On the 1st of July, 1690, at that memorable battle, Caillemote fell mortally wounded, and expired nearly at the same time with his brave companion in arms, the duke of Schomberg.

CAILLET, (William,) a man of low birth, who, in 1358, headed the faction called La Jacquerie, a formidable band, which he collected in the south of France, and with the aid of which he committed the most frightful excesses, directing his violence chiefly against the persons and dwellings of the nobility and gentry. They were at length overpowered by troops called in from Flanders, Brabant, and Bohemia; and Caillet was taken prisoner by Charles le Mauvais, king of Navarre, who caused him to be beheaded.

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Froissart has given a graphical account of the proceedings of Caillet and his party.

CAILLETTE, a French court buffoon, in the reigns of Louis XII. and Francis I. only deserving of notice here for the allusions that are made to him by Erasmus, Beza, Rabelais, and Menage; and for the etymological conjectures which have been hazarded with reference to his name.

CAILLOT, (Joseph,) a French comic actor, of great histrionic talents, born at Paris, in 1732. He was taken into favour by Louis XV. when very young, and was afterwards befriended by that monarch. His abilities were highly thought of by Garrick. He died in 1814, at a very advanced age.

CAILLY, (James de,) a French poet, known by the name of Aceilly, born at Orleans, in 1604. His compositions, which evince much skill in versification, are marked with great sprightliness, ingenuity, and humour. He died in 1673.

CAIRELS, (Elias,) a troubadour of the thirteenth century, born at Sarlet, in Perigord, and connected with the court of the emperor Frederic II. Ten of his pieces, two of which are upon the crusade, are preserved in the royal library at Paris.

CAIRO, (Cavaliere Francesco,) a painter, born at Milan, in 1598. He was a pupil of Franceso Morazzone, whose style he adopted, but altered his manner on going to Rome, where he learnt to compose with judgment, and to give correctness, grace, and harmony to his compositions. Being desirous of farther accomplishments, he went to Venice to study the excellences of that school, and copy the works of the famous masters there, by which means he acquired a strong and lively manner of colouring, and such a pencil as has occasioned several of his pictures to be ascribed to Titian or Paolo Veronese, particularly his portraits, which are admirably executed. Thus he had three different styles of painting—the Milanese, Roman, and Venetian, a variety which obtained for him considerable applause from all the lovers of the art. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, for whom he painted several pictures, invited him to his court, allowed him a pension, conferred on him the order of knighthood, and procured him one of the ladies of the court for a wife. In the church of Barefoot Carmelites (St. Carlo) at Venice, is a picture of St. Theresa by him, which is much admired; though the drawing is somewhat incorrect, the colouring is agreeable, and the expression is good. In a chapel of the Chartreux, at Pavia, is a picture by Cairo, representing the Virgin, St. Catherine of Sienna, and another saint, well designed, and beautifully coloured, in a style resembling that of Rubens. Cairo died in 1674.

CAIRO, (Ferdinando,) a painter, born at Casal Monferrato, in 1666, and was instructed by his father, who was a painter of no note. Afterwards Ferdinando became a pupil of Feanceschini, at Bologna, and profited so well as to be engaged in painting the ceiling of the church of St. Antonio, at Brescia, which is favourably spoken of by Averoldi. He also painted historical pieces, in conjunction with Giacinto Garofalino. He died in 1692.

CAIRWANI, a native of the city of Cairwan, in Northern Africa.—Several Arabic writers are known by this surname. The most celebrated are:—1. Abu-Ali Hassan Ebn Rashik, surnamed Al-Shoër, or the Bard; he was the son of a Greek slave who had embraced Islam, and was born at Cairwan, A.D. 1000 (A.H. 390). He is said to have been one of the most celebrated poets of his age, but few particulars are preserved either of his life or writings; he died A.H. 463, or according to the biographer Ebn-Khalekan, seven years earlier.—2. Ibrahim Ebn Ali Ebn Temim, (surnamed also Al-Hosri, or the Seller of Mats,) also a poet of considerable eminence, whose diwan, or volume of odes, exists in several European libraries; his reputation is, however, chiefly founded on his moral treatises in prose, particularly one entitled, Zaher-al-adad, or the Flowers of Morals, which contains a complete summary of ethics in three books. The date of his death is somewhat uncertain; some writers fix it A.H. 450, or 453, which would make him nearly contemporary with the preceding; but as Ebn-Rashik frequently quotes his writings, it would appear more probable that he died A.H. 413 (A.D. 1022), the period assigned by others.—3. Abdallah Ebn Abou-Said, the author of a work on Moslem law, mentioned by D'Herbelot as existing in the Library of Paris, entitled, Matan-al-Ressalat, or The Gift made by means of the Prophet.

CAIS, the name of several Arab chiefs or princes who flourished in *the time of ignorance*, as the period before Mohammed is called by Moslem writers. The most

celebrated was Cais, son of Zoheir, emir or king of the tribe of Abs, and one of the heroes of the famous romance of Antar, in which his exploits are frequently commemorated. A dispute relative to a race between his famous horse Dahes, and Ghabra, the mare of Haml, the son of Bedr the Dhobyanite, is noted in Arab tradition as the origin of a war between the two tribes, which lasted forty years, and ended in the defeat of the Dhobyanites by the Absites. (See Rasmussen. Hist. ante Islamismum, pp. 83, 84. Pocock, Spec. p. 82, erroneously speaks of Dahes and Ghabra as two horses owned by Cais, and calls his opponent Hadifah.) Before its termination, however, Cais fearing the retaliation of the Dhobyanites, in the event of a peace, for the blood of their numerous kinsmen who had fallen by his hand, withdrew into Oman, where he perished from fatigue and hunger, on a journey through the desert. The authors quoted by Pocock, however, state that he turned Christian and became a monk in Oman; but on this point there is probably some confusion, as D'Herbelot notices a prince named Cais, of the tribe of Kendah, who was converted to Christianity under Justinian. (Rasmussen. Pocock. D'Herbelot. l. s. c. Hamilton's Antar.)

CAIT-BEY, (Malek-al-Ashraf Abu'l-Nasser,) the seventeenth sultan of the Circassian dynasty of Mamelukes in Egypt and Syria. He had been purchased as a slave by Barsebai (see BARSEBAI), and received his enfranchisement from sultan Al-Dhaher Jakmak, whence he is sometimes surnamed Al-Dhaheri. He was elevated to the throne on the deposition of Temar-Boga, A.D. 1467 (A.H. 872), and found himself almost immediately after his accession involved in a dispute with the Ottoman sultan, Mohammed II., respecting the petty Turkman dynasty which ruled in the environs of Marash, in Upper Syria, and which both parties claimed as their vassals. These differences were adjusted for the time, but in 1480 an Ottoman force entered the territory of Marash, expelled Shah-Boudak, the protegé of the Egyptians, and raised to the throne his brother Ala-ed-Dowlah, under the *suzeraineté* of the Porte. War did not, however, immediately follow, but on the death of Mohammed II. the shelter and aid afforded by Caït-Bey to Djem, the brother and unsuccessful competitor for the throne of Bayerid II. combined with the disputes on the Syrian and Cilician frontiers, brought on hostilities in 1485. The war continued for six years, generally with disadvantage to the Ottomans, who found the Mamelukes far more formidable antagonists than the Asiatic armies whom they had hitherto encountered; the theatre of war was generally Cilicia, where, in 1488, the Turks sustained, at the battle of Agadj-Tchair, the most complete and disastrous overthrow which they had experienced since the days of Timur; and in 1491 a peace was concluded by the intervention of the king of Tunis, acknowledging the supremacy of the Mameluke sultan over the petty principalities lying between the two empires.—The information which we possess on the internal history of the reign of Caït-Bey is somewhat scanty, as the works of the great Arabic historians of Egypt come to a close before that period; and after the conclusion of the Turkish war we find few authentic details from the Ottoman historians. He died, A.D. 1495 (A.H. 401), after a reign of twenty-nine lunar years, a duration unexampled in either of the Mameluke dynasties, with the single exception of that of Nasser-Mohammed. Caït-Bey appears to have been one of the most prudent and politic of the Circassian sovereigns of Egypt, and the successful war which he waged against the power of the Porte gives lustre to the military annals of his reign.—His son, Mohammed, was placed on the throne at his death, but was unable long to maintain himself, and disorder prevailed till the elevation, in 1501, of Kansuh-Ghauri. (Saad-ed-deen. Solak-Zadah. Von Hammer. D'Herbelot. Pietro Martyr de Legatione Babilonicâ, &c.)

CAIT-BEY, was also the name of a shereef, or prince of Mecca, of the family of Kotadah, who reigned about the middle of the sixteenth century; but his life presents no details worthy of notice.

CAIUS, son of Marcus Agrippa and Julia, the daughter of Augustus, was born at Rome, A. U. C. 734. He was adopted by Augustus, along with his brother Lucius, and at the age of fourteen or fifteen was made princeps juventutis, and consul elect, by the flattery of the Roman people. He next served under Tiberius in Germany; and was afterwards despatched in quality of proconsul against the Arabians, Armenians, and Parthians. He conducted the war with great ability, reduced Armenia, routed Tigranes, and made a treaty with Phraatices, (not with Phraates, as appears from a recently-discovered fragment of Dion Cassius, pub-

lished by Morelli.) He was wounded, near the town of Artageras, by Addon, the governor, who had sought a private interview with him. From the effect of the wound the health of Caius rapidly declined, and he died at Lymire, in Lycia, in the twenty-third year of his age. Medals are to be found bearing on the obverse the heads of Caius and of his brother Lucius, and some with the head of Caius alone; some of these medals are Roman, some Grecian, and others of the colonies.

CAIUS, (Titius,) a celebrated Roman lawyer, who flourished, according to some authors, in the time of Caracalla, according to others, in that of Adrian. He was contemporary with Papinian, and was the author of a work entitled, Institutes, of which Justinian is supposed to have made use, and of which the fragments that remain may be seen in the Jurisprudentia vetus Antejustinianæa of Schulting, Leipsic, 1737, 4to. This work of Caius, with the Gregorian, Hermogenian, and Theodosian codes, the novels of the subsequent emperors, and the writings of Papinian, were used by Anianus, the chancellor of Alaric, king of the Visigoths, in the compilation of the code called the Breviarium Anianum, long considered as the only legal work of authority when the Roman laws were in force. Caius died A.D. 210.

CAIUS, (St.) pope, was a native of Dalmatia, and a relation of the emperor Diocletian. He succeeded Eutychian, A.D. 283. He died in 296.

CAIUS, a learned ecclesiastical writer of the third century, and a disciple of St. Irenæus. In the year 210 he was consecrated bishop, and appointed to preach the gospel to the heathen. Eusebius relates, in the form of a dialogue, a conference which Caius had with Proclus, a leader of the Montanists. He was an earnest opponent of Cerinthus, and of the Millennarians. Photius mentions a work of his entitled, The Book of the Universe, which has been ascribed to Josephus; upon which ground some writers have strangely conjectured that the well-known passage concerning our Lord, which Eusebius quotes from the Jewish Antiquities, was really written by Caius in his work above mentioned.

CAIUS, (John,) poet laureat to Edward IV. He travelled into Italy, and translated the History of the Siege of Rhodes.

CAIUS, (Thomas,) a native of Lincolnshire, educated at All Souls, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was afterwards prebendary of Sarum, and master of University college, where he died, May 1572. He was a man, as Anthony Wood says, eminent in the knowledge of the learned languages, in poetry, and all kinds of worth. At the request of Catherine Parr, he translated Erasmus's paraphrase on St. Mark, and published also a book on the antiquity of the university of Oxford, to which Caius of Cambridge replied; besides a translation of Aristotle's de Mirabilibus Mundi, Euripides' Tragedies, &c.

CAIUS, KAYE, KEYE, or KEY, (John,) a celebrated English physician, born in the city of Norwich, October 6, 1510, where he received the rudiments of his education, and in 1529 was sent to Gonvil hall, Cambridge. Here he took the usual degrees, and was elected one of the fellows in 1533. From the exercises performed by him when at college, it may be presumed that his intentions were to have entered the church, as we find that he translated, out of Greek into Latin, Nicephorus Callistus's treatise of Confession in Prayer; also Chrysostom on the Manner of Prayer; and Erasmus's Paraphrase on Jude, from the Latin into English. He also made an epitome of Erasmus's De Vera Theologia. He travelled for improvement, and visited Italy, France, Flanders, and Germany. At Padua he studied under Montanus, and in 1541 took his degree in physic. At Padua he lived eight months in the same house with Vesalius, the eminent anatomist, together studying anatomy. Upon his return to England he taught this science to the surgeons soon after their incorporation in 1540, and he continued in this duty during twenty years, even after his appointment as physician to the court, and his elevation to the presidency of the Royal College of Physicians. He had previously read lectures on physic at the university of Padua, and also lectures on Aristotle; but he is said to have taken his degree at Bologna. He returned to England in 1544, and began practice at Cambridge, then at Shrewsbury, and afterwards in his native city. He was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians of London, filled various offices, and ultimately became the president for upwards of seven years. He kept a record of the proceedings, forming the annals of the college from the year 1555 to 1572. It is written in Latin, in his own hand, very clear and precise in its style, and forms the earliest

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account of the transactions of that body. He is said to have been so precise in his attendance at the college as never to have been absent from the committee or meetings without a dispensation. In practice he acquired great reputation, and his celebrity procured for him a summons to the court, and he was made physician to Edward VI., and after that king's death he was appointed physician to the queens, Mary and Elizabeth, and remained as such until 1568, when, from a suspicion of his attachment to the popish religion, he was dismissed. In his latter years he conformed, at least in outward observances, to the Reformation; but his inclination has generally been conceived to be to the principles of his early days. Upon his retirement from the court he settled at Cambridge, where he died July 29, 1573; and having by his practice amassed a considerable fortune, he bequeathed the same to build a new college to Gonvil hall, and thus became the co-founder of Gonvil and Caius college, in the chapel of which he was buried, and a monument is there erected to his memory with the laconic inscription, as directed by himself, of

Fui Caius—vivit post funera virtus.
Obiit 1573. Æt. 63.

In the years 1557 and 1558 he made arrangements for endowing and suitably maintaining three fellowships and twenty scholarships. He framed a new body of laws for the government of the college, and was himself master of it in 1559, and continued as such until a short time previous to his death. Caius was a zealous defender of the rights and privileges of the physicians, and, in a difference with those and the surgeons, in the time of Elizabeth, as to the propriety or lawfulness of the latter to administer internal remedies for the sciatica, he appeared before the lord mayor and other queen's delegates, in his character of president of the College of Physicians, where he contended so stoutly and so learnedly in favour of the members of his own body, that it was determined by the queen's commissioners to be unlawful for the surgeons to practise in such cases. The bishop of London, the master of the Rolls, and others, unsuccessfully advocated the cause of the surgeons on this occasion. Caius was engaged in a silly controversy with Thomas Kay, of All Souls college, Oxford, as to the superior antiquity to be claimed for Cambridge over the sister university. Caius was a learned man, and a lover of learning in others. He erected a monument to the memory of Linacre in St. Paul's cathedral. His works, original and translations, are:—Hippocrates de Medicamentis, of which Caius first discovered the MS. Hippocrates de Victus Ratione. De Medendi Methodo, Lib. II. ex Cl. Galeni et J. B. Montani Sententia, Basil, 1544, 8vo. Galeni Libri aliquot Græci partim hactenus non visi, partim à mendis repurg. Annot. Illust. Basil, 1544, 8vo, 1574, 4to. A Boke, or Counseill against the Sweat, or Sweatynge Sickness, Lond. 1552, 12mo. De Ephemera Britannica Lib. I. Lovan. 1556. Et. summâ Curâ recog. Lond. 1721, 8vo. Edit. Opt. Opera aliquot, Lovan. 1556, 12mo. De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiæ Lib. II. Lond. 1568, 12mo, 1574, 4to.

CAIUS POSTHUMIUS, an architect, who flourished in the reign of Augustus, and was commissioned by Agrippa to execute some of those stupendous subterranean works in the vicinity of Naples. The celebrated excavation, called the grotto of Posilipo, has been supposed by some writers to be the work of Caius; but others refer it to an earlier date.

CAIZERGUES, (J. C.) a French physician, who graduated at Montpellier, and was appointed a member of a medical commission to Spain from the French government, in relation to the yellow fever which prevailed in Andalusia in the year 1800, and proved fatal to a great number of persons. He was afterwards appointed professor of medical jurisprudence at the university of Montpellier. He appears in his doctrines and in his practice to have favoured the sect of the Humourists, and he attributed the cause of yellow fever to an adherent miasm on the bile, the degeneration of which constituted the essential cause of the fever. His work on the subject is entitled, Mémoire sur la Contagion de la Fièvre Jaune, Paris, 1817, 8vo.

CAJADO, (Henry,) a Portuguese Latin poet, born about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was originally destined for the law, but the bent of his genius so strongly inclined to Latin versification, that he gave himself up to his favourite pursuit with all the ardour of an enthusiast. Erasmus and Beroaldo greatly admired his compositions, which were published in 1501, under the title of Eclogæ et Silvæ et Epigrammata; they were reprinted in the Corpus Poetarum Lusitanorum, 1745.

CAJETAN, (cardinal,) was born in 1469, at Cajeta, in the kingdom of Naples. His

proper name was Thomas de Vio, but he took that of Cajetan from the place of his nativity. At the age of fifteen he entered the order of St. Dominic, in which his learning and genius obtained for him a distinguished reputation; and having taken a doctor's degree when he was about twenty-two years of age, he taught philosophy and divinity at Brescia, Paris, Pavia, and Rome. He went regularly through all the honours of his order, till in 1508 he was made general of it; which office he exercised for ten years. In 1517 he was made a cardinal by Leo X. in consequence of the zeal with which he defended the papal pretensions in his work entitled, Of the Power of the Pope. In 1518 he was sent as a legate into Germany, to move the emperor to make war against the Turks, and to quell the commotions which Luther had raised by his opposition to Leo's indulgences: but Luther, being under the special protection of Frederic, elector of Saxony, set him at defiance; and though, in obedience to the cardinal's summons, he repaired to Augsburg, yet he tendered his endeavours of no effect. Cajetan, indeed, was the most improper person that could have been selected to oppose Luther, having nothing to advance but the arrogant dictates of mere authority. In 1519 he was made bishop of Cajeta. He was also employed in several important negotiations, for which he was eminently fitted by his capacity for business, and by his command of temper. In 1527 he was taken prisoner at the sacking of the city of Rome, but returned thither in 1530, and died there in 1534. Sixtus Senensis tells us, that he was a most subtle logician and admirable philosopher, and an incomparable divine; and Bossuet says that he was a man of a fiery and impetuous spirit, better skilled in dialectics than in ecclesiastical antiquities. He wrote commentaries upon Aristotle's philosophy, and upon Thomas Aquinas's theology. He gave a literal translation of all the books of the Old and New Testaments from the originals, excepting Solomon's Song and the Prophets, which he left unfinished, and the Revelation of St. John, which he designedly omitted, saying, that to explain that part of the New Testament required an expositor, endued not only with learning, but with the spirit of prophecy. Father Simon says of him, that he "was very fond of translations of the Bible purely literal; being persuaded that the Scripture could not be translated too literally, seeing that it is the pure word of God. This cardinal, in his preface to the Psalms, largely explains the method he observed in his translation of that book; and he affirms, that although he knew nothing of the Hebrew, yet he had translated part of the Bible word for word from it. For this purpose he made use of two persons, who understood the language well—the one a Jew, the other a Christian, whom he desired to translate the Hebrew words exactly according to the letter and grammar, although their translation might appear to make no sense at all." Cardinal Pallavacini, who looked upon this as too bold, says, that Cajetan, "who has succeeded to the admiration of the whole world in his other works, got no reputation by what he did upon the Bible, because he followed the prejudices of those who stuck close to the Hebrew grammar." But Simon is of opinion that he "may in some measure be justified: for he did not," says he, "pretend to condemn the ancient Latin translator, or the other translators of the Bible; but would only have translations of the Bible to be made from the original as literally as can be, because there are only these originals, which can be called the pure word of God; and because in translations, which are not literal, there are always some things which do not thoroughly express the original." These Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, which were severely censured by the faculty of theology of Paris, were published at Lyons in 5 vols, folio, 1639, with the author's life, by Fonseca, prefixed.

CAJETAN, (Henry,) an Italian cardinal, born in 1540. He zealously supported the faction of the League in France, and sided with the Spanish party. In 1585 he was sent to Paris as legate a latere, by Sixtus V., and employed his utmost efforts to prevent the elevation of Henry IV. to the vacant throne. But all his exertions were frustrated by the victories gained by that prince at Arque and Ivry. He encouraged the inhabitants of Paris, when besieged by Henry, to hold out under the severest privations, rather than open their gates to a heretic; when the siege was raised by the timely arrival of the dukes of Parma and Mayenne, he returned to Rome, and was shortly after sent on an embassy to Warsaw, to persuade Sigismund to join the imperial forces against the Turks. He died in 1599.

CAJETAN, (Octavius,) a very learned

Sicilian Jesuit, born at Syracuse, in 1566. Muratori and Grævius have inserted some of his works in their collections. He died in 1600.

CAJETAN, (Constantine,) a learned Benedictine, born at Syracuse, in 1560. He was employed by Paul V. as his secretary, and by Clement VIII. as librarian at the Vatican. Baronius has made great use, in his Annals, of materials furnished by Cajetan. His devotion to the reputation of his order was ardent and unceasing, and with this view he was led to claim for John Gersen, a Benedictine, the authorship of the well-known work, The Imitation of Jesus Christ, ascribed to Thomas à Kempis; a claim which involved him in a long controversy with Rosweyde. He died in 1650.

CALABER, see QUINTUS.

CALABRESE, see PRETI.

CALAILI-KOZ AHMED PASHA, a Turkish minister who, rather through good fortune and the influence of intrigue than merit, makes a conspicuous figure at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. The son of a pewterer in Anatolia, he became a baltadji, or wood-cutter, in the imperial palace at Constantinople; and rising through various employments in the household, received the government of Djidda, in Arabia, from Mohammed IV. through the interest of the kislar-aga Yusef. After seven years, he was promoted to the pashalik of Wan in Koordistan, and shortly after summoned to the capital, and invested with the twofold dignity of capitan-pasha and kaimakam, (A.D. 1688, A.H. 1100.) But his incapacity for the command of the fleet soon became evident; and in Feb. 1690 he was removed in consequence of the complaints of the subaltern officers, and exiled to Lemnos; but his disgrace was not of long duration; in the next five years, he held in rapid succession the pashalics of Siwas, Trebizond, Cyprus, Diarbekr, Bagdad, and Adana, besides being for a short time restored to the office of kiamakam. In 1696 he was pasha of Azoph, when that fortress was taken by Peter the Great; but he was absent in Crim-Tartary when the Russians appeared before the place, and his head was saved from the wrath of the sultan only by the sacrifice of all his wealth. The powerful protection of the Sultana-Walidah, however, procured his pardon, and even his nomination to the government of Candia, where he remained till September 1704, when being recalled to Constantinople, he was raised to the grand-vizairt, to the astonishment of all ranks, on the dismissal of Damad-Hassan Pasha. This elevation is said to have been due to one of his former comrades, a kozbegji, (keeper of the walnut-garden,) who was then the favourite of Ahmed III.; and the singular nick-name of Calaïli-koz (a pewtered walnut) was compounded from the vocations of his father and his patron. But his honours were not of long duration; his ridiculous vanity displayed itself in the most extravagant luxury of dress and equipage, while the business of the state was wholly neglected; and the capitan-pasha Mohammed, another of the comrades of Calaïli-koz, to whom he owed his post, ungratefully set on foot an intrigue against his benefactor, who was dismissed from office on Christmas-day 1704, while the seals were given to the capitan-pasha, (see BALTADJI-MOHAMMED.) Calaïli-koz was however suffered to return to his former pashalic of Candia, which he retained till 1711, when the complaints of the Christians, whose churches he had plundered in order to gratify his love of splendour, procured his final dismissal, and he died shortly afterwards in obscurity. (Von Hammer. Hist. de l'Empire Ottoman.)

CALAMIS, a celebrated statuary, who flourished between the 77th and 87th Olympiads, and is said to have assisted Onatas in the sculpture of the memorial which Dinomenes caused to be erected in honour of the victory gained by Hiero, his father, at Olympia, A.C. 467. His greatest works were:—1. A statue, in marble, of Apollo Alexicacus, dedicated to that god by the Athenians, Ol. lxxxvii. 3. 2. A statue of the same god, which Pliny mentions. 3. A beardless statue (gold and ivory) of Æsculapius. 4. A Victory, set up by the Mantineans at Elis. 5. A Bacchus (marble), and a Mercury at Tanagra. 6. A Venus and Sosandra. He also excelled in representations of animals, especially of horses. The praises of Calamis are set forth by Cicero, Ovid, Propertius, Quintilian, and Pliny. Lucullus transported to Rome a colossal statue of Apollo, which he found in a small island off the coast of Illyria, and placed it in the Capitol. Most of his statues are said to have been of bronze.

CALAMY, (Edmund,) a presbyterian divine, born in London, in February 1600. He was admitted of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, in his seventeenth year, and took his bachelor's degree in 1619. His academical career was highly credit-

able to his studious habits and moral character; but his opposition to the Arminian party, then powerful in that society, proved an obstacle to the obtaining of a fellowship. He was favourably noticed, however, by Dr. Felton, the bishop of Ely, who made him his domestic chaplain, and presented him to the vicarage of St. Mary's, in Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire. With Dr. Felton, who directed his studies, Calamy resided until his patron's death, in 1626, when, on being appointed one of the lecturers of Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, he resigned his vicarage. In his new capacity he continued to officiate as a conformist for ten years, siding, however, according to the accounts of the best authorities, with those that opposed the high-church party. But when bishop Wren's articles were published, and the reading of the Book of Sports came to be enforced, he publicly avowed his objections to them, and quitted the diocese. He now became an active nonconformist, and was presented by the earl of Essex to the valuable living of Rochford, in Essex; here, however, owing to the unhealthiness of the place, he was seized with a quartan ague, which broke his constitution, and was attended with a dizziness in the head, which he complained of to the end of his life. This compelled him to leave Essex; and accordingly having separated from the church, and openly avowed his attachment to the presbyterian discipline, he removed to London, and was, in 1639, chosen minister of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, where he continued for twenty years, and was much admired by persons of the first distinction for his pulpit eloquence. He took a large share in the controversies of the day, and put forth his opinions against episcopacy in a work entitled, Smectymnus, written in answer to bishop Hall's Divine Right of Episcopacy, and known to be the joint production of five individuals,—S. Marshal, E. Calamy, T. Young, M. Newcomen, and W. Spurstow, the initial letters of their names, arranged in this order, forming this singular title. His celebrity as a writer, and his high station among the ministers in the metropolis, caused him to be appointed, in 1641, by the House of Lords, one of the Assembly of Divines deputed to devise a plan for reconciling the differences that divided the church in relation to ecclesiastical discipline. This led to the Savoy conference, where he urged some alterations in the Liturgy. He likewise preached two or three times before the House of Commons, and was severely censured by archdeacon Echard for some opinions which he put forward on those occasions. To the murder of king Charles I. and the usurpation of Cromwell, he was an earnest and steadfast opponent, and was among the foremost to promote the efforts of those who desired the restoration of the exiled sovereign; and in a sermon preached by him before the House of Commons on the day preceding that on which it passed a resolution to invite Charles back to his throne, Calamy earnestly recommended the measure as at once just and politic. On this account he was one of those that were sent to Holland to present the national congratulations to the king, who, on his return, appointed Calamy one of his chaplains, and afterwards offered to him the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, which, however, the terms of the royal declaration prevented him from accepting. After the failure of the design of the Savoy conference, he made an unsuccessful effort to procure the passing of an act according to the king's declaration at Breda; and on the passing of the Act of Uniformity he resigned his living. On the 20th of August, 1662, he presented a petition to the king praying for indulgence. This was refused; though Charles expressed himself in favour of toleration. Calamy did not, however, like some of the other ejected ministers, attempt to assemble a congregation elsewhere, but still continued to attend the church in which he had so long officiated. On one of these occasions, when no clergyman attended, some of his friends requested him to preach. After some hesitation he ascended the desk, from which it had always been his custom to deliver his discourses, and preached upon the concern of Eli for the ark of God; on which occasion he introduced some matter that touched upon recent events; which being deemed seditious, he was committed to Newgate. But the case itself being thought hard, and some doubt arising how far the commitment was legal, the king in a few days discharged him. He lived to see London in ashes, the sight of which broke his heart. He was driven through the ruins in a coach to Enfield, and was so shocked at the dismal appearance, that he could never wear off the impression, but kept his chamber ever after, and died October 29, 1666.

Besides the pieces already mentioned, Calamy published several single sermons, preached on different occasions, and five

sermons, entitled, The Godly Man's Ark, or a City of Refuge in the Day of his Distress, the eighth edition of which was printed at London, 1683, in 12mo. He had a share in drawing up the Vindication of the Presbyterian Government and Ministry, London, 1650; and the Jus Divinum Ministerii Evangelici Anglicani, printed in 1654.

CALAMY, (Edmund,) eldest son of the preceding, was born at St. Edmund's-Bury, in Suffolk, about the year 1635. He was carefully instructed by his father, and was transferred to the university of Cambridge, where he was entered of Sidney college, March 28, 1651. He took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1654. Then he removed to Pembroke hall, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1658. He became afterwards fellow of that college; and on April 20, 1659, was presented to the living of Moreton in Essex, which he held till he was removed by the Act of Uniformity, in 1662. After his ejectment he retired to London, and kept a meeting privately in his house in Aldermanbury. When Charles II. published his declaration for indulgence, he set up a public meeting in Currier's hall, near Cripplegate. He died in 1685.

CALAMY, (Benjamin,) an eminent divine of the church of England, was the son of Mr. Edmund Calamy, minister of Aldermanbury before mentioned, by a second wife, and received the first tincture of learning at St. Paul's school, from whence he was sent to Cambridge, and there entered of Catherine hall. In 1664 he took the degree of A.B.; in 1668, that of A.M. and became also fellow of that hall, and a very eminent tutor there. In 1677 he was chosen minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury; and soon after appointed one of the king's chaplains in ordinary. In 1680 he took his degree of D.D. In 1683 he preached his famous sermon, which he afterwards published under the title of a Discourse about a Scrupulous Conscience. This sermon he preached a second time at Bow church, and this excited a zealous nonconformist, Thomas De Laune, who had been formerly a schoolmaster, to write against it; for which he was imprisoned. In 1683 Calamy was admitted to the vicarage of St. Lawrence Jewry, with St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, annexed, to which he was collated by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and in 1685 he was made a prebendary of that cathedral. He died in 1686.

CALAMY, (James,) younger brother to the preceding, was educated at Catherine hall, in the university of Cambridge, where, in 1672, he took the degree of bachelor of arts; and in 1676, that of master. He was presented to the rectory of Northill, in Bedfordshire, where he continued till 1707, when he was presented by his intimate friend Dr. Blackall, bishop of Exeter, to that of Cheriton-Bishops in Devonshire; and had at the same time a prebend in the church of Exeter bestowed on him. He was a man of great learning, but published nothing except his dedication of his brother's sermons. He died suddenly in 1714.

CALAMY, (Edmund,) a nonconformist divine, grandson of Edmund Calamy, minister of Aldermanbury, London, was born in that parish in 1671. His father was Edmund, the eldest son of his grandfather, and the only one of four brothers who adopted Puritan principles, for which reason he was ejected from the living of Moreton, in Essex, on St. Bartholemew's day, 1662. In his autobiography, published in 1829, Calamy relates that he was catechized at Dyer's hall by Mr. Thomas Lye; and schooled, first by Mr. Nelson, in the vestry of St. Alphage; secondly by Mr. Ewell of Epsom; and thirdly by Mr. Tatnal, a silenced minister. He was next placed, at eleven years of age, at the school of Mr. Doolittle, at Islington, whence he was removed to Merchant Tailors', under the care of Mr. Hartcliffe; and having studied logic, natural and moral philosophy, and metaphysics, under Mr. Samuel Cradock, who kept a private academy at Wickhambrook, in Suffolk, he repaired, in 1688, at the recommendation of the well-known Mr. Howe, to the university of Utrecht, where he studied philosophy and civil law, and attended the lectures of the learned Grævius, De Vries, and Van der Muyden. Here he formed a lasting intimacy with lord Spencer, afterwards earl of Sunderland, and secretary of state to queen Anne; and with Mr. Charles Trimnell, who became successively bishop of Norwich and Winchester. In 1691 he returned to England, bringing with him letters from Grævius to Dr. Pococke, canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew, and to Dr. Bernard, Savilian Professor of Astronomy, who obtained leave for him to prosecute his studies in the Bodleian library. Accordingly he settled at Oxford, and there made the acquaintance of the learned

Henry Dodwell. He now seems to have devoted himself chiefly to the study of the greatest English works on the question of Church Government, from some of which, particularly from those of Hooker and Jeremy Taylor, he drew inferences in favour of nonconformity, which it would task the ingenuity of an expert dialectician to justify. While he was residing at Utrecht, an offer of a professor's chair in the university of Edinburgh had been made to him by Mr. Carstairs, principal of that university, sent over purposely to find out a person properly qualified for such an office. This, however, he declined. Having at length, in his twentieth year, determined to embrace the principles of the nonconformists, he began to preach before a select company in Mr. Oldfield's dwelling-house, at Oxford, and elsewhere in the neighbourhood, as occasion presented itself; thence he went to Bristol, where he staid a short time; and then he repaired, in 1692, to London, where he became assistant to Mr. Matthew Sylvester, at Blackfriars, having been elected to that office by the unanimous voice of the congregation. In June 1694 he was ordained at Mr. Annesley's meeting house, in Little St. Helen's. No public ordination had taken place since the passing of the Act of Uniformity, in 1662. It was usual on former occasions to have no person present except the ordainer and the ordained; but Calamy and his friend Reynolds both resolved upon an open admission to the ministry. Howe encouraged them at first, but he declined preaching on the occasion, and recommended them to apply to another minister, who also excused himself. In the end, after consulting lord Somers, Howe refused to have any concern at all in the matter. Dr. Bates acted much in the same manner. At length, after a good deal of trouble and difficulty, six ministers were prevailed upon to assist at the service, which occupied from ten in the morning till past six in the evening. Soon after this, he was invited to become assistant to Mr. Daniel Williams, in Handalley, Bishopsgate-street; in 1702 he was chosen one of the lecturers at Salters' hall; and in June 1703 he succeeded Mr. Alsop as pastor of a numerous congregation in Westminster. He was now occupied in arranging Baxter's Life and Times for the press, a task in which he seems to have exercised the pruning hook somewhat freely. Hoadly wrote an answer to the tenth chapter of Baxter's Life and Times, respecting the reasonableness of conformity to the church of England. This gave rise to various pamphlets, in which the two combatants opposed each other with great talent, temper, and perseverance. At length Hoadly published a defence of episcopal ordination, and Calamy prepared a reply, which, however, he did not publish. One of his pamphlets, to which this controversy gave rise, his Defence of Moderate Nonconformity, was commended by Mr. Locke. In 1709 he made a visit to Scotland, and had the degree of D.D. conferred on him by the universities of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. In 1713 he published a second edition of his Abridgment of Baxter's History of his Life and Times; in which, among other additions, there is a continuation of the history through king William's reign, and queen Anne's, down to the passing of the Occasional Bill; and in the close is subjoined the reformed liturgy, which was drawn up and presented to the bishops in 1661. In 1718 he wrote a vindication of his grandfather and several other persons, against certain reflections cast upon them by archdeacon Echard, in his History of England; and in 1728 appeared his continuation of the account of the ministers, lecturers, masters, and fellows of colleges, and schoolmasters, who were ejected and silenced after the Restoration in 1660, by, or before the Act of Uniformity. He died June 3, 1732. Besides the pieces already mentioned, he published a great many sermons on several subjects and occasions, particularly a vindication of that celebrated text, 1 John v. 7, in four sermons, preached at the Salters' hall Lectures.

CALANDRA, (Giovanni Battista,) an artist, remarkable as being one of the earliest who worked in mosaic. He was employed during the pontificate of Urban VIII. to copy in mosaic several of the best pictures in St. Peter's, which had been injured by damp.

CALANDRELLI, (Joseph,) an Italian astronomer, born at Zagarola, in 1749. He was educated at Rome, and was originally designed for the law, but he soon quitted that pursuit for the study of mathematics and natural philosophy, to which he exclusively devoted himself for four years, while holding the office of professor of philosophy at the academy of Magliano. On the suppression of the order of the Jesuits, in 1774, he returned to Rome, and was appointed professor of

the mathematics, and applied himself with ardour and success to the study of experimental philosophy. It was by his advice, and under his direction, that lightning conductors were first affixed to the Vatican. He afterwards cooperated with the abbe Conte, under the countenance and encouragement of Zelada, in the management of the observatory which that learned cardinal caused to be erected at Rome, and they published the result of their joint observations in their Opusculi Astronomici, Rome, 1812, fol. He published some other able works, and died at Rome, in 1827.

CALANDRINI, (John Louis,) an eminent mathematician of Geneva, born in that city, in 1703. He superintended the first edition of Newton's Principia, with notes by Le Sueur and Jacquier, which he has enriched with an elementary treatise on Conic Sections. He died in 1758.

CALANDRUCCI, (Giacinto,) a painter, born at Palermo, in 1646. When very young he went to Rome, became the favourite pupil of Carlo Maratti, and painted several pictures of great merit. After some time he returned to Palermo, where he produced his greatest work. It is placed in the church of S. Salvatore, and represents the Virgin with Basilio and other saints. He died in his native city in 1707.

CALANUS. Of this individual no notice would have been taken but for the mention that is made of him in the history of Alexander the Great, who having heard, during his invasion of India, of a sect of philosophers called, in Greek, Gymnosophists, because they went naked, was very desirous of seeing and conversing with one of them; a wish that Onesicritus was, with the aid of Taxiles, a native prince, enabled to gratify by bringing before his master Calanus. On being invited to give an account of the tenets of his sect, which seem by the detailed account of them in Strabo, xv. to have been similar in some respects to those of the Pythagoreans, he refused at first to hold any converse with Alexander, unless he proved himself a Gymnosophist, by appearing naked; but Calanus himself became subsequently so little tenacious of his tenets as to accompany Alexander on his return to Pasargada; where, after having lived to the age of seventy-three without knowing a day's illness, when he was attacked with a dysentery, he requested Alexander to order for him a funeral pile, as he chose rather to be burnt alive than to drag out a lingering existence. Alexander at first refused to accede to the request, but eventually yielded to the urgent solicitations of Calanus, who said that he believed his soul to be immortal, and would only then be freed from pain when it was released from the prison of the body. Previous to his being placed on the pile, Calanus told Alexander he should shortly see him again—an expression that was subsequently viewed as a prediction, when Alexander died three months, or as Cicero (De Divinat. i. 23) says, a few days afterwards, at Babylon.

CALAS, (John,) a Protestant merchant at Toulouse, who was barbarously murdered under forms of law which were employed to shelter the impulse of misguided and fanatical zeal. He was born at Lacaparede, in Languedoc, in 1698, and had lived for forty years at Toulouse. His wife was an Englishwoman of French extraction, and they had three sons and three daughters; one of his sons, Louis, had embraced the Roman Catholic faith through the persuasions of a female domestic of that religion, who had lived thirty years in the family. In October 1761, the family consisted of Calas, his wife, Marc Antony, their son, Peter, his brother, and this maid servant. Antony was educated for the bar; but, being of a melancholy cast of mind, he was continually dwelling upon observations which he had met with in reading, on the subject of suicide; and one night in that month he hanged himself in his father's shop. The neighbours, who collected about the house on the discovery of the deed, supposed that he had been strangled by the family in order to prevent him from changing his religion; the opinion spread, and was taken up by the officers of justice, who accepted the representations of the mob as conclusive evidence of the fact. The fraternity of White Penitents obtained possession of the body, buried it with great ceremony, and performed a solemn mass for the deceased as for a martyr; their example was followed by the Franciscans; and these formalities led to the popular belief in the guilt of the unhappy family. Being all condemned to the rack in order to extort confession, they appealed to the parliament; but this body, being as weak and as wicked as the subordinate magistrates, sentenced the elder Calas, by a majority of eight votes against five, to the torture, ordinary and extraordinary, to be broken alive upon the wheel, and then to be burnt to ashes; a

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decree which, to the shame of humanity, was carried into execution on the 9th of March, 1762. Peter Calas, the surviving son, was banished for life; the rest were acquitted. The distracted widow, however, found some friends, and among them Voltaire, who laid her case before the council of state at Versailles. The parliament of Toulouse was ordered to transmit a report of its proceedings in this atrocious case; the legality of these proceedings the king and council instantly annulled; the chief magistrate of Toulouse was degraded and fined; old Calas was declared to have been innocent, and every imputation of guilt was removed from the family. This melancholy incident has been made the subject of several successful dramatic pieces, and the whole proceeding is given in detail in the fourth volume of the Causes Célèbres.

CALASIO, (Mario de,) so called from a small town in Abruzzo, near Aquila, where he was born, in 1550. His parents were in narrow circumstances, and entered him, while yet a youth, in the Franciscan order. After devoting himself with extraordinary diligence to the study of Hebrew, he was appointed by Paul V. professor of that language at Rome. His first publications were a Hebrew Grammar and Lexicon; but he is best known from his Hebrew Concordance, the fruit of forty years' labour, and which he was preparing for publication when he died, in 1620. The work was published at Rome in the following year, entitled, Concordantiæ Sacrorum Bibliorum Hebraicæ, cum convenientiis Lingu. Arab. et Syr. in four large folio volumes. The expenses of the work were defrayed by Paul V. and, after him, by Gregory XV. to whom it is dedicated. Besides the Hebrew words in the Bible, which are in the body of the book, with the Latin version over against them, there are in the margin the differences between the Septuagint version and the Vulgate; so that at one view may be seen where the three Bibles agree, and where they differ; and at the beginning of every article there is a kind of vocabulary, which gives the signification of each Hebrew word, and affords an opportunity of comparing it with other oriental languages, viz. with the Syriac, Arabic, and Chaldee. The plan of this Hebrew Concordance was taken from a concordance of rabbi Nathan, which was printed first at Venice, and afterwards at Basle, much augmented by rabbi Mordochee. Calasio's Concordance was published in London by Romaine, Rowe Mores, and Lutzena, a Portuguese Jew, 1747, 4 vols, folio, but very incorrectly, as it is said; and the fidelity of the principal editor, who was a follower of Hutchinson, has upon that account been suspected, probably without justice; but it is certain that the learned give the preference to the old edition.

CALATES, a painter of antiquity, whose country and date of birth have not been determined by the learned; but it is probable that he flourished about the time of Alexander the Great. Pliny says that he represented figures "comicis tabellis:" an expression which has been diversely interpreted by the critics; some supposing it to refer to pictures representing subjects of drollery; and others, to scenes introduced upon the stage at the performance of a comedy. Meursius has erroneously mentioned him by the name of Calades: others have as incorrectly called him Calaces.

CALAU, (Benjamin,) a clever painter, born at Frederickstadt, in Holstein, in 1724. He was skilled in portrait painting, and is celebrated for having found out the éléodorique, a substance used by the ancient painters instead of oil, of which he has given an account in the Gazette Littéraire de Halle, 1768, p. 740. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, where he died in 1785.

CALCAGNINI, (Celio,) a distinguished poet and orator, and one of the most learned men of the sixteenth century, born at Ferrara, in 1479. He studied under Peter Pomponazzo; but devoting himself to a military life, he served under the emperor Maximilian. He afterwards engaged in the service of Julius II. and was employed in several important negotiations. Returning to Ferrara, he obtained the particular favour of the family of Este, and was chosen to accompany the cardinal Ippolito on his journey into Hungary. About the year 1520 he was appointed professor of belles-lettres in the university, and canon of the church, of Ferrara, which situations he filled with great credit until his death, in 1541. He was interred in the library of the Dominicans, to which he bequeathed his books and philosophical instruments, and on which are two inscriptions to his memory, one signifying that "by continual study he had learned to despise earthly things, and not to be insensible of his own ignorance," (*ignorantiam suam non ignorare.*) His works were published at Basle in 1541, one vol. folio, or accord-

ing to Moreri, in 1544, and contain sixteen books of epistles, and philosophical, political, and critical dissertations on various subjects; and he also wrote some Latin poetry, which the critics of his time prefer to his prose, the latter being heavy, unequal, and affected; his poetry was published with the poems of John Baptista Pigna and Louis Ariosto, at Venice, 1553, 8vo. He appears to have corresponded with Erasmus, whom, like many others, he blamed for his indecision in the questions which arose out of the Reformation.

CALCAR, or KALCKER, (John van,) a painter, born at Calcar, in the duchy of Cleves, in 1499. After studying in his own country he went to Venice, and was for some time in the school of Titian. Vasari informs us that he was one of the most successful imitators of that master, and in his painting of portraits so closely approached his style as to deceive the most experienced connoisseurs. He imitated Raphael with equal exactness, and many copies by him have been taken for the productions of that great master. Calcar designed the heads for the lives of the painters by Vasari, who says it is impossible to observe the smallest trace of the Flemish style in his works. He died at Naples in 1546.

CALCEOLARI, (Francis,) a learned Italian apothecary and botanist, born at Verona, in the sixteenth century. He was the pupil of Ghinez, and the friend of Matthiolus and Aldrovandus. With the latter he made a voyage, in 1554, to Mont Baldo, on the borders of the Lake of Garda, which proved very advantageous to botanical science. Feuillée has named a genus of plants (Calceolaria) in honour of his services. He collected together an extensive cabinet of natural history, of which Ceruti and Chiocco published an account at Verona, in 1622, folio, the engravings of which are beautifully executed. He printed an account of his voyage under the title of Iter Montis Baldi, at Venice, in 1566, again in 1571, and in 1584, 4to; and it has been embodied by Camerarius in his Epitome Matthioli, Francof. 1586, 4to, and by Seguier in the Plantæ Veronenses, tom. ii. p. 445.

CALCHI, (Tristan,) an eminent Italian historian, born at Milan, in 1462, and called, by L'Argellati, the Livy of Milan, of which city he was, in 1502, appointed historiographer. He was educated by the celebrated George Merula, and was made secretary to duke Francis Sforza. He died about 1516. His history of his native city, down to the year 1323, and inserted by Grævius in his Thesaurus Antiquitat. Italiæ, is very elegantly written, and contains a mass of interesting and authentic information.

CALCIA, (Giuseppe,) a painter, born at Piedmont: he was called Genovesino, which has caused him to be confounded with Marco Genovesino of Milan. Four altar-pieces for the churches of Turin and Allessandria, by Calcia, are much esteemed. His best works are his cabinet pictures, one of which, Christ Praying in the Garden, is spoken of in the highest terms. Calcia lived about 1675.

CALCOEN, (John Frederic van Beek,) a Dutch astronomer, and philologist, born at Gröningen, in 1772. He wrote an essay, in which he controverted, with considerable ability, the theory advanced by Dupuis, respecting the origin of the different modes of worship, or systems of theology. For this, The Teyleyrian Society of Haerlem awarded to him the prize. He also wrote a treatise on the contrivances of the ancients for the measurement of time, and another, entitled "Euryalus," on Beauty. He was successively professor in the universities of Leyden and Utrecht, and died in 1811.

CALCRAFT, (John,) a gentleman of Dorsetshire, and for many years an M.P., entered Parliament in 1796. He voted with the Whigs, and especially distinguished himself in favour of George IV. while he was Prince of Wales; it was, therefore, with surprise and indignation that his party saw their adherent secede from them, and accept office in the Tory administration formed in 1828 under the duke of Wellington. He retired, of course, when that administration was dissolved, but he voted on their side until 1831, when he gave the casting vote in favour of the Reform Bill. From this time he seemed dejected, a degree of mental alienation succeeded, and he committed suicide.

CALDANI, (Leopold Mark Anthony,) a celebrated Italian physician and anatomist, descended of a noble family of Modena, was born at Bologna, in 1725. He was destined by his father for the profession of the law; but at his earnest entreaty was permitted to follow his own inclination, and to devote himself to medicine. He applied himself in the closest manner to anatomical and physiological researches, and had made such progress, that, at the age of 22, he was appointed assistant to the chemical de-

partment of the hospital of Santa Maria della Morte. Here anatomy, natural and morbid, engaged his entire attention, and in a short time he undertook the delivery of a course of lectures on anatomy and pathology. In 1750 he took the degree of M.D. and entered into practice. At the age of 24 he was admitted into the Institute of Bologna, and in 1755 the senate appointed him to a chair of medicine, and in 1760 to one of anatomy. He instituted various experiments in relation to physiological science, and repeated those of Haller on irritability and sensibility. In 1758 he went to Padua to assist the celebrated Morgagni in his lectures. The popularity consequent upon his anatomical discourses at Bologna had drawn upon him the envy of his contemporaries, and he was so disgusted by their efforts to depress him, that he had withdrawn to Venice, where he received the nomination to a professorship on the Theory of Medicine at Padua, vacant by the death of Placentini, with a promise of being appointed successor to Morgagni, who was then very old. In 1771 an order was issued, directing the several professors to publish their lectures, and it was in consequence of this that Caldani put forth his Elements of Pathology, which were succeeded by those of Physiology. In this year he succeeded to the chair of Morgagni, elevated the character of the university by the profundity of his anatomical knowledge and its application to medicine, and published an elementary work on anatomy, in which appeared many new and valuable observations. He occupied the chairs of Theoretical Medicine and of Anatomy until 1805, and he published upon Semeiology in 1808. Upon entering on his duties as anatomical professor, he urged the necessity of the formation of a Museum of Anatomy; but his wishes, although repeatedly expressed, were unattended to. He was, however, held in such estimation, that although a foreigner at Padua, he was appointed by the government of Venice the protector and syndic of the University of Artists, which offices he held from 1788 to 1801. When also the senate founded the Academy of Padua, Caldani was consulted upon the regulations to be established, and he was chosen the first president. He wrote many memoirs, which are printed in the Acts of the Academy. The most remarkable event in his life is perhaps to be found in the extraordinary zeal and enthusiasm with which, when at the advanced age of 76 years, he commenced the publication of his series of Anatomical Plates, for which, however, he was under the necessity of securing the aid of his nephew, on account of the infirmity of his sight. Towards the latter part of his life, he became afflicted with asthma, and sustaining an attack of pneumonia, he died December 30, 1813, being then 88 years of age. His works are very numerous, and are all of considerable merit.

CALDANI, (Petronio Maria,) younger brother of the preceding, was born at Bologna, in 1735, and received his education under the direction of the celebrated Jesuit Riccati, of whom he became one of the most distinguished pupils. He applied himself with such success to the study of geometry, that in 1763 he was appointed to fill the mathematical chair at the university of his native city. He was afterwards associated with cardinal Conti, in a survey of the waters of the Romagna and of the Bolognese territory, a commission which he executed with so great ability, that he was appointed secretary to the embassy from the senate of Bologna to the Papal court. He wrote a treatise entitled Della proporzione Bernoulliana fra il Diametro e la Circonferenza del Circolo, which, on reading it, D'Alembert pronounced to be the production of the ablest mathematician in Italy. Caldani died in 1808.

CALDARA. See Caravaggio.

CALDAS, (Francis Joseph,) a distinguished Spanish naturalist. He was employed by the congress of New Granada to complete the Flora of Bogota, (which had been commenced by the celebrated botanist, J. C. Mutis,) when the disturbed state of public affairs interrupted the work; and this unfortunate man and his colleague, Don Lozano, having sided with the patriot party, were put to death by the Spanish general Morillo, at Bogota, in 1816.

CALDENBACH, (Christopher,) professor of history and eloquence at the university of Tubingen, was born at Schwibus, in Lower Silesia, in 1613. He studied at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and at Königsberg. He was well read in the classics, especially in the Latin poets; and his Compendium Rhetorices has long been popular in the schools of Wurtemberg. His writings are numerous, and are chiefly comments on the literature of antiquity. He died in 1698.

CALDER, (Robert,) a clergyman of the episcopal church of Scotland, born

in 1658, at Elgin, in Morayshire. He was ordained about the year 1680. He had no regular charge for some time. Shortly before the Revolution he was appointed to the parish of Newthorn, in the county of Berwick. In 1689 he appeared, on a summons, before the Privy Council, to answer a charge of having refused to read the proclamation of the Estates, dated the 11th of April preceding, which declared William and Mary king and queen of Scotland; of not praying for them; and of having prayed for the late king James. He acknowledged the truth of these accusations, and he was in consequence deprived of his curacy. After that period, the episcopal clergy officiated to those of the laity who adhered to the church, in their own houses, and others in such public rooms as they could afford to hire. The Presbyterians made every effort to shut up their chapels, and other places of meeting, and frequently imprisoned the clergy for officiating without licences from the presbytery. Calder was one of their most powerful opponents, and the first authentic account which we have of him is derived from one of his own publications, in which he says he was imprisoned in the common gaol of Edinburgh, in the year 1693, for exercising his ministerial functions in defiance of the presbyterian persecution. After his escape from this imprisonment, he removed to Old Aberdeen, where he officiated in his own house, and used the Book of Common Prayer to such as still adhered to the episcopal church. Immediately preceding the Treaty of Union, an unexpected order came from court to shut up all the episcopal chapels; by which arbitrary measure it was supposed the Presbyterians would be satisfied, as they had begun to be apprehensive that the episcopal church would be restored. Mr. Calder was in an especial manner a sufferer at this time. Some subordinate minister of the law shut up his meeting-house on Eastereve, and he was banished from Aberdeen, under a severe penalty if he should come within twelve miles of it. He then retired to his native city of Elgin, where he officiated for some time. He was harassed with repeated prosecutions before the inferior local courts for being an episcopal clergyman, and for having used the English Liturgy. To obstruct his celebration of the Lord's Supper on Easter-day, 1707, he was summoned to appear before the Privy Council at Edinburgh on Good-Friday. He was sentenced to be banished from Elgin, under a severe penalty if he should venture within twelve miles of that city. As it was now illegal to return to Elgin, he appears to have settled at Edinburgh, where he officiated in a small chapel, in an obscure part of the High-street, where he challenged Mr. Anderson, the minister of Dunbarton, to come and hear some discourses on the apostolic succession. He published a weekly paper of one sheet in folio, called the Miscellany Numbers, in which he entered keenly into all the controverted topics of the period. He published his small but most excellent work on the Priesthood, in seven letters, now extremely scarce; in which he showed that there is no other way to prove the lawfulness of the ministerial mission, than by the succession of the episcopal order. His Scottish Presbyterian Eloquence is a collection of citations from Presbyterian sermons of the times, in which he exposes the irreverent liberties indulged in by the Presbyterians in their prayers and sermons. This publication gave great offence to the ruling ecclesiastical powers, and he was cited before the general assembly; but as the highly censurable passages had been collected from their books, or heard by others from their pulpits, the assembly was glad to dismiss him with a severe rebuke. Nothing more is known of Calder. Such was the persecution which the episcopal clergy then suffered, that the proceedings of the Presbyterian courts attracted the attention of government, which procured the Act of the tenth of queen Anne, to prevent the disturbance of the episcopalians in Scotland. Under the protection of this act of toleration, the episcopal congregations became numerous and respectable; and north of the Tay the great majority of the people were episcopalian. Calder published—Schola Sepulchri, a Sermon on Psalm xc. 12, Aberdeen, 1701, 8vo. Reasons for a Toleration of the Episcopal Clergy, Edinburgh, 1703, 8vo. The Divine Right of Episcopacy, Edinburgh, 1703, 8vo. The Lawfulness of Set Forms (of Prayer), Edinburgh, 1706, 8vo. Numbers relating to the Controversies about the Book of Common Prayer, Episcopal Government, the Power of the Church in ordering Rites and Ceremonies, Edinburgh, 1713, folio. The true Difference betwixt the Kirk and the Church of Scotland. The Priesthood of the Old and New Testament by Succession; in Seven Letters, Edinburgh, without date, 18mo.

CALDER, (Sir Robert, Bart.) a British admiral. He was the fourth son of Sir James Calder, of Muirton, in Morayshire, N.B. He was born at Park-place, July 2, 1745. Destined for the sea, he entered the service of his sovereign at 14 years of age, and commenced his naval career under the auspices of captain Sawyer, then commanding the *Chesterfield* of 40 guns. In 1766 we find our subject serving as lieutenant of the *Essex*, (64,) commanded by captain Faulkner; and in August 1780, it appears he was promoted to the rank of post-captain.

In a recent publication, under the seductive title of British Naval Biography, the following passage appears :—"During the American war, captain Calder was employed in the Channel fleet. In seventeen hundred and *eighty-two*, he commanded the *Diana*, which was employed as a *repeating frigate* to *rear*-admiral Kempenfelt. At *this* period he was doomed to witness one of the most *disgraceful* events recorded in the annals of the British navy. Sir Charles Hardy, who at that time commanded the English fleet, received orders not to risk an engagement with the combined squadrons of France and Spain, which then appeared on our coasts, and he accordingly withdrew between the Wolf Rock and the Main. On this occasion, the *sailors* were so indignant as to *blind* a *figure* of the king with their hammocks, swearing, 'that his majesty George III. should not witness their flight.' Captain Calder, who belonged to the rear division, *shared* in their *indignation;* and although within a short distance of one of the enemy's two-deckers, which might have *sunk* his vessel with a single broadside, he *refused* to retire, until *expressly* ordered by *signal.*"

Passing over the egregious absurdity of this imaginative *morceau*, it may be well to show that the entire paragraph is one of error and confusion. In the first place, Sir Charles Hardy died as early as the 19th of May, 1780, and consequently could in no ways be concerned in any disgraceful event occurring in 1782. In the next place, the event alluded to took place in August 1779, when the combined fleets, with a powerfully superior force, entered the British Channel, and ostentatiously paraded two or three days before Plymouth. The frigates of the enemy even anchored in Causard Bay, and captured a few coasting vessels. The *Ardent* (64) was also taken in sight of the Eddystone. The strong easterly winds which at length forced the hostile fleets out of the Channel, prevented Sir Charles Hardy's entrance; but on the 31st of August, when the wind shifted to the westward, he obtained sight of the enemy, but no contest ensued. The combined fleet followed the British squadron until sunset, when, being a little to the eastward of Falmouth, they hauled to the S.W., giving up every idea of bringing on a general engagement. Unfortunately, too, for the credit of the above passage, which we find inserted in other biographic works, "*Admiral* Kempenfelt was only serving in the capacity of captain of the fleet, under Sir Charles Hardy, and therefore the *Diana* could not have been *his* (Kempenfelt's) repeating frigate. Moreover, captain Calder had *not*, at the time of this disgraceful event, received his post commission, and consequently could not, nor was not captain of the *Diana*.

In 1791, Calder served as flag-captain to vice-admiral Rodham, whose flag was then flying at Portsmouth; and at the opening of the French Revolutionary war, he was appointed to the *Theseus* (74). This ship pertained to the Channel fleet, but, being detached on special service, she was deprived the opportunity of taking part in the memorable defeat of the French fleet, June 1st, 1794. In the year 1796, Sir John Jervis made selection of our subject to officiate as captain of the fleet then under that celebrated chief. In this capacity Calder served in the brilliant achievement which won for the British admiral his earldom. Captain Calder was the bearer of Sir John's despatches; and upon this occasion was knighted by George III. March 3, 1797. He also, in common with his brother officers, received the thanks of parliament, and was presented with a gold medal, which was issued by the king's command, as a distinctive decoration to be worn by the several admirals and captains who had participated in the glorious battle fought off Cape St. Vincent on the 14th of February, 1797. In the following year he obtained a patent of baronetage, as Sir Robert Calder, of Southwick, in the county of Hants. In February 1799 our subject attained the rank of rear-admiral. In 1800 he served in the Channel fleet, and on the opening of 1801, was despatched with a squadron, consisting of seven sail of the line, and three frigates, in pursuit of a French force which, under the orders of rear-admiral Ganthaume, had contrived to escape from the

port of Brest. This force Calder followed to the West Indies, but his pursuit proving unsuccessful, he retured home in June, and subsequently, on the approach of peace, struck his flag.

The year 1805 found him again afloat, and in command of the squadron blockading the enemy's ships in the port of Ferrol. From this station he was directed to withdraw his force; but when strengthened by the five sail of the line then watching the movement of the enemy in Rochefort, he was to proceed to the westward of Cape Finisterre, in order to intercept the Franco-Spanish fleet under Villeneuve, on its return home from the West Indies. This was a service fraught with too much of personal responsibility, and above all, too much of national and political import, to set at ease the mind of the ever over-cautious and calculating Calder. None of our naval biographers, nor naval historians, have given anything approaching to a correct version of Calder's untoward encounter with the combined squadrons of France and Spain. All authorities, including *James*, who affects surpassing accuracy and minute precision in detailing battle evolutions, are at fault in their several accounts of Calder's action, especially in the essential particular touching the relative position of the belligerent fleets *before* and *after* the action. James and Allen both assert that the Franco-Spanish force was descried in a position to *windward* of the British fleet. The very reverse happens to be the fact.

For some thirty or six and thirty hours antecedent to the day of battle, the cruising fleet had been enveloped in a dense fog, when, on the noon of the 22d of July, 1805, British vigilance was rewarded by the mist disappearing for a time, and unveiling to the view the enemy's straggling force, broad on the *lee*-bow of the English fleet, every vessel of which, with the exception of the *Dragon* (74), the fastest sailer in the fleet, and then on the look-out on the lee-quarter, was in a position capable of preserving her station in the order of battle, as well as pursuing the only course or mode of closing with the enemy which could have ensured to the attacking force the maintenance of the *weather*-gage. But even on the onset Sir Robert's evil genius prevailed. Instead of pressing sail on a bow-line at an important moment, for the atmosphere threatened again to envelope the adverse fleets in fog, the several ships composing Calder's squadron, (always excepting the *Dragon* hugging her wind under a crowd of canvas) presented to the British eye the unsightly and unusual appearance of the assailing force leisurely closing the enemy with their mainsails in the brails, and their top-gallant sails lowered on the cap. This mode of approach was little relished by some of Calder's captains, more particularly by those who took a prominent part in the action, and who subsequently, on the vice-admiral's trial, appeared in support of the prosecution. It was the business of the British admiral to have pressed sail, and kept close to the wind, instead of edging *off* it. Nor should he have allowed the enemy to snatch from him the weather-gage. It was no small mortification to the officers and seamen of the inferior force to see the superior power obtain the superior position, for the Franco-Spanish force crossed some four miles ahead, and consequently to windward of the British fleet. By the tardy manner added to the untactical and ill-judged mode of bringing the enemy to battle, the contending fleets were for four hours engaged, and during the greater portion of that interval enveloped in fog. By order of the British admiral, the action was discontinued about nine P.M., and this with a view to *repair* damages, before the damages of the British ships had been ascertained, as well as to cover the two captured ships of the enemy's van, which had been dismasted and beaten by their opponents in the British van, but ultimately picked up by the sternmost ships of the English rear. It has been asserted by unprofessional historians and writers who sought to advocate Calder's cause, that he *never* had it in his *power* to renew the action. This is a fallacy which even Calder himself took occasion to set right on his trial; for, in answer to a question put by the court to one of his captains, touching his ability again to become the attacking force, he stopped the question (see his court martial) by confessing openly that it had not been his intention to offer battle. On the 24th of July, the day on which the adverse fleets took their final leave of each other, the British might readily have renewed the action; but no—to the surprise and mortification of those again eager for the fray, Sir Robert declined to re-assail a force he had already beaten, and permitted the enemy to retire unmolested. We shall conclude with a remark or two designed to correct much of popular error upon this

ill-recorded and unsatisfactory fight, with a citation from a professional contributor to admiral Ekins's work, entitled, Naval Battles critically reviewed: "Where he," (the writer,) "has applied for information, namely, to captains who were *present* in the battle, no very clear or satisfactory account was given him; some of them knew little beyond the conduct of their own ships; and *all agree* in its having been a very ill-conducted attack, and quitted when the British fleet was only beginning to reap the advantage of it." At his own request, Sir Robert was tried by a court-martial, to investigate his conduct touching charges which the Lords of the Admiralty, in their official capacity, were compelled to prefer against the vice-admiral. The trial took place in December 1805, on board his own ship, the *Prince of Wales*, at Portsmouth harbour. On the 26th of the same month, the court pronounced the following sentence: —"The court is of opinion that the charge of not having done his utmost to renew the engagement, and to take and destroy every ship of the enemy, has been *proved* against the said vice-admiral, Sir Robert Calder; that it appears that his conduct has not been actuated either by cowardice or disaffection, but has arisen solely from error in judgment, and is highly censurable, and doth adjudge him to be severely reprimanded; and the said vice-admiral Sir Robert Calder is hereby severely reprimanded accordingly." In 1810 Sir Robert served in the capacity of post-admiral at Plymouth, and in 1818 he died at Holt, near Bishop's Waltham, Hants, on the 13th of August, 1818, aged 74.

CALDER, (John,) a Scotch divine, and miscellaneous writer, born at Aberdeen, in 1733. He was educated at the university of his native city, and obtained the degree of D.D. Having received from the duke of Northumberland the appointment of private secretary, he resided for some time in the vicinity of Alnwick Castle, the seat of his grace, under whose patronage he removed to the metropolis, where he became minister to a dissenting congregation near the Tower. He seems, however, to have soon relinquished the clerical character and functions, and to have devoted himself to literary pursuits. He wrote the notes that accompany Nichols's edition of the Tatler, published in 1786, in six vols, 8vo, and translated Le Courayer's Last Sentiments on Religion, 1787, 12mo. But he is principally known on account of his unsuccessful attempt to prepare for the press an improved edition of the Cyclopedia of Chambers; a work which was afterwards assigned to the superintendence of Dr. Abraham Rees. Dr. Calder died at Paddington in 1815.

CALDERARI, (Ottone,) born 1730, an architect of Vicenza, of a noble family. It might be imagined that the very atmosphere of a city, adorned with the masterpieces of the genius of Palladio, would be sufficient to create of itself fertility of invention and purity of architectural taste in all who there followed that pursuit. But the mantle of the great master has fallen on none with the full inspiration of Palladio, although Vicenza has produced many respectable architects. Of these Calderari is noticed by Milizia for the accuracy of his taste, and for his intelligence in the art of construction. He erected some fine houses both in Vicenza and in the immediate neighbourhood, for the noble families of Anti Sola, Bonini, and Porto.

CALDERIA, (John,) an Italian physician, of the 15th century, born at Venice, studied medicine and philosophy in the university of Padua, where he was appointed to a chair in 1424. The cause of his abandonment of his duties has not been stated, but he retired from his professorship, went to Venice, and died there in 1474. The only known work by him is very rare and curious, and is a treatise of theological mysticism, composed by him for his daughter, and in which the Greek and Roman mythologies are strangely connected with the doctrines of Christianity. This work bears for its title, Concordantiæ Poetarum, Philosophorum, et Theologorum, Opus vere Aureum, quod nunc primum in Lucem prodiit ex antiquo exemplari Autoris, Venet. 1547, 8vo.

CALDERINO, (Domizio,) was born at Torri, near Caldiera, from whence he took his name, about 1447, and died at the age, some say of 30, others 34, of the plague, or according to others, of a fever, arising from incessant study. When he was only 24 years old, such was the reputation he had gained for extensive learning, that he was appointed to a professorship at Rome by Paul II. and made apostolic secretary by Sixtus IV., who sent him with his nephew to allay the disturbances that had broken out at Avignon; a mission by which Calderino asserted that his circumstances, already straitened, had been more so; while Volaterra says that he died rather rich.

Appearing at the revival of letters, he formed with Valla, Politian, and some others, one of the coterie of learned men, to whom the world owes the recovery and extended knowledge of classical literature. With a rapidity of which modern times can scarcely find a parallel, he edited Juvenal, Martial, Propertius, Suetonius, Statius, and Virgil, and accompanied them with commentaries, which, in the case of Statius, were met with the praise of Caspar Barthius, who, like Calderino, had devoted himself almost entirely to Latin. He left likewise commentaries on Ovid, Persius, and Silius Italicus. He gave, moreover, an edition of Ptolemæi Geographia, in which he revised the Latin version of Jacobus Angelus by the aid of a Greek MS.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA, (Don Pedro,) a distinguished Spanish dramatist, born, of noble parentage, at Madrid, in 1601. He was educated by the Jesuits, and afterwards at Salamanca. Such was the precocity of his talents for composition, that before he had reached his fourteenth year he produced his Carro del Cielo, (the Chariot of Heaven,) a dramatic piece, which gave no doubtful promise of future eminence. Seeking, however, an active rather than a studious life, he entered the army as a common soldier, and served in Italy and Flanders. His compositions having attracted the notice of Philip IV. that prince invited him to Madrid in 1636, made him a knight of the order of St. James, and was guided by his advice in all matters connected with the theatricals of the court. It is said that during the minority of Louis XIV. Calderon visited Paris, and while there composed an ode in praise of Anne of Austria, the destined bride of Philip IV. In 1652 he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and in 1654 he was made a priest and canon of Toledo; and from thenceforth he seems to have abandoned all composition for the theatre; but he continued, for the remaining thirty years of his life, to write autos sacramentales, or sacred dramas, which bore some resemblance to the mysteries, or moralities, of the sixteenth century; of which, by special permission of the municipality of Madrid and other cities, he wrote nearly a hundred. The greater part of his numerous dramas, of various sorts, was published at Madrid, in 1689, in nine vols, 4to, of which the first three contain 127 of his regular plays, and the remaining six, his autos sacramentales, ninety-seven in number; all of which were reprinted in 1726 and 1760, in ten vols, 4to. A splendid edition of his works was begun at Leipsic, in 1830, by George Keil. It is said that Calderon composed no fewer than five hundred pieces; of these some are missing. Lopez de Vega, his countryman and forerunner in the same career, wrote two thousand. If dramatic genius is to be measured by the number of its productions, no nation, ancient or modern, can compete with Spain in this department of literature. It must be confessed, however, that Calderon was born under a more auspicious sign than his great rival; for, whereas Lopez de Vega lived in the reigns of Philip II. and Philip III. princes who were no friends to the stage, Calderon had the countenance and support of Philip IV. who was not only fond of theatrical entertainments, but is himself believed to be the author of certain pieces bearing the title of Comedias de un Ingenio de esta Corte, Plays written by a Wit of this Court. Under the patronage of such a sovereign, Calderon had ample opportunities and encouragement to cultivate a talent with which nature had richly endowed him. Philip, with a view to give éclat to his court, invited the dramatist to Madrid, in 1640, to write the Certamen de Amor y Zelos, (The Contest between Love and Jealousy,) a sort of theatrical performance, designed to be exhibited on the lake of Buen-Retiro; and in 1649 he commissioned him to form the plan, and to direct the construction of, the triumphal arches under which the princess Anne of Austria was to pass. In his eightieth year he wrote his Hado y Divisa, a piece which shows that the force and vigour of his genius were awake and active to the last. Some of his autos, especially that entitled La Devocion de la Cruz, are the best productions of that class of writings. But his masterpiece is his El Principe Constante, a drama which has been translated by Schlegel, and which displays the peculiar talents of the writer. Calderon died on the 25th of May, 1681. Of one who wrote so much, who had so many imitators, and who exercised so wide and unchallenged a dominion over the stage of his own country, it is difficult to draw the character in few words. For the dramatic unities he showed an utter disregard. But this is a defect which the countrymen of Shakspeare will readily overlook, if, as was undoubtedly the case with Calderon, it be allied with fertility of imagination, sublimity of fancy, brilliancy of genius, and a general fidelity to

nature. Exceptions to the last-mentioned excellence, the pages of this able dramatist often exhibit. His characters are frequently unnatural, his violations of historical truth are as obvious as they are absurd, and his diction is often inflated, and sometimes coarse. Nor did he defer less to the corrupted morals than to the vitiated taste of his age; vice is too often triumphant, and a chivalrous delicacy as to the point of honour is made the substitute for the immutable dictates of the great moral law. But Calderon only painted what he saw, and the state of Spanish society is faithfully mirrored in his page—gallantry, jealousy, quick resentment of insult, deep revenge. The morality of his female characters has been severely censured by later critics; yet they contrast favourably with those of the Italian and French of the sixteenth century. Of the richness and eloquence of his language, the gracefulness and gaiety of his dialogue, and the tunefulness and facility of his versification, two opinions have never been entertained. In the construction and unravelling of his plots, which are full of business and bustle, he shows more skill than Solis, Moreto, or Lopez de Vega himself. With excellences so great and so varied as these, it is not to be wondered at that among the imitators of Calderon we should be able to enumerate names so famous as those of Corneille, Molière, Scarron, Callot d'Herbon, and Linguet, who has translated several of his dramas into French. Corneille is believed to have formed his Heraclius upon the play of Calderon; and Molière's Femmes Savantes was suggested by the No hai Burlas con el Amor (Love is no Joke) of our Spanish dramatist. The interest which we feel in the history of the subject of this article will not be diminished by the fact, that the period in which he lived, and in which the Spanish theatre shone with its greatest lustre, synchronized exactly with the time of the effulgence of dramatic literature in England; —Shakspeare and Calderon were contemporaries.

CALDERWOOD, (David,) a Scotch divine and ecclesiastical historian. Nothing is known of his early history till his settlement as the parish minister of Crealing, in 1604. He was an adherent to the Presbyterian principles which had been introduced by Melville; and when archbishop Spottiswood visited that part of his diocese, in 1608, Calderwood not only refused to appear at his synod, but, in a written declaration, declined to submit to the archbishop's jurisdiction. For this contumacy he was sentenced to confine himself to the limits of his united parishes. In 1617, king James visited his native kingdom, and held a parliament; in which an act was proposed, "that whatever his majesty should determine in the external government of the church, with the advice of the archbishops and bishops, and a competent number of the ministers, should have the strength of a law." This was not passed into law; but it alarmed many of the clergy, and about fifty secretly assembled and drew up a protest, which concluded thus: "We must be forced rather to incur the censure of your majesty's laws, than to admit or obtemper an imposition that shall not flow from the kirk orderly convened, having power of the same." This was signed by the whole party, and a copy was given to Calderwood to keep. For this he was summoned by the primate to appear before the high commission at St. Andrew's, on the 8th of July. The king himself was present at this meeting, and examined Calderwood; who, still continuing refractory, was sentenced to be deprived, committed to prison, and then to be banished the kingdom. He went to Holland, where he resided till the death of king James, in 1625, when he returned to Edinburgh, at the time when rebellion had embroiled king Charles's affairs. He was not restored to his living, and therefore was not a member of the Glasgow Assembly; but he was most active in their private meetings, and in promoting their designs. He also assisted in drawing up the assembly's answer to the bishops' protest. In 1643 he was appointed one of the committee for compiling their Directory for public worship. In 1651, during the invasion of Cromwell, Calderwood went to Jedburgh, where he soon after died. He was the author of a tract, condemnatory of the assembly which James convoked at Perth for settling the peace of that distracted church. From his retreat in Holland he published an anti-episcopal work, called, Altare Damascenum; the object of which was to rouse up opposition to James's designs of settling the Church of Scotland on a firm and lasting foundation. After his return he lived privately in Edinburgh, and during that time compiled his history, which is still in manuscript in the British Museum. An abridgment of this voluminous history was published in the year 1678.

CALDWALL, or CHALDWALL, (Richard,) an English physician, born in Staffordshire, about the year 1513. He was educated at Oxford, and was fellow of Brasenose college. He took the degree of M.A. in 1539, and in 1547 was elected one of the senior students of Christ Church, soon after its last foundation by Henry VIII. He appears to have made a great impression at the College of Physicians, for he was chosen one of the censors on the day of his admission, one of the elects six weeks after, and, in 1570, elected president. Wood says that he wrote "several matters relating to his profession," but he did not know whether any were extant. He is known to have translated into English, The Tables of Surgery, briefly comprehending the whole art and practice thereof, Lond. 1585, folio. This was the work of Horatio More, a Florentine physician. Caldwall founded a lecture at the College of Physicians, and endowed it with a salary of 40*l.* per annum, upon the estates of lord Lumley and Caldwall; and these lectures are regularly given and known as the Lumleian Lectures. Caldwall practised in London, and died in 1585. He is reported to have left some MSS.

CALDWELL, (Andrew,) the son of an eminent solicitor, was born in Dublin, in 1732. He received part of his education in one of the universities in Scotland, from whence he removed to London; and, after a residence of about five years at the Temple, returned to Dublin, where he was admitted to the bar in 1760; but his father being possessed of a good estate, he paid little attention to the profession of the law, and for several years before his death had entirely quitted it. His studious disposition, and taste for the fine arts, always afforded him sufficient employment, and he was a liberal patron of those who excelled in them. He had studied architecture with particular attention; and about the year 1770, published, anonymously, some very judicious Observations on the Public Buildings of Dublin, and on some edifices, which at that time were about to be erected in that city at the expense of the state. The only other known production of his pen that has been published is a very curious Account of the extraordinary Escape of James Stewart, esq. (commonly called Athenian Stewart) from being put to death by some Turks, in whose company he happened to be travelling; the substance of which had been communicated to Mr. Caldwell by Dr. Percy, bishop of Dromore, as related to that prelate by Stewart himself. Of this narrative, of which only a small edition was printed at London in 1804, for the use of the author's friends, it is believed not more than a dozen copies were distributed in this country. He died in 1808.

CALECA, (Manuel,) a Greek monk, of the order of St. Dominic, who flourished in the middle of the fourteenth century. At that period, notwithstanding the menacing posture of the Turkish arms, all Christendom was immersed in a theological controversy respecting "the procession of the Holy Spirit," the Latin church maintaining an opinion different from the Greek, which, generally, held that that person of the Blessed Trinity proceeded only from the Father; a small party, however, among whom was Caleca, sided with the Western church on this question; and he wrote a work entitled, Four Books against the Errors of the Greeks respecting the Procession of the Holy Ghost, which has been highly extolled by members of the Romish Church, and especially by Petavius. It has been translated into Latin and French, and has been often reprinted.

CALED. See KHALED.

CALENDAR-OGHLU, (son of a *calendar*, or religious mendicant,) the sobriquet commonly applied to designate two personages, who appeared as insurgent leaders in Anatolia, at different periods of Ottoman history. The first, who was son of a Bektashi derwish (see BEKTASH) at Iconium, rose in arms, A.D. 1527, (A.H. 933,) against the authority of Soliman the Magnificent, and being joined by a vast number of religious devotees, and by the wild Turkman tribes, gained several advantages over the provincial governors, and at length defeated and slew the Anaddi-Valessi, or viceroy of Anatolia, in a great battle near Tokat. All Karamania now fell into his hands; but Ibrahim, the famous grand-vizir of Soliman, crossed into Asia with a strong force of regular troops; and Calendar-Oghlu, abandoned by his Turkman allies, who dreaded the encounter of the Janissaries, was taken and put to death.—The second, and more conspicuous, whose true name was Mohammed Bey, appeared as a rebel leader in the great revolt of Anatolia, A.D. 1605, (A.H. 1013,) after the death of Cara-Yazidji (see CARA-YAZIDJI) and his brother; having previously been an officer under the beglerbeg of Anatolia. For more than two years his partizans and lieutenants continued to

lay waste Asia Minor to the shores of the Archipelago, almost without opposition from the imperial commanders, who were occupied by the war against Persia; and when the grand-vizir, Mourad-Pasha, in the autumn of 1607, marched against the Curdish and Druse revolters in Syria, he preferred conciliating the temporary submission of Calendar-Oghlu by sending him an appointment as governor of Angora, giving private instructions, however, to the authorities not to admit him within the city. On perceiving the snare thus laid for him, he resumed his arms, and encamping near Brousa, carried his ravages up to the Dardanelles; but the alarm of Constantinople was relieved by the speedy departure of the rebels, who traversed Asia Minor to encounter the vizir on his return from Syria. A great battle was fought on the confines of Anatolia and Syria, in which the rebels were completely routed; and Calendar-Oghlu, flying into Persia with such of his followers as escaped, received shelter on condition of his embracing the Sheah tenets. The remaining chiefs of the insurrection were speedily crushed in detail; and the revolt was extinguished by the slaughter of all the meaner rebels who fell into the hands of the relentless Mourad, who derived his surname of Kouyoudji, or the digger of pits, from the vast excavations made to receive the headless bodies of his victims. (Von Hammer. Naima.)

CALENDARIO, (Filippo,) an Italian architect and sculptor, who flourished at Venice in the middle of the fourteenth century. He was commissioned by the republic to construct the superb portico, supported by marble columns, that surrounds the vast area of the square of St. Mark, and upon which a range of uniform buildings is built, adorned with bassi-rilievi, and greatly admired. He was liberally recompensed by the state, and the doge gave him one of his daughters in marriage. There are several other works of his at Venice.

CALENIUS, (Walter,) a native of Wales, and one of its historians. He was archdeacon of Oxford in 1120.

CALENSE, (Cesare,) a Neapolitan artist, born, according to Dominici, in the province of Lecce; but of his master, or of his early life, we have no accounts. He rose, however, to great eminence in the historical department of painting, and united to correctness of design an accurate knowledge of chiar-oscuro. In the church of St. Giovanni Battista, at Naples, is found a picture by this master, of the taking down from the Cross, with the Maries, St. John, and other figures, full of expression and feeling. He flourished about 1595.

CALENUS, (Q. Fusius,) was an officer of C. J. Cæsar, and sent by him, while Pompey was at Dyrrachium, to occupy the Peloponnesus; but being unable to force the pass at Corinth, which was held by Rutilius Lupus, he directed his march towards Athens, but was unable to take it, until the battle of Pharsalia had destroyed all the hopes of Pompey's party. Calenus then turned his arms against Megara; where, after a protracted resistance, the inhabitants were advised to let loose some lions that Cassius had sent thither previous to their being exhibited at Rome during the fêtes of his ædileship. The animals, however, instead of attacking the troops under Calenus, directed their fury against the Megareans, and destroyed some of them, whereupon the city opened its gates; when Calenus marched to Patras, whither Cato had retired previous to his taking refuge in Africa. For these services he was made consul by Cæsar; and after the death of the dictator, attached himself to Marc Antony, and was the means of saving the life and part of the property of Varro, who had been proscribed by the second triumvirate; and when that was broken up by the feud between Antony and Octavius, he occupied the country towards the Alps; but shortly afterwards dying there, his troops passed over to the standard of Octavius.

CALENZIO, (Eliseo,) in Latin, Calentius, a Latin poet, of the fifteenth century, born at Puglia, in the kingdom of Naples. Connected by ties of friendship with Pontanus, Altilio, and Sannazarius, he joined with the cultivation of poetry the study of philosophy. He was appointed preceptor to prince Frederic, son of Ferdinand I. king of Naples, whose mind he endeavoured to imbue with sound moral and political principles. By his enlightened views respecting penal legislation and prison discipline, he seems to have anticipated many of the improvements which are taking place in the present day. Having visited France, he was a witness of the war between Charles the Hardy, duke of Burgundy, and the Swiss, the history of which he was requested to write; but he declined it, as he thought it did not become him to speak ill of princes, or to tell what was not true. He is supposed to have died

about 1503. There have been three editions of his works, two at Rome, one in 1503, fol. Opuscula Elisii Calentii, Poetæ clarissimi; and a third at Basle, 1554. They consist of elegies, epigrams, epistles, satires, fables, &c. His poem of The Battle between the Rats and the Frogs, from Homer, was reprinted in 1738, at Rouen, in a collection, 12mo, of select fables of La Fontaine, translated into Latin verse, published by the abbé Saas. Calenzio composed this poem at eighteen years of age, and finished it in seven days.

CALEPINO, (Ambrogio,) was born at Bergamo, June 6, 1435, and descended from an old family of Calepio in that province. In 1451 he entered a monastery of the order of St. Augustine, and finding he wanted the talents requisite for a preacher, betook himself to his study, where he compiled his Latin dictionary, first printed at Reggio, in 1502; and such was the ardour with which he gave himself up to his favourite pursuit, that he read himself blind, and died in 1511—one of his objects being, as he states in the preface, to rescue Ambrose, Jerome, and Augustine from the charge brought against their Latinity by Valla. On the original work such numerous additions have been engrafted, that the edition of Passerat, printed at Leyden in 1654, contains the meaning of each Latin word in eight languages; that published at Lyons, in 1586, comprises ten; and that of Basle, in 1590, no less than eleven, amongst which are those of Hungary and Poland; and though it has been superseded in part by the more finished works of modern times, yet it must ever be considered a remarkable production, when we bear in mind that it was commenced before a single author had appeared in print.

CALES, (John Marie,) a French physician at Toulouse, at the time of the Revolution, the principles of which he embraced with ardour. He was colonel of the National Guard of St. Béat, and afterwards in the administration, being elected deputy, in 1791, for the department of the Haute-Garonne. He voted for the death of the king, but afterwards checked the revolutionary excesses, and, in 1795, was elected a member of the Committee of Public Safety. He was subsequently one of the council of 500. He took an active part in the formation of the medical schools. Having been elected a representative during the 100 days, he was proscribed upon the second return of the king. He died at Liege, April 1834, aged seventy-five years. The only works he published were, Notes sur la Plan de Constitution, and Suite des Notes.

CALETTI, (Giuseppe,) a painter, known also by the name of Cremonese, was born at Ferrara, about 1600. It is not known by whom he was instructed; but he is remarkable for his wonderful imitation of the style of Titian; many of his pictures have the rich glow of that great master, and would easily deceive but for the inattention to costume, and the introduction of absurd improbabilities. As Lanzi has sarcastically observed, "he places wild boars in the sea, and dolphins in the forests." Caletti was, notwithstanding, equal to nobler productions, as may be seen from his pictures of the four Doctors of the Church, and St. Mark, both at Ferrara. He died about 1660.

CALEY, (John, F.R.S.) born in 1763. At an early period of life he was introduced to the patronage of the celebrated antiquary, Mr. Astle. By this introduction he obtained employment in the Record Office in the Tower; in 1787 he was appointed keeper of the records in the Augmentation Office; and in 1818 he was appointed keeper of the records in the ancient treasury at Westminster, formerly the chapter house of the abbey. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1716; and in his early life he made the following communications to that learned body:—A Memoir on the Origin of the Jews in England, printed in the Archæologia, vol. viii.; an Extract from a MS. in the Augmentation Office, relative to a Wardrobe Account of King Henry VIII. vol. ix.; and, in 1790, a Valuation (*temp.* Hen. VIII.) of the Shrine called Corpus Christi Shrine at York, vol. x. On the nomination of a national record commission in 1801, he was appointed secretary; and he continued to occupy that office until the dissolution of the commission in 1831. He also became a joint editor in no less than fourteen of the works undertaken by the commissioners. At the close of 1813 he engaged to assist in editing the new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, in conjunction with Dr. Bandinell and Sir Henry Ellis. He died in April 1834.

CALFHILL, or CALFILL, (James,) a learned divine of the sixteenth century, otherwise named Calfield, Cawfield, Chalfhill, or Calfed, was born in Shropshire, in 1530. Strype, however, says he was a Scotchman, and cousin to Toby

Mathew, afterwards archbishop of York. He received his education at Eton school, and from thence was sent, in 1545, to King's college, Cambridge, from which he was removed, with many other Cambridge men, in 1548, to Christ Church in Oxford, newly founded by king Henry VIII. In 1549 he took his degree of B.A.; and that of M.A. in 1552. He was made, in 1560, canon of the second canonry in Christ Church cathedral, Oxford; and in 1561, took the degree of B.D. In 1562 he was proctor for the clergy of London, and the chapter of Oxford, in the Convocation that made the Thirty-nine Articles; and on the 16th of May, the same year, he was admitted to the rectory of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, London. The 4th of October following he was presented by the crown to the prebend of St. Pancras, in the cathedral church of St. Paul; and May 4, 1565, was collated by Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, to the rectory of Bocking, in Essex; and on July 16th following, to the archdeaconry of Colchester, in Essex, by Edmund Grindal, bishop of London. The same year, December 17th, he took the degree of D.D. In 1568 he preached two sermons in Bristol cathedral, on purpose to confute Dr. Cheney, who held that see *in commendam*, and who had spoken disrespectfully of certain opinions of Luther and Calvin. In 1569 he made application to secretary Cecil, chancellor of the university of Cambridge, for the provostship of King's college; but Dr. Goad's interest prevailed. Upon the translation of Dr. Edwin Sandys from the bishopric of Worcester to that of London, in 1570, he was nominated by queen Elizabeth to succeed him; but before his consecration he died, about the beginning of August. His works were:—1. Querela Oxoniensis Academiæ ad Cantabrigiam, Lond. 1552, 4to, a Latin poem on the death of Henry and Charles Brandon, sons of Charles duke of Suffolk. 2. Historia de Exhumatione Catherinæ nuper Uxoris Pet. Martyris; or, the History of the Digging up the body of Catherine, late wife of Peter Martyr, Lond. 1562, 8vo. The remains of this lady had been deposited in the cathedral of Christ Church, near to the relics of St. Frideswide, and in queen Mary's reign were dug up and buried in the dunghill near the stables belonging to the dean; but on the accession of queen Elizabeth, an order was given to replace them with suitable solemnity. This order our author partly executed, and the remains of Martyr's wife were on this occasion purposely mixed with those of St. Frideswide, that the superstitious worshippers of the latter might never be able to distinguish or separate them. 3. Answer to John Martiall's Treatise of the Cross, gathered out of the Scriptures, Councils, and ancient Fathers of the primitive Church, Lond, 1565, 4to. 4. Progne, a tragedy, in Latin; which probably was never printed. It was acted before queen Elizabeth at Oxford, in 1566, in Christ Church hall. 5. Poemata Varia. As to his character, we are informed that he was in his younger days a noted poet and comedian; and in his elder, an exact disputant, and had an excellent faculty in speaking and preaching. One who had heard him preach, gives this account of him: "His excellent tongue, and rhetorical tale, filled with good and wholesome doctrine, so ravished the minds of the hearers, that they were all in admiration of his eloquence."

CALIAVARI, (Luca,) a painter and engraver, born at Udina, in 1665. He had no regular instruction, but acquired his skill by studying and copying the works of the old painters. His subjects are seaports and landscapes, embellished with elegant figures; he especially took views about Rome and Venice, which he designed and executed with truth and elegance. He published a volume of a hundred neat and spirited perspective views of Venice, etched with aquafortis. He died in 1729.

CALICI, (Achille,) a painter, born at Bologna, in 1565. He studied under Prospero Fontana; but choosing rather to adopt the great style of Ludovico Caracci, he became his pupil, and painted the two laterals of the great altar in the church of S. Michele Arcangelo, at Bologna, representing S. Michele, and the Angel Raffaelle, and Tobias, which are greatly admired.

CALIDASA, a Hindu dramatic poet, who is supposed, by some, to have flourished about the middle of the century preceding the Christian era; though others (see Bentley's Observations in the Eighth Volume of the Asiatic Researches) have assigned to him a period comparatively modern. He is believed to be one of the "nine gems," or distinguished poets, who lived at the court of king Vicramaditya. He is the author of a drama in six acts, entitled, Sacuntalâ, or The Fatal Ring, of which Sir William Jones published, at Calcutta, in 1789,

a translation, which was reprinted in London, in 1792, 4to, and 8vo, from which a French version was made by Ant. Bruguière, Paris, 1803, 8vo. Calidasa is also the author of an epic poem, or rather a series of poems in one book, on The Children of the Sun; and of a piece on the birth of Coumara, the god of war. A German translation was made of the Sacuntalâ by George Forster, accompanied with a glossary, in 1830. The Sanscrit text of this poem was published at Paris, from a MS. in the Royal Library, by professor A. L. Chézy, with a new French translation, upon which is founded an improved German version by Hirzel, Zurich, 1833, in which the various metres of the text are imitated. But all the forementioned translators are now believed to have followed a corrupt text of Calidasa, of whom a correct edition has been expected from the labours of H. Brockhaus, of Leipsic, who has examined and collated numerous MSS. in the library of the East India Company. A short didactic poem on Sanscrit prosody, exhibiting the most common sorts of metre, and called Scrutabôdha, has been attributed to Calidasa.

CALIGARINO. See CAPELLINI.

CALIGNON, (Soffrey de,) a French statesman, born in Dauphiné, in 1550. He was appointed chancellor of Navarre by Henry IV. who employed him in several difficult and important negotiations. He assisted De Thou in drawing up the edict of Nantes; and he would have been appointed chancellor of France by Henry if he had become a Romanist. He was a zealous Protestant; and it was said that the grief and mortification which he suffered on the abjuration by Henry of his faith, hastened his death, which occurred in 1606.

CALIGULA, one of the six children whom Germanicus left by his wife Agrippina, was born Aug. 30, U.C. 765, but where is a disputed point, according to Suetonius, who says, that the name of the place in the public records was Antium; and this testimony is borne out by the fact, that Caligula loved that town as his native place, and intended to make it the seat of the empire. Such was the affection felt for the son of Germanicus by the troops of the father, that by his mere presence alone he allayed a tumult which broke out on the death of Augustus. After accompanying his father in the Syrian expedition he returned to Rome, and became a great favourite with Tiberius during his retirement at Capreæ; who, with his usual penetration, read the youth's real character, concealed, as it was, under the mask of hypocrisy, and predicted that he was bringing up one who would prove the curse of his country and the destruction of himself; a prophecy verified shortly afterwards, if the fact be, as was suspected, that Caligula induced Macron to poison Tiberius, or, as Tacitus says, to smother the dying emperor when he had recovered from the fit of epilepsy, under which it was prematurely reported he had sunk. On assuming the purple at the age of twenty-five, his first acts were such as to give the promise of the best of princes; for he set free all state prisoners, recalled the banished, and conferred on the magistrates independent power; and after paying the respect due to the memory of his mother and brother, who had been put to death by Tiberius, he burnt unread all the papers that could compromise the parties concerned in the foul deed, and refused, moreover, to lend his ears to the tales of informers on matters connected with himself, observing that he had done nothing to excite the hostility of a single individual; and while he completed some of the plans left unfinished by Tiberius for the embellishment of the capital, he laid down others for the benefit of the empire at large, and amongst them was the design of cutting through the isthmus of Corinth, and thus preventing the dangerous navigation round the southern coast of the Peloponnesus. By a change, however, as sudden as it was complete, the once amiable man became a terrible monster. "Let the people hate me," said he, in the words of an old dramatist, "I care not, so they but fear me." And it was in a similar spirit he lamented that the people had not a single head which he could cut off at one blow. With a passion for cruelty, which single deaths were unable to satisfy, he determined to destroy as many as he could together. Accordingly he built a bridge of boats between Baiæ and Puteoli, and after accomplishing a feat that was to rival that of Xerxes at the Hellespont, he ordered some boats laden with spectators to be sunk. Wearied at length with the part he had acted of a tyrant at home, he must needs assume that of a general abroad. Collecting therefore an army of 300,000 men, he compelled them at one time to make forced marches, and at another, to wait until the people of the towns, through which they were to pass, had swept the road. On reaching the Rhine he became

so alarmed by a false report of the advance of the enemy, that he rode back to the river; where, finding the bridge blocked up by the crowd upon it, he ordered himself to be carried over the heads of the soldiers. Recovering at length from the fright, he pushed on through Gaul, with the intention of invading England; but instead of crossing the water, he drew up his army on the sea-shore; and after the signal for attack was sounded, he commanded the soldiers to fill their helmets with shells, as if they had conquered the enemy and were stripping the dead bodies, and cried out, "This booty from the sea shall grace my triumph"—a boast by which he intended to throw ridicule on the exploits of Julius Cæsar, who invaded England, it was said, to obtain the pearls to be found on its coast; for madman as Caligula was, he did not want wit. This is shown by his remark, when he ordered all the copies of Homer to be destroyed, that as Plato would not receive the bard into his ideal republic, so he would banish him from his real empire; while the reason he assigned for his threat to exterminate Virgil and Livy, was, that the poet wanted genius, and the historian veracity; and as for the law books, in which were preserved the decisions of the courts, they were perfectly useless; for the emperor was the sole and supreme judge; while to show his utter contempt of every principle of justice, he published his ordinances in a small character, and stuck them up in places where it was difficult to read them, with the view of enriching himself with the fines he had imposed upon the ignorant violators of the law. After marrying and repudiating different wives, with the exception of Cæsonia, who contrived to preserve her power over him to the last, and committing every kind of excess to which unbridled power is wont to lead, he so exasperated Chæreas and Sabinus, two officers of the Prætorian guards, that they formed with some others a conspiracy against his life, and destroyed the monster in his twenty-ninth year, and in the fourth of his reign, A.D. 41. After his death there were found amongst his papers two books, one entitled, Gladius, *i.e.* sword; the other, Pugillus, *i.e.* a dagger; in which he had written down the names of those whom he intended to destroy amongst the senators, for presuming to be other than the mere slaves of his caprice; which he carried to such an extravagant pitch, as not only to deem himself a god, and to have divine honours paid to his person and name, but even to have his favourite horse introduced as a member of the college of priests, and to be named for consul elect.

CALIL. See KHALIL.

CALIMBERG, (Giuseppe,) a German artist, born about 1505. He settled in Venice, where he passed the greater part of his life, and where there remain, according to Lanzi, at the Servi, the Battle of Constantine. His style is heavy and sombre, though bearing marks of ingenuity. He died in Venice, in 1570.

CALIPPUS, a Greek astronomer and mathematician, a native of the island of Cyzicus, who flourished about the middle of the fourth century B.C. He is known for his correction of the Metonic cycle of nineteen years, for which he substituted one of seventy-six years, obtained by quadrupling the former, hence called the Calippic period, which begins in the year 330 B.C., and which is cited by Ptolemy, and was adopted by many astronomers in preference to that of Hipparchus, who quadrupled that of Calippus, and, not satisfied with that, imagined one of 345 years.

CALIXTUS, (St.) bishop of Rome, and martyr, who lived in the time of Alexander Severus, by whom he was reverenced and esteemed. He succeeded Zephyrinus in 209. In his pontificate the Christians began, with the permission and under the protection of the civil power, to build churches. He is said to have enlarged and improved the celebrated cemetery in the vicinity of Rome, known by the name of the Catacomb of St. Sebastian. Calixtus was slain in a popular commotion in the year 222.

CALIXTUS II. (Gui de Bourgogne,) pope, born at Quingey, in Burgundy, about the middle of the eleventh century. He was, in 1088, made archbishop of Vienne, over which see he presided for more than thirty years, until the beginning of 1119, when, on the death of pope Gelasius II. he was raised to the pontificate. At this time the peace of the church was grievously disturbed by the question of investiture; and Gelasius, with a view to compose the dispute, assembled a council at Rheims, in October 1119, when the emperor, Henry V. who had sided with the antipope Bourdin, (Gregory VIII.) promised to submit to the regulations of Calixtus. The matter, however, was not settled until the diet of Wurtzburg, in 1122, when the emperor restored the domains of the church which

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had been confiscated during the dissension which had now lasted for fifty years, and made a full reconciliation with the papal see. After his return to Rome, Calixtus held the first Lateran, reckoned the ninth general council. On this occasion it was resolved to send help to the Christians in Asia; and Calixtus himself paid the ransom of Baldwin II. king of Jerusalem, and contributed to the fitting out of the fleet which the Venetians were sending for the protection of that prince. He also assisted Alphonso VI. king of Spain, against the Moors, and made war against Roger, king of Sicily, who menaced the Venetians, and took him prisoner. Calixtus died on the 12th of December, 1124, after a reign in which he displayed abilities of no common order, and restored peace to the papal see. He is said to have written a life of Charlemagne, and a treatise, De Obitu et Vitâ Sanctorum. His life has been written by Alatrin, and by De Rosellis: both of these may be seen in Muratori.

CALIXTUS III. pope, named Alphonso de Borgia, born at Valencia, of a noble family, about the close of the fourteenth century. He was made archbishop of his native city, and a cardinal, and was raised to the pontificate, April 8, 1455. He made himself popular in France by the appointment of an ecclesiastical commission of inquiry into the case of the celebrated Joan d'Arc, which issued in the solemn declaration, that she died a martyr in defence of her religion, her country, and her sovereign. The great aim of his public life was to excite the princes of Europe to war against the Turks; in this, however, he had but slender success. He died in 1458, and was succeeded by his sister's son, Roderic Lenzuoli, surnamed Borgia, who took the name of Alexander VI. Calixtus III. is said to be the author of the Romish Office of the Transfiguration. Several of his writings are to be found in the Spicilegium of d'Achery, in Labbe's Collection of the Councils, and in the Codex Juris Gentium of Leibnitz.

CALIXTUS, (George,) a Lutheran divine, born at Middleburg, in Holstein, in 1586. He studied at Helmstadt, Jena, Giessen, Tubingen, and Heidelberg. He was appointed to superintend the education of the son of an opulent Dutch gentleman, named Overbeck, whom he accompanied in his travels in England and in France, where he made the acquaintance of the celebrated De Thou. On his return to Germany, in 1614, his high reputation caused him to be appointed professor of divinity at Helmstadt, and procured for him the countenance and protection of duke Frederic of Brunswick and duke Augustus. In 1645 he attended, at the instance of the elector of Brandenburg, at the conference at Thorn. Here the moderation of his views respecting the points in dispute between the Romanists and Protestants, excited suspicion as to the soundness of his opinions, which was believed to be confirmed by some passages in his Epitome Theologiæ Moralis, published at Helmstadt, in 1634; and while Hulsemann, Botsac, and Calovius, declined to regard him as orthodox, and the universities of Jena, Strasburg, and Tubingen, violently denounced him, those of Helmstadt, Rinteln, and Königsberg, took his part. According to Mosheim, Calixtus was the first person that reduced theology into a regular system, and gave it a truly scientific and philosophical form. As he had imbibed the spirit of the Aristotelian school, he arranged the substance of Christianity according to the method of the Stagirite, and divided the whole science of divinity into three parts, viz. the end, the subject, and the means. He was also the first who separated the objects of faith from the duties of morality, and exhibited the latter under the form of an independent science. These innovations rendered him the object of much censure and opposition. In his attempt to reunite the several bodies of Christians, and to comprehend the different churches in one profession of religion, he was a principal promoter of that system which was called syncretism. His followers also have been denominated Calixtines. The controversy which was thus occasioned subsisted long after his death; and though he seemed, in his efforts for comprehension, to give advantage to the Romish church, no one attacked its tyranny and corruption with greater vigour. He died in 1656. His works are numerous, and are distinguished by their learning and moderation. Bossuet himself has borne testimony to his abilities, and says of Calixtus, "he was the ablest Lutheran of our time, and the most learned of our antagonists."

CALL, (John van,) a draughtsman and engraver, born at Nimeguen, in 1655. Without instruction, he copied admirably the landscapes of Breughell, Paul Bril, and others, and applied himself to the study of perspective and architecture. He visited Switzerland and

Italy, and while at Rome made a large collection of views of the most picturesque spots in the neighbourhood of that city. He subsequently established himself at the Hague, where he died in 1703. The drawings of Call are highly esteemed, and bring large prices in Holland.

CALL, (Sir John, Bart.) was born in 1732, being descended from an ancient family, formerly possessed of considerable property both in Devonshire and Cornwall. Having received a classical and mathematical education, he was recommended to Benjamin Robins, Esq. so justly celebrated for his mathematical and philosophical knowledge. This gentleman being appointed chief-engineer and captain-general of all the artillery in the East India Company's settlements, he left England in the year 1749, landed at Fort St. David in July 1750, with eight young gentlemen, appointed his assistants, of whom Mr. Call was one, and who acted as his private secretary. Mr. Robins having died in July 1751, and the war having commenced between the country powers on the coast of Coromandel, Mr. Call engaged more particularly in his business as an engineer, and was appointed second in carrying on the fortifications at Fort St. David. In the beginning of 1752 he accompanied captain, afterwards lord Clive, on an expedition against the French, who had possessed themselves of the province of Arcot, and were plundering the country to the gates of Madras. After the great successes gained by captain Clive, in which the French lost all their artillery, and were totally dispersed, the army marched back to Fort St. David, where Mr. Call was appointed chief-engineer, before he attained his twentieth year. He retained that situation till the year 1757, when he was appointed chief-engineer at Madras, and soon after of all the coast of Coromandel. He was employed as chief-engineer in the reduction of Pondicherry and of several places, under lord Pigot, and Sir Eyre Coote. In the beginning of the year 1762 he had the good fortune, under general Caillard, to reduce the strong fortress of Vellore, which has since been the point *d'appui* of the English force in the Carnatic. During great part of the war with Hyder Ally, in 1767-8, he accompanied the army into the Mysore country; and while he was there the East India Company advanced him, as a reward for his general services, from his situation as fourth in counsel to the seat of third, and he was strongly recommended by lord Clive to succeed to the government of Madras on the first vacancy. Having received advice of the death of his father (though strongly pressed by lord Clive to wait for the government of Madras), he resolved to return to England. In 1771 he was appointed sheriff of Cornwall. In 1782 he was engaged by lord Shelburne, the prime minister, to inquire into the state and management of the crown lands, woods and forests. In this office he acted jointly with Arthur Holdsworth, Esq. In November, 1782, they made their first report to the lords of the treasury, but a change of ministry taking place soon after, their proceedings were for a short time interrupted, till the duke of Portland, then first lord of the treasury, having considered their first report, and the importance of the inquiry, authorized them to continue their investigation. Before they had gone far, another change took place in the administration, and Mr. Pitt became prime minister and first lord of the treasury; who, having been chancellor of the exchequer in lord Shelburne's administration, was equally anxious to pursue the inquiries which had then been resolved on; but the commissioners representing to him that while the inquiry was liable to be interrupted by frequent changes in administration, no good could be expected from it, he resolved that they should be appointed by the authority of the legislature; and, accordingly, in the sessions of 1785-6, Sir Charles Middleton, Mr. Call, and Mr. Holdsworth, were appointed parliamentary commissioners, with ample power to pursue the inquiry. As the public investigation in which Mr. Call was engaged required his frequent if not constant residence in town, and was likely to engage him for some time, he first offered himself, in April 1784, to represent the borough of Callington, which was contiguous to his country residence; and, by the recommendation of lord Oxford, he was unanimously chosen at the general election. In 1785 he purchased the celebrated house built by marshal Wade, in Old Burlington Street. At the general election in June, 1790, he was a second time unanimously chosen one of the representatives of Callington; and in June 1791, he was created a baronet. He died of an apopletic fit, in 1801.

CALLÆSCHRUS, an Athenian architect, who flourished, according to Vitruvius (vii. Præf. § 15,) in the time of Pisistratus, and was employed by him, along with Antistates, Antimachides, and Porinus,

in laying the foundation of the magnificent temple which he built to Jupiter Olympius, an elaborate account of which may be seen in Meursius, Athen. Attic. book x.

CALLAMAR, (Charles Anthony,) a French sculptor, born in 1776. His well-known statue of Innocence playing with a Serpent, is an exquisite work of art. Callamar died by his own hand in 1821, in a fit of delirium, which succeeded a typhus fever, with which he had been attacked.

CALLANDAR, (John,) a Scotch lawyer, born in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He devoted much of his time to classical pursuits, and the result of his studies was presented in manuscript to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, in five vols, folio, in 1781. In the same year he was elected a fellow; and he held at one time the office of secretary for foreign correspondence. He also presented this society with his manuscript notes of Milton's Paradise Lost, in nine volumes, folio. He wrote a number of curious and learned works, which remain in MS. Towards the close of his life he was afflicted with a religious melancholy, which unfitted him for society, and rendered his latter days hopeless and unhappy. He died in 1789.

CALLARD DE LA DUCQUERIE, (John Baptist,) a French physician and naturalist, dean and professor of the faculty of medicine of the university of Caen, born in 1630, and was living in 1715, then eighty-five years of age. He published, Lexicon Medicum Etymologicum, Caen, 1692, 12mo; Paris, 1693, 12mo; of which he prepared an improved folio edition before his death.

CALLCOTT, (John Wall,) a musician, born at Kensington, in 1766. At the age of seven he was sent to a neighbouring school, where he made considerable progress in Latin and Greek. When only twelve years old he was taken from school, and from that period may be said to have educated himself. In the summer of 1778 he obtained an introduction to the organist of Kensington, and, constantly attending the organ-loft, acquired, as a recreation, the first rudiments of music, having previously determined to follow surgery as a profession. His study of anatomy was, however, but for a short period; for witnessing a severe operation, his feelings received such a shock, that he abandoned all idea of that profession. In 1782 he was introduced to Drs. Arnold and Cooke, and to Mr. Sale. In 1783 he became assistant organist at St. George the Martyr, Hanover-square; and in 1785 Dr. Cooke introduced him to the members of the Academy of Ancient Music. The professional connexions he now formed gave him his first bias towards glee writing. Having assiduously studied harmony and counterpoint, in 1784 he sent his first glee to the Catch Club as a candidate for the prize. His piece was unsuccessful, but he was not discouraged, and he diligently prepared a number of compositions for the following year, when he was signally rewarded with three medals. About this period he actively engaged with Dr. Arnold in the foundation of the Glee Club; and in compliance with an invitation to take a bachelor's degree, from Dr. Philip Hayes, professor of music at Oxford, he commenced bachelor in 1785, and set for the occasion Wharton's Ode to Fancy. In 1786 two more medals were awarded him by the Catch Club; and through the recommendation of Dr. Arnold he succeeded to several valuable engagements as a teacher. In 1787 the Catch Club admitted him as an honorary member, and he sent in nearly one hundred compositions for the prizes. On that occasion only two pieces, a canon and a glee, were successful; but in consequence of this extraordinary influx of compositions, it was resolved that the pieces should be limited to three of each description. Complying with this new regulation, in 1789 Callcott offered only twelve pieces; but all the four medals were awarded to him. In 1790 Callcott obtained an introduction to Haydn, then in England, and under that great master for some time studied instrumental music. From 1789 to 1793 (after which the Catch Club ceased to offer prizes) he never failed annually to obtain distinction; but the chief part of his time was occupied in teaching. At this period he began to study the theoretical writers in music. From the perusal of these works he felt emulous to rank among the didactic writers of his country. An intimacy formed about this time with Overend the organist of Isleworth, greatly increased this desire. On the death of Overend, Calcott purchased all his manuscripts, as well as those of Dr. Boyce, and it was the study of these which determined him to compile and write a musical dictionary. In 1797, the plan being completed, he began to collect his materials, and contrived each day, notwithstanding other numerous engage-

ments, to gain a portion of time for reading and making extracts at the British Museum, of which labour many volumes remain. In 1800 he took his doctor's degree in music at the university of Oxford, and his exercise on the occasion was a Latin anthem. The compilation of his dictionary still went on; but the labour of classifying his materials interfering too much with other occupations, he resolved to relinquish its further prosecution until a future period. Thinking, however, that the public had ground to expect something from him on the theory of music, in consequence of his prospectus for the dictionary, he wrote, in 1804 and 1805, his Musical Grammar. In the same year he succeeded Dr. Crotch as lecturer on music at the Royal Institution; but his health was now seriously impaired, and the anxiety he felt to execute the task he had undertaken, rendered him totally incapable of business. After a period of two years his indisposition returned, and he died in the spring of 1821, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His compositions were very numerous, and his printed works are by no means equal in extent to those which still remain in manuscript. Many of these consist of anthems, services, &c.; but his fame will chiefly rest upon his admirable glees, catches, and canons.

CALLCOTT, (Maria,) an ingenious writer and an intelligent traveller, born in 1788. She was the daughter of admiral Dundas, and married capt. Graham, R.N. (who commanded the *Doris*,) and with him she travelled in India, South America, the south of Africa, and other parts of the world. She had other opportunities of travelling with her father and with Sir Augustus Callcott, whom she married after the death of her first husband, and with whom she visited Italy. While she was in South America she became the instructress of Donna Maria, now the queen of Portugal. She published in 1812 an account of her travels in the East Indies; and in 1820 she brought out a work entitled, Three Months in the Environs of Rome, and Memoirs of the Life of Poussin. She also published, in 1828, a History of Spain; and in 1836, Essays towards the History of Painting. Her last work, A Scripture Herbal, illustrated with engravings, was published in 1842. She died in the same year, after a long illness, occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel.

CALLE, or CALLET, (John Francis,) a mathematician, born in 1744, at Versailles, where he received a good education, and acquired an early taste for the mathematics. In 1768 he came to Paris, where he had an opportunity of being more thoroughly instructed. In 1774 he formed some distinguished pupils for the school of engineers. In 1779 he gained the prize proposed by the Society of Arts at Geneva, for escapements, and in 1783 he completed his edition of Gardiner's Tables of Logarithms, which were exceedingly useful, and very correct. In 1788 he was appointed professor of hydrography at Vannes, afterwards at Dunkirk; and in 1792 he returned to Paris, and was for a few years professor des ingénieurs géographes at the depôt of war. This place having been suppressed, he continued to teach in Paris, where he was always considered as one of the best mathematical masters. In 1795 he published the new stereotype edition of the Tables of Logarithms, considerably enlarged, with logarithmic tables of the sines, according to the new decimal division of the circle. These are the first that ever appeared. Towards the end of 1797 he presented to the National Institute the plan of a new telegraph and a telegraphic language, accompanied with a dictionary of twelve thousand French words adapted to it. These labours had injured his health, but he published that year an excellent memoir on finding the longitude at sea, under the modest title of A Supplement to the Trigonometry and Navigation of Bezout. He died in 1798.

CALLENBERG, (Gerard,) a Dutch admiral of some celebrity. In the latter part of his life he was burgomaster of Viardingin, where he died in 1722, aged eighty.

CALLENBERG, (John Henry,) a learned orientalist and divine, of the Lutheran persuasion, born in Saxe-Gotha in 1694. After studying at Halle, he was appointed professor of philosophy in that university in 1727, and of theology in 1739. His zeal in the cause of missions in the East Indies was ardent, judicious, and unintermitted, and he set up at his residence, and at his own expense, an Arabic and Hebrew press, for the printing of the Scriptures for the use of Oriental converts; he also wrote several works with the same missionary views. He died, after a laborious life devoted to those important objects, in 1760. His zeal for the conversion of the Jews was

scarcely inferior to that which he manifested in behalf of the heathen in the East.

CALLEVILLE, (Cateau,) a learned French historian, and a member of several academies, born in 1760. He published, A General View of Sweden; A Descriptive Account of the Danish States; Travels in Germany and Sweden; A History of Christina, Queen of Sweden; and, A History of the Revolutions of Norway. His works were held in high esteem; and at the time of his death he was employed on a Modern Universal History, the first volume of which he finished. He died in 1820.

CALLIACHI, (Nicholas,) a native of Candia, where he was born in 1645. He studied at Rome for ten years, at the end of which time he was made doctor of philosophy and theology. In 1666 he was invited to Venice, to take the chair of professor of the Greek and Latin languages, and of the Aristotelic philosophy; and in 1677 he was appointed professor of belles-lettres at Padua, where he died in 1707. His works on antiquities are valuable, and have been published by the marquis Poloni in the third volume of his Supplement to the Thesaurus Antiquitatum.

CALLIAS. Of the principal persons belonging to this family at Athens, Palmer has, in his Exercitat. p. 752, given the clearest account; from which it appears that Callias the first was the son of Phænippus, and held the office of torch-bearer in the sacred rites of Eleusis, and was called Λακκο-πλουτος, *i.e.* "Pit-wealthy," in allusion to the story told by Plutarch, i. p. 321, D. who says that when some barbarian, after the battle of Marathon, saw Callias, and judging from his dress that he was a prince, laid hold of his hand, and leading him to a spot where a quantity of money was concealed, begged him, in return, to save his life; and no sooner had Callias secured the treasure than he killed the stranger to prevent his telling others of the fact. The story, though alluded to by the Scholiasts on Aristoph. has been doubted by some modern writers, not aware that it refers probably to the secret means by which Callias obtained possession of some mines, and became so wealthy as to offer to pay the fine imposed upon Miltiades, and for which Cimon was, after his father's death, suffering imprisonment, if the latter would marry Callias's daughter, Elpinice; while another proof of his great wealth is furnished by the fact, that he was enabled to keep a stud of horses, by which he carried off three times the prize at Olympia.—CALLIAS II. a grandson of the preceding, was sent by the Athenians to negotiate a treaty with Artaxerxes; but failing to obtain as favourable terms as the people expected, was accused of having sacrificed the interests of his country for a bribe, and though he was acquitted on the capital charge, he was condemned to pay a fine of fifty talents. —CALLIAS III. the grandson of the preceding, commanded the heavy armed troops, when Iphicrates defeated a body of Lacedæmonians, between Lechæum and Corinth, A.C. 392. As he was connected by ties of hospitality with the Lacedæmonians, he was sent as ambassador to Sparta, and, succeeding in the object of his mission, returned to Athens; where, giving himself up to all kinds of extravagance, he shortly found himself with only two talents out of the two hundred left him by his father; and towards the close of his days, which lasted to the age of eighty-eight, wanted almost the necessaries of life; and if we are to believe Ælian, destroyed himself by taking poison. It was during his career of riot that he is supposed to have celebrated the victory his friend, Autolycus, had gained in a Panathenaic contest, by the Symposium, described by Xenophon. —To the preceding must be added a fourth CALLIAS, who was the son of Lysimachus, a rope-maker of Athens, and who wrote a few comedies, of which not more than thirty lines have been preserved; and to the same writer has been attributed a dramatic piece, in which the different letters of the Alphabet appear to have acted the part of the chorus, according to Athenæus, in a passage not very easy to understand, and the less to be depended upon, as the account is taken at second-hand from Clearchus.—The fifth was the author of a History of Sicily, where, says Diodorus, Agathocles was painted in too favourable colours.—The sixth was an epigrammatist of Argos, from whose pen only a single tetrastich has been preserved.—The seventh and last, a grammarian of Lesbos, who wrote a lost commentary on Alcæus and Sappho.

CALLICLES, a sculptor, born at Megara. He was the son of Theocosmus. One of his best works is a statue of Diagoras, a pugilist, who obtained a victory at the Olympic games. Callicles must have lived about 430 years B.C.

CALLICRATES, an architect, employed in conjunction with Ictinus, by

Pericles, to erect the Parthenon at Athens. This sublime production of antiquity is regarded as a model of perfection, although perhaps the temple of Theseus may in some points present greater vigour of profile and more masculine character. Still the Parthenon, for the grace of its proportion, its size, and the splendour of its material, even in its present ruined state, impresses the mind of the beholder with sentiments of wonder and admiration, each front presenting a portico of eight columns, of the Doric order, 100 feet wide, whence it was called hecatompedon. On each flank is a colonnade of fifteen columns. The interior had also columns, and contained a chrysele-phantine statue of Minerva, of colossal proportions, the production of Phidias. The whole edifice was constructed of marble, but the ancients, not satisfied with the beauty of that material, covered it with colour, and relieved the various parts with tinted grounds and coloured ornaments. The pediments, the metopes, and friezes, were enriched with a profusion of the most exquisite sculptures, most of them now preserved in the British Museum. In fact, the national pride of the Athenians, the genius of their artists, and above all, the public spirit of the great man who then presided over the destinies of this remarkable people, all concurred in rendering this temple worthy of the Athenian name, and of the divinity in whose honour it was erected.

CALLICRATIDAS, a Spartan admiral, was sent about B.C. 406 to succeed Lysander in the command of the allied fleet; and when the latter boasted that he had put into his successor's hands the command of the sea, Callicratidas told him to go and bring the Athenian fleet then lying off Miletus; and if he did so, he might say that the Spartan admiral was the ruler of the sea, but not otherwise. Being thwarted by the officers who had served under Lysander, he threatened to return home, and give a true account of the state of affairs abroad. Instead, however, of playing the informer, he went to Cyrus, who was then at Sardis, to obtain money to pay the troops; but disgusted with the dilatory conduct of the Asiatic viceroy, he left the court, and said he would do all in his power to bring about a peace between Sparta and Athens, for it was disgraceful for Greeks to go and beg money of barbarians. Upon obtaining a small supply from the people of Miletus, he was enabled to resume active operations; when making an attack on Methymne, he took it, and though he sold the slaves he found there, yet refused to treat free-born Greeks in the same way, although warranted in doing so by the then custom of war. Emboldened by his success, he next attacked and defeated the Athenian fleet under Conon, and kept it blockaded near Mitylene for 30 days; but on the arrival of 110 sail from Athens, he went out to meet the reinforcement, and though he was recommended by the ship-master to retire before so superior a force, he refused to do so, observing that Sparta would lose nothing by his death, while, if he fled, he should obtain the character of a coward. After a few days the two fleets met near Arginusæ; when, as his own ship struck against one of the enemy's, he was thrown overboard by the shock and drowned; but not before he had destroyed some of the enemy's vessels, and had received not a few wounds.—*Callicratidas*, a Pythagorean, of whose writings only a solitary fragment has been preserved by Stobæus.

CALLIERES, (Francis de,) an eminent French statesman, born at Thorigni, near Bayeux, in 1645. He was employed in several embassies by Louis XIV., especially at Ryswick, in 1693, where he was one of those who signed the treaty. In 1689 he had been received into the French Academy, in the room of Quinault. He published some poetical and political pieces, and his De la Manière de négocier avec les Souverains, 1716, 12mo, has been translated into English, Italian, and German. De Callieres also wrote a playful little piece, on the occasion of the dispute between Boileau and Perrault. He died in 1717.

CALLIERGI, or CALLOERGI, (Zaccaria,) a native of the island of Crete, who flourished about the close of the fifteenth century, and was distinguished for his philological skill. He commenced his studies at Venice, and there, after a close application to classical pursuits, he formed, with the assistance of his brother Antonio and of the learned Musurus, his great Etymological Lexicon of the Greek Language, 1499, fol. He was afterwards invited to Rome, to superintend the Greek printing press that had been set up by Augustine Chigi; and in concert with Cornelius Begnigno of Viterbo, he published editions of Pindar and of Theocritus, distinguished by the correctness of the text, the beauty of the printing, and the excellence of the annotations.

CALLIMACHUS, a Greek physician,

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of the sect of Herophilus, who, according to Erotian, composed a dictionary of the obscure terms to be found in the writings of Hippocrates. Pliny also attributes to him a work on the accidents arising from the employment of flowers having a powerful odour, used in the garlands of the ancients, and placed on their heads at their banquets.

CALLIMACHUS, the poet and grammarian, was the son, says Suidas, of Battus and Mesatma; and though he boasted of his descent from Battus, the founder of his native town, Cyrene, he was compelled, after studying under Hermocrates of Iassus, in Caria, to open a school at Eleusis, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria; where having attracted the attention of Ptolemy Philadelphus, he was placed by that prince in his museum, or college of learned men, and where, as he was equally patronized by Euergetes the successor of Philadelphus, he probably continued to his death. Of his life nothing is known, except that he married the daughter of Euphrates of Syracuse, and had a nephew called after him, Callimachus, the author of a work On Islands, written in Greek hexameters, and similar no doubt to the Periegesis of Dionysius, which Priscian translated. If it be true, as reported, that the uncle wrote 800 different volumes, his life must have been a long one, and hence he is described by Statius as an old man; especially as the greater part of his labour were compilations from the works of others, to be found in the library of the Ptolemies at Alexandria, so unfortunately burnt in the time of Julius Cæsar. Of his original works, all that have been preserved are six hymns, five in the heroic measure and Ionic dialect, and one elegiac in the Doric, and 74 epigrams, on which the grammarian Archibius wrote a commentary, and Marianus a paraphrase of them in Iambic verse. Of the lost works, the titles of nearly forty have been preserved, and amongst them are the Elegies, imitated and partially translated by Catullus, Propertius, and Ovid; the last of whom says, that though Callimachus wanted genius, he possessed some skill, probably in stringing together his stories, as Ovid has shown in his Metamorphoses, and his Fasti, modelled after the four books of the Causes of Callimachus; and more especially in his Ibis, so called after a similar poem by the bard of Cyrene; where he devoted to destruction some person not named, but who is supposed to have been his own pupil Apollonius of Rhodes, who had ridiculed the misplaced erudition of his master in writings where fancy and feeling ought rather to prevail, and which should rather have been reserved for matter-of-fact works in prose. Although little of Callimachus exists in an entire state, yet that little has given rise to the learned and lengthy commentary of Spanheim; while the collection of the numerous fragments has enabled Bentley to exhibit an extent of reading and an acuteness of intellect to be found combined in no other critic, not even in Valckenaer; whose posthumous papers on Callimachi Eleg. Fragm. were published by Luzac, Lugd. Bat. 1799. The united labours of Spanheim and Bentley were first given to the world by Grævius, and subsequently by Ernesti, Lugd. Bat. 1761, to whom Hemsterhuis and Ruhnken sent some notes, and the latter a few additional fragments furnished by MS. Greek Lexicons, and grammatical treatises; all of which, with the exception of Spanheim's commentary, were reprinted by Blomfield, Lond. 1815, who has made a selection from the MS. notes of Stanley, preserved in the British Museum; the whole of which are to be found in the Classical Journal, Nos. 31, 33, 34, 37, and 41, while a few additional fragments are still to be obtained from the Anecdota of Bachmann, Bekker, Boissonnade, and Cramer.

CALLIMACHUS, an excellent artist of Corinth, distinguished for his invention and the elaborate finish of his works, and to whom Vitruvius attributes the invention of the Corinthian capital. A virgin had died at Corinth: her nurse, who was devotedly attached to her memory, was accustomed to place on her tomb, as a mark of her affection, a basket filled with various things that the deceased liked during her life-time, covering it with a tile. By chance one of these rested on the root of an Acanthus, which, springing up, spread its leaves on the hollow face of the basket, mixed with tendrils. Callimachus happened to see the graceful combination, and it struck him as applicable for the capital of a column; and from this simple idea arose that most exquisite composition, the Corinthian capital. This may be true or not, it little matters; but the moral it carries with it has the value of directing the artist's attention to nature for any new conception, as an exhaustless field to guide his fancy and excite his imagination. Callimachus also designed for the Parthenon at Athens a golden lamp, the

wick of which, composed of threads of asbestos, burned night and day for a year without being required to be replenished with oil. He was not easily satisfied with his own productions, and carried his severity of criticism to such an extent, as to be called the disparager of art.

CALLIMEDON, says Athenæus, was known at Athens as one of the club of sixty facetious members, to whom Philip of Macedon sent a talent to have an account of their sayings and doings forwarded to him; nor was he less known as a gourmand, and was called, after the fish he was most fond of, a crab. Being one of the Macedonian party, he was banished from Athens after the death of Alexander; when he attached himself to Antipater, who sent him to Greece to preserve his interest in that quarter. He subsequently returned to Athens; but when Polysperchon restored the people to liberty, he chose rather to expatriate himself than to stand the risk of a trial; where when Phocion was condemned, and some persons wanted to place him on the rack, others cried out, says Plutarch, that punishment should be reserved for Callimedon alone.

CALLINICUS, a rhetorician, who flourished about 260 A.D. and wrote a history of Alexandria, in ten books, a fragment of which has been preserved, it would seem, in Aphthonius Progymnasmat. s. 12, first published by Leo Allatius, and more recently by Walz, in his Rhetor. Græc. and on which Heffter has written some remarks in Zimmeyman's Zeitschrift für die Alterthums wissenschaft, 1839, No. 48, 49.

CALLINUS, of Ephesus, supposed to have been one of the earliest writers of Greek elegiac poetry, of which only a short fragment has been preserved by Stobæus; and though mention is made of an invasion of the Cimmerii, or Cimbri, and of their making themselves masters of Sardis, in a passage which Strabo quotes, yet nothing is known of the time when these events took place, nor even of the period when the poet lived; nor has Franke been able to throw the least light upon the subject in his Callinus, printed at Leips. 1816. The fragment is found prefixed to those of Tyrtæus by Bach, in his edition, Leips. 1831, and by Baron in his Poésies Militaires de l'Antiquité, Bruxell. 1835, and by Schneidewin in Delect. Poet. Eleg. Græc. Götting. 1838.

CALLIPATIRA, named also Aristopatira, Pherenice, or Berenice, was the daughter of Diagoras, the celebrated athlete of Rhodes, and was the wife of Callianax. She went disguised in male attire, with her son Pisidorus, to the Olympic games; and when he was declared victor, she discovered her sex through excess of joy; and as women were not permitted to appear there on pain of death, she was instantly apprehended. But the victory of her son, as well as the successes of her father and her husband, procured herrelease; whereupon a law was passed making it penal for any wrestlers to appear clothed at the games thereafter.

CALLIPHON, a painter of Samos, whose works adorned the temple of Diana at Ephesus; the subject of his pictures were taken from the Iliad. He flourished in the fourth century before the Christian era according to some; others assign to him a later date.

CALLIPPUS, an Athenian general, who distinguished himself by his bravery when the Gauls invaded Greece, B.C. 279, at the pass of Thermopylæ. His countrymen caused his picture to be placed in the hall of the senate of Five Hundred.

CALLIPPUS, as he is called by Plutarch and Athenæus, or CALLICRATES by Cornelius Nepos, was an Athenian by birth, and a disciple of Plato, and going to Syracuse, became one of the most intimate friends of Dion. When, however, the latter began to be unpopular, Callippus offered to get up a conspiracy, with the view of discovering from those who might join in it what persons Dion had to dread. As the plot proceeded, intelligence of it reached the ears of the wife and sister of Dion, and they immediately went and told him of it. But he allayed their fears, by saying that the whole plan had been concocted between himself and Callippus; who finding that Dion was thus, as he intended, thrown off his guard, converted the pretended conspiracy into a real one, and with the aid of some persons in his pay, destroyed the reigning prince, and assumed the reins of government himself at Syracuse; but being foiled in his attempt to obtain possession of other parts of Sicily, became a fugitive, and was eventually slain by some friends of Dion.

CALLISEN, (Henry,) a celebrated Danish physician and surgeon, born at Preetz, in Holstein, in 1740. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Copenhagen to study surgery, and was appointed surgeon of a regiment in garrison. The state of servility in which he however found him-

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self in this occupation disgusted him, and he accepted of the situation of surgeon of a royal frigate, to which he was recommended by Dr. Kruger. He was thus engaged during two years, after which he became royal pensioner of the theatre of surgery, and surgeon of the hospital Frederick. In 1766 he travelled at the royal expense, and remained in France and in England, making particular acquaintance with Le Cat and John Hunter. In 1771 he was recalled to Copenhagen, and made surgeon-in-chief of the fleet and of the Lazaretto, where he commenced a course of lectures on surgery; and in 1772 he took the degree of M.D. The following year he was elected professor of surgery at the university of Copenhagen, a member of the medical college, and an examiner in anatomy. He greatly assisted to establish the Society of Medicine of Copenhagen, which afterwards received royal patronage. Much jealousy was entertained towards him, and he had not been yet admitted into the Academy of Surgery; but in 1791 he was named to one of the chairs of anatomy, and three years after he succeeded Hemmings as director-general, and resigned his appointment of surgeon-in-chief of the fleet. He continued to deliver public lectures until 1805, when, upon his retirement, a medal was struck by his pupils on the occasion. He was a zealous promoter of vaccination, and he received, at the close of his life, many testimonies of the high regard entertained for him by the public. He was a counsellor of state, a commander of the order of Dannebrog, and physician to the royal family. He died at the age of eighty-four years, Feb. 5, 1824, having published some important works:—De Sanitate tuendâ, Copenh. 1772, 8vo. Adhandlung uber die mittel die sufahrenden, &c. *ib.* 1778, 8vo. Institutiones Chirurgiæ Hodiernæ, *ib.* 1777, 8vo; Louvain, 1777, 8vo. This work, now a standard one in surgery, was afterwards published as Systema Chirurgiæ Hodiernæ, *ib.* 1778, 2 vols, 8vo; 1790, 1800, 1815, 1817, 8vo, 2 vols. In the Acta of the Royal Society of Copenhagen are many important papers by Callisen on Polypous Concretions, on Herniæ, on Fracture of the Patella, Hæmorrhage, Luxations, &c. (vols. i. ii. iii. and iv.) He is also the author of a work published at Copenhagen, in 1807, consisting of physico-medical observations on the city of Copenhagen.

CALLISTHENES, the son of Diotimus and of Hero, and related by marriage to Aristotle, was born at Olynthus, about 365 B.C., and selected by Alexander to accompany him as the historian of his Asiatic expedition. From a fragment of the work preserved by Strabo, it has been asserted that he put no bounds to his flattery of the prince; but the charge is not borne out by the passage in question, where Callisthenes merely states that the priest of Jupiter Ammon, acknowledged Alexander as the son of Jove; while from Polybius we learn that though Callisthenes wanted the talent to describe correctly the battles Alexander had fought, yet he possessed courage enough to deny the divinity to which the son of Philip laid claim; and instead of falling in with the intemperate habits of his patron, he observed, says Athenæus, that "if he took Alexander's draught, he should require another from Æsculapius." In fact, so far from being a flatterer, he seems to have been quite the reverse; insomuch that Aristotle said of him, "Though skilled in words he wanted skill of mind," because he would not follow the precept of his teacher, who told him that a courtier must say only what is agreeable to a king; and hence Alexander, alluding to the unbending austerity of the philosopher, applied to him the line of Euripides—

"The skill'd I like not, for himself unskilled;"

and it was no doubt from the contrast his conduct exhibited to the servility of others that he made enemies at court; and though Hermolaus and his fellow-conspirators never mentioned the name of Callisthenes as being one of them, yet was Alexander led to treat him as if he were a party to the plot. Respecting the manner of his death authors are not agreed. Arrian asserts, on the authority of Aristobulus, that he was carried about in a kind of cage, and died of some disorder. Others, that he was thrown into a pit to be devoured by lions; to which Ovid is thought to allude in his Ibis, as remarked by Menage on Diog. Laert.; while Ptolemæus, the party who acquainted Alexander with the conspiracy of Hermolaus, asserted he was first tortured, and then hanged. Callisthenes is numbered likewise amongst the commentators on Homer, and is said to have been the author of a prose history of the Trojan War, and of a treatise on Anatomy and Medicinal Herbs. There is a worthless history of Alexander written in Greek attributed to Callisthenes, and to be found in MS. in different libraries; but it is in

fact a translation from some Oriental original, and said to be the work of Simeon Seth.

CALLISTONICUS, a statuary of Thebes, who flourished about 371 B.C. He is reported to have finished a statue, of which Xenophon, the Athenian sculptor, had executed the face and hands. A full account of him may be seen in Pausanias, ix. 16.

CALLISTRATUS. Under this name Fabricius in Biblioth.-Græc. has given a list of not a few individuals; but the following alone deserve notice.—1. The poet, who is said to have written the scolion or drinking song, in the Death of Harmodius and Aristogiton, who fell in their endeavour to destroy the tyranny of Hippias at Athens.—2. The orator, born at Aphidnæ, an outlying parish of Athens. He was the son of Callicrates, and is best known by the fact that it was from hearing him plead in a cause in behalf of the town of Orepus, that Demosthenes, who was then only a boy, was led to apply himself to oratory; and so nearly were the two on a par, that when Demosthenes was asked in after life, which of the two was the greater orator? he replied, Myself to read, but Callistratus to hear. And it was perhaps on account of his powers of persuasion that he was sent to induce the Arcadians to form an alliance with the Athenians, but with less success than Epaminondas, who induced them to join the Thebans. He subsequently accompanied Ippocrates in the expedition to Corcyra, where the latter had superseded Timotheus in the command of the armament sent to protect that town against the threatened attack of the Lacedæmonians. For some reason which has not transpired, Callistratus was condemned to death. But as Aristotle, in Rhetor. i. 14, says, that he impeached his political opponent Melanopus, it is probable that failing to obtain a fifth part of the votes of the judges, he was condemned himself, but evaded the capital part of the punishment by retiring to Thrace, where he founded the town of Datus; but feeling a desire to return home, he inquired, says Lycurgus, of the Delphic oracle, whether he might do so, and receiving for answer that if he went to Athens he would meet with justice, he returned thither; and no sooner had he set his foot in the city, than he was denounced, and though he fled for protection to the altar of the twelve gods, he suffered the sentence of the law for returning from exile without the permission of the state.—3. The historian, who wrote an account of Heraclea, Samothrace, and Athens, and who is probably the same as the Commentator on Pindar, Euripides, and Aristophanes, and the author of a Συμμικτα,—i.e. Miscellanies. 4. The Sophist, who has written a description of some pieces of sculpture from the hands of Lysippus and Praxiteles, but when or where he lived is not known. The descriptions are generally found appended to those of Philistratus; of which the last and best edition is by Jacobs, Leips. 1825.

CALLON, a Greek sculptor, born at Ægina, about Ol. 65. He was the disciple of Angelion and Tectæus, the celebrated sculptors who made the statue of Apollo at Delos. He carved a statue of Diana in wood, which was placed in the Acropolis at Corinth. He also made for the city of Amyclæ a statue of Proserpine, upon a tripod of bronze.—Another statuary of the same name, a native of Elis, flourished about Ol. 86, but he is less celebrated than Callon of Ægina. The only statue of note executed by him was that of Mercury, at Elis.

CALLOT, (James,) a celebrated engraver, born at Nancy, in Lorraine, in 1593. His father was descended from an ancient and noble family, and was herald at arms at Lorraine. Almost from infancy he evinced an extraordinary genius, and his love for the arts was equalled by his taste for polite literature. When but 12 years of age, so great was his desire to see the works of the great masters at Rome, that, without the knowledge of his parents, and without money or resources, he left home with the intention of making his way to that city. Young and inexperienced, he had not proceeded far before he attached himself to a party of Bohemians, with whom he went to Florence. Here he attracted the notice of an officer connected with the court, by whom he was placed under the instruction of Remigio Cantagallina, a clever painter and engraver. After remaining for some time with this master, he went to Rome, but had scarcely reached that city when he was recognised by some friends of his family, who immediately sent him home. This did not check his enthusiasm; for, at the age of 14, he again eloped, but was pursued by an elder brother, who overtook him at Turin, and brought him home. Finding it a hopeless endeavour to control this passion, Callot was at length permitted by his father to gratify his desire to visit

Rome, and he was accordingly allowed to join the suite of the envoy sent by the duke of Lorraine to the Pope. On his arrival at Rome, he applied himself with diligence to study drawing in the school of Giulio Parigii. He soon acquired a perfect knowledge of the art of design; and in order to obtain a freedom in the use of the graver, he placed himself under the instruction of Philip Thomasin. However, he soon gave up the graver, and afterwards invariably used the point, which was more suited to his vigorous and spirited style. From Rome he went to Florence, and was so fortunate as to gain the patronage of the grand duke Cosmo II. Here he remained till the death of Cosmo, when he returned to his native city, and found a new patron in Henry duke of Lorraine. After visiting Brussels, at the request of the Infanta of Spain, he went in 1628 to Paris, and designed and engraved for Louis XIII. the Siege of Rochelle, and the Attack on the Isle of Ré. In 1631, when that monarch had taken Nancy, he required Callot to make a design of that capture, similar to those of Rochelle and Ré, but he spiritedly declined; and, on its being hinted to him that he could be forced, he replied, "I would sooner cut off my right hand than employ it in anything derogatory to the honour of my prince, or disgraceful to my country." Callot returned to Nancy, but finding his patron the duke of Lorraine much reduced in circumstances, he thought of revisiting Florence, but death prevented this. He died on the 28th of March, 1636. The works of Callot are well known to every lover of art, and are remarkable for correctness of drawing, fertility of invention, and freedom of style. He was a diligent artist, his prints amounting in number to upwards of 1600.

CALLY, (Peter,) was born at Mesnil-Hubert, near Argenton, in the diocese of Seez. He studied philosophy at Caen, in 1665, and afterwards divinity at Paris; but philosophy was his favourite pursuit, and the foundation of his fame. In 1660 he taught in the college du Bois, in Caen, and became there acquainted with Huet, afterwards bishop of Avranches. Their intimacy, however, was interrupted by Cally's avowal of adherence to the Cartesian system. Cally was the first in France who had the courage to profess himself a Cartesian, in defiance of the prejudices and influence of those who adhered to the ancient philosophy. He first broached his Cartesianism in the way of hypothesis, but afterwards taught it more openly, which procured him many enemies. When the duke de Montausier was appointed by Louis XIV. to provide eminent classical scholars to write notes on the classics published for the use of the Dauphin, Cally was selected for the edition of Boethius de Consolatione, which he published accordingly in 1680, in 4to, now one of the scarce quarto Delphin editions. In 1674 he published a short introduction to philosophy, Institutio Philosophica, 4to, which he afterwards greatly enlarged, and published in 1695 under the title, Universæ Philosophiæ Institutio, Caen, 4 vols, 4to. In 1675 he was appointed principal of the College of Arts in Caen, and began a new course of philosophical lectures. In 1684 he was appointed curate of the parish of St. Martin, in Caen; and the Protestants, who were then very numerous in that city, flocked to his sermons; and he held conferences once or twice a week in his vestry; and it is said that he made many converts. But this success excited the envy of those who had quarrelled with him before on account of his Cartesianism, and, by false accusations, they caused him to be exiled to Moulins in 1686, where he remained for two years. Finding on his return that the Protestants were still numerous in Caen, and that they entertained the same respect for him as before, he wrote for their use a work entitled, Durand Commenté, ou, l'Accord de la Philosophie avec la Théologie, touchant la Transsubstantiation de l'Eucharistie, 1700, Cologne, 12mo. M. de Nesmond, bishop of Bayeux, condemned the work in a pastoral letter, March 30, 1701; and Cally in April following made his retractation, and he also destroyed the impression, so that it is now classed among rare books. He died in 1709.

CALMET, (Augustine,) a learned Benedictine, of the college of St. Vannes, born at Mesnil-la-Horgne, near Commerci, in Lorraine, in 1672, and was first educated in the priory of Breuil. In 1687 he went to study at the university of Pont-a-Mousson, where he was taught a course of rhetoric. On leaving this class, he entered among the Benedictines in the abbey of St. Mansui, in the fauxbourg of Toul, October 17, 1688, and made profession in the same place October 23, 1689. He began his philosophical course in the abbey of St. Evre, and completed that and his theological studies in the abbey of Munster. At this time the Hebrew Grammar of Buxtorf

having fallen in his way, he determined to learn that language, and accordingly he studied it with great attention. In 1696 he was sent with some of his companions to the abbey of Moyen-Moutier, where they studied the Scriptures under P. D. Hyacinthe Alliot. Two years after, in 1698, Calmet was appointed to teach philosophy and theology to the young religious of that monastery, an employment which he filled until 1704, when he was sent, with the rank of sub-prior, to the abbey of Munster. There he was at the head of an academy of eight or ten religious, with whom he pursued his biblical studies; and having, while at Moyen-Moutier, written commentaries and dissertations on various parts of the Bible, he here retouched and improved these, although without any other design, at this time, than his own instruction. During a visit, however, at Paris, in 1706, he was advised by the abbé Duguet, to whom he had been recommended by Mabillon, to publish his commentaries in French; and it accordingly appeared in 1707—1716, in 23 vols, 4to. In 1715 he became prior of Lay, and in 1718 the chapter-general appointed him abbé of St. Leopold, of Nancy, and the year following he was made visitor of the congregation. In 1728 he was chosen abbé of Senones, on which occasion he resigned his priory of Lay. When pope Benedict XIII. confirmed his election, the cardinals proposed to his holiness that Calmet should also have the title of bishop *in partibus infidelium*, with power to exercise the episcopal functions in those parts of the province which are exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary; but this Calmet refused. He took possession of the abbey of Senones in 1729. Here he died October 25, 1757, respected for his learning and candour, and for his amiable temper. His principal works are,—1. Commentaire littéral sur tous les Livres de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament, 1707—1716, 23 vols, 4to; reprinted in 26 vols, 4to, and 9 fol., and abridged in 14 vols, 4to. Rondet published a new edition of this abridgment in 17 vols, 4to, Avignon, 1767—1773. The celebrated father Simon wrote some letters against Calmet, which were communicated to him by Pinsonnat, the Hebrew professor, who did not approve of them, nor did Anquetille, the librarian of Tellier, archbishop of Rheims; nor were they published until eighteen or twenty years afterwards; and even then the censors expunged many illiberal passages respecting Calmet. 2. The Dissertations and Prefaces belonging to his Commentary, published separately, with nineteen new Dissertations, Paris, 1720, 2 vols, 4to. 3. Histoire de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament, intended as an introduction to Fleury's Ecclesiastical History, 2 and 4 vols, 4to; and 5 and 7 vols, 12mo. 4. Dictionnaire historique, critique, et chronologique de la Bible, Paris, 1730, 4 vols, fol. This work was translated into English in 1732, in 3 vols, folio, London, by D'Oyly and Colson, embellished with engravings. A new edition appeared in 1793, 4to, with additions from subsequent critics, travellers, and philosophers. 5. Histoire universelle sacrée et profane, 15 vols, 4to. 6. Dissertations sur les Apparitions des Anges, des Demons, et des Esprits, et sur les Revenants et Vampires de Hongrie, Paris, 1746, 12mo, and Einfidlen, 1749, 12mo, published in English, in 1759, 8vo. 7. De la Poésie et Musique des anciens Hébreux, Amst. 1723, 8vo.

CALMO, (Andrea,) a poet and comic actor, born at Venice, about the year 1510. He composed several comedies in prose, of which the best is his Rhodiana, which in fact belongs to him, though printed under the name of Ruzzante. He wrote also Rime Pescatorie, a pleasing collection of sonnets, canzoni, capitoli, &c. There is likewise by him a volume of letters, entitled, Discorsi Piacevoli, 1548, 8vo, often reprinted, and Le Giocose moderne, e facetissime Egloghe Pastorali, Venice, 1553, 8vo. These letters, &c. as well as almost all his other works, are written in the Venetian dialect. Calmo died at Venice in 1571.

CALOGERA, (Angelo,) a priest of the order of the Camaldolesi, and a celebrated philologist of Italy, born at Padua, in 1699, of a noble Greek family of Corfu, which, however, adhered to the Romish church. He studied under the Jesuits, and entered, at the age of seventeen, the monastery of St. Michael, situated in an island between Venice and Murano, where he applied himself to literary pursuits with more than common assiduity. In 1721 he studied theology at Ravenna, and, after visiting Venice and Vicenza, he returned to his monastery, where, for the remainder of his life, he devoted himself to literature. Here, with the assistance of able coadjutors, he published Racolta d' Opuscoli Scientifici e Filologici, and Memorie per servire alla Storia Litteraria. He died in 1768.

CALO-JOHN, (Καλο-Ιωαννης,) also called Joannices, or Joannizza, succeeded

his brother Peter, founder of the second kingdom of the Bulgarians, A.D. 1196. In order the more strongly to mark his hostility to the Greeks, he professed himself, by a solemn embassy, the spiritual adherent of the see of Rome, and received, in 1204, from the hands of the legate of Innocent III. a consecrated standard, with confirmation of the royal title. His territories at this time comprehended not only the modern Walachia and Bulgaria, but the country south of the Balkan, nearly to Adrianople; and his refusal to surrender these usurped possessions to the Latin conquerors of Constantinople (1204), involved him in a war with the emperor Baldwin I. (see BALDWIN) whom he defeated and took prisoner (1205), and probably put to death. All Romania was now overrun by his followers, and by the Comans, whom he had invited from the banks of the Dnieper to share in the war; the cities were everywhere sacked and burnt, and the inhabitants massacred with ruthless ferocity, till the Greeks, who had sided with Calo-John in the hope of expelling their Frank conquerors, went over to the side of the Latins in order to preserve the country from total ruin. The war, however, continued; and in 1207 Boniface, marquis of Mont-Ferrat, who had assumed the title of king of Thessalonica, was slain in battle, and his head presented to Calo-John, who thereupon advanced and laid siege to the capital of the fallen chieftain; but he was stabbed, probably by one of his own officers, in the camp before Thessalonica, after a sanguinary reign of thirteen years. He left only a daughter, (who afterwards married the emperor Henry, brother of Baldwin,) and was therefore succeeded by his nephew, Vorylas, or Phorylas. (Nicetas. Villehardouin. Ducange. Gibbon.)

CALONNE, (Charles Alexander de,) an eminent but unfortunate French minister, born at Douay, in 1734. Having finished his studies at the university of Paris, he was appointed, in his twenty-third year, advocate or solicitor-general of the superior council of Artois; and before he had attained the age of twenty-five, was promoted to the office of procurator-general of the parliament of Flanders, the duties of which he performed with distinguished ability for six years. He was then called as rapporteur to the king's council, to report to his majesty the most momentous affairs of administration; of which arduous and laborious task he acquitted himself in a manner that evinced his profound knowledge of the government, constitution, history, and jurisprudence of France. In 1768 he was appointed to the intendancy of Metz, and afterwards to that of Lille. In 1776 he was named intendant of the province of the Trois Evêchés, and for four years ably fulfilled the duties of that important office. In 1780 he was appointed intendant-general of Flanders and Artois; and in 1783 he was made comptroller-general of the finances, and minister of state. In this important office he continued until 1787; and during the period of his administration, raised and maintained the public credit by a punctuality till then unknown in the payments of the royal treasury, although on his accession he found it drained to the lowest ebb, and had the mortification to perceive that the annual income had long been inadequate to the annual expenditure. He now applied himself to trace the cause of this deficiency, and to provide such an adequate remedy for it as might restore the proper equipoise between the annual receipts and disbursements, without increasing the burthens of the people. For this purpose he prevailed on the king to revive the ancient usage of national assemblies, by calling together the notables of the kingdom; and after laying before them a true state of the finances, he boldly proposed, as a chief remedy for the deficiency, that the pecuniary privileges and exemptions of the nobility, clergy, and magistracy, should be suppressed; and although aware that a measure which appeared to militate so much against the immediate interests of the three most powerful ranks of the community must meet with opposition, he determined to risk the sacrifice of his own situation, rather than longer to conceal or palliate the evil. When this assembly met, Calonne accused his predecessor, M. Necker, of having caused the deficiency by his system of loans, and of war without taxation; and Calonne's enemies, on their side, threw the blame on his personal extravagance, and his readiness in yielding to the unlimited demands of the royal family. The consequence, however, of the opposition Calonne met with, was, that the king withdrew his confidence from him, took from him the insignia of his order, and banished him to Lorraine. He and his brother presented themselves to the assemblies of the bailiwick of Bailleul, in Flanders; but were obliged to withdraw into the Low Countries. He returned to France for a short time, and

in 1790 left it again, and went to England. In 1791 the brothers of Louis XVI. summoned him to join them at Coblentz, where he for some time managed their finances. It was at that time that he proposed a plan of counter-revolution, which was not generally approved in the royalist party, to whom it is certain that many of the sentiments he expressed in his political writings, published at London in 1793 and 1796, were not acceptable. In 1802, during the consular government, the reputation of his talents procured him permission to return to France, where he gave in some memorials on finance, which, however, were not favourably received. He died in Paris October 29, 1802. In the course of his administration and exile, he published several works on the French finances.

CALOVIUS, (Abraham,) a celebrated Lutheran divine, and one of the ablest opponents of the Socinians of his time, was born Aug. 16, 1612, at Morungen, in the duchy of Brunswick. He studied at Königsberg and Rostock, and became successively professor at Königsberg, rector at Dantzic, and professor of theology at Wittemberg, where he died in 1686. He was very rigid in adhering to the Lutheran tenets, and the firmness he displayed in a controversy with John Bergius, a protestant divine, on the subject of the Eucharist, occasioned his being appointed visitor of the churches and schools of the circle of Samlande in Prussia, and counsellor in the court of justice. He carried on several controversies, especially with Martin Statius, a Lutheran deacon, with Henry Nicolai, professor of philosophy, and with John Cæsar, a protestant minister of Dantzic. He was one of the warmest opponents of the comprehending system proposed by Calixtus (see CALIXTUS), and the partizans of the respective combatants were called Calixtines and Calovians. This dispute, conducted with much intemperance on both sides, lasted until his death. His principal works, exclusive of those he wrote against Bergius, Nicolai, and Calixtus, were,—1. Metaphysica divina, et alia Scripta philosophica. 2. Criticus sacer Biblicus. 3. Socinianismus profligatus. 4. Systema Locorum theologicorum. 5. Considerationes Arminianismi. 6. Biblia illustrata, a German Bible with Luther's notes. His Historia Syncretistica, first published in 1682, was suppressed by order of the elector of Saxony, as calculated to revive the dispute with Calixtus, but was republished in 1685.

CALPHURNIUS, (John,) a learned critic, of the fifteenth century, born at Brescia. He was professor of Greek at Venice, and afterwards at Padua, from 1478 till 1502; and published editions of Ovid, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and the Heautontimorumenos of Terence. Westerhove, in his elegant edition of Terence, the Hague, 1726, expresses his belief that Calphurnius borrowed the comment he has given upon that author from Donatus.

CALPRENEDE, (Walter de Costes,) a writer of dramas and romances, born at the chateau of Tolgou, in Perigord, in 1612. After studying at Toulouse, he went to Paris, in 1632, entered into military service, became gentleman in ordinary to the king, and was in high favour at court for his sallies of humour and pleasantry. He wrote some plays, the principal of which are his tragedies of Mithridates, and The Earl of Essex. He is best known for his romances, in the composition of which he is said to have had the assistance of the great Condé. The most remarkable of these are his Cassandra, 1642, 10 vols, 8vo; Cleopatra, 23 vols, 8vo; and Pharamond, 1661, 7 vols, 8vo. La Harpe thinks his Cleopatra the best of his works; Bouterwek prefers the Cassandra. Pharamond is not wholly his own; five out of twelve volumes belong to one De Vaumorière, a continuator. Soon after his death it became the fashion, through the satire of Boileau and the influence of a new style of fiction, to turn Calprenede into ridicule. Yet there is in his writings not a little to praise in his genius, and in some measure to explain his popularity. We see in them the heroism of chivalry, the struggle of duty with passion, the victory of magnanimity, sincerity, and humanity, over force, fraud, and barbarism, in the genuine characters and circumstances of romance. The events are skilfully interwoven, and a truly poetical keeping belongs to the whole, however extended it may be. His diction is somewhat monotonous, but not at all trivial, and seldom affected. It is like that of the old romance, grave and circumstantial, but withal picturesque, and full of sensibility and simplicity. Calprenede was killed by a kick from his horse, in 1663.

CALPURNIUS, (Titus Julius,) a Latin pastoral poet, who flourished in the third century, in the reigns of Carus, Carinus, and Numerianus. He was a native of Sicily, and wrote seven eclogues, addressed to Nemesianus, his patron, and,

some writers say, a bucolic poet, like himself. His poems were once esteemed, and some have classed them next to the eclogues of Virgil, of whom, as well as of Theocritus, Calpurnius was an imitator; but he is inferior in elegance and purity to the Mantuan bard, and he has not equalled Theocritus in the adaptation of manners and sentiments to the characters introduced. Editions of his works were published by Beck, Leipsic, 1803; by Kempher, Lugd. Bat. 1728; in the Poetæ Latini Minores, by Burmann, Leyden, 1731; and in the improved edition of the same work by Wernsdorf, Altenburg, 1780—1799.

CALPURNIUS-FLAMMA, a Roman military tribune, who, in the year 494, in the first Punic war, by his self-devotion rescued the Roman army under the consul Atilius, from the imminent danger into which it had been inadvertently led. By exposing himself with only three hundred followers to almost certain destruction, he caused a diversion of the Carthaginian forces, of which Atilius was enabled to take advantage, and so escaped. Calpurnius was found, still alive, under a heap of his slaughtered comrades.

CALVART, (Denis,) an eminent painter, born at Antwerp in 1553. He commenced by painting landscapes, in which he made some proficiency. He then went to Bologna, and became the pupil of Prospero Fontana, to perfect himself in the study of the figure. He left the school of Fontana for that of Lorenzo Sabbattini, and with this master he went to Rome, and assisted him in his works at the Vatican. After studying the productions of Raphael, he returned to Bologna, and his name has become celebrated as the founder of that school in which Guido, Albano, and Domenichino received their first instruction. Calvart acquired a great freedom of pencil, and displayed considerable skill in the grouping of his figures; and his attentive study of the works of the great masters he fixed on as his models destroyed in him all trace of the Flemish school. His most admired work is the St. Michael, in St. Petronio at Bologna. There is also a fine picture by him in the Palazzi Ranuzzi at Bologna, representing two hermits, and a Nativity in the Pembroke collection at Wilton, which is much esteemed. He died at Bologna in 1619.

CALVERT, (George,) descended from the ancient and noble house of Calvert, in the earldom of Flanders, and afterwards created lord Baltimore, was born at Kipling, in Yorkshire, about 1582. In 1593 he became a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford; and in February 1597 he took the degree of B.A. At his return from his travels he was made secretary to Robert Cecil, one of the principal secretaries of state to James I., who continued him in his service when he was raised to the office of lord high-treasurer. On August 30, 1605, when king James was entertained by the university of Oxford, he was created M.A. Afterwards he was made one of the clerks of the privy council; in 1617 received the honour of knighthood; and in February 1619 he was appointed to be one of the principal secretaries of state. Thinking the duke of Buckingham had been the chief instrument of his preferment, he presented him with a jewel of great value; but the duke returned it, acknowledging he had no hand in his advancement, for that his majesty alone had made choice of him on account of his great abilities. In May 1620 the king granted him a yearly pension of 1000*l.* out of the customs. After having held the seals about five years, he resigned them in 1624, frankly owning to the king that he was become a Roman catholic. The king, nevertheless, continued him a privy counsellor all his reign; and, in February 1625, created him (by the name of Sir George Calvert of Danbywiske, in Yorkshire, knight) baron of Baltimore, in the county of Longford, in Ireland. He was at that time a representative in parliament for the university of Oxford. While he was a secretary of state, he had obtained a patent for him and his heirs to be absolute lord and proprietor (with the royalties of a count-palatine) of the province of Avalon, in Newfoundland. This name he gave it from Avalon, in Somersetshire, on which Glastonbury stands, the first-fruits of Christianity in Britain, as the other was in that part of America. But finding his plantation very much exposed to the insults of the French, he at last determined to abandon it. He then went to Virginia; and having viewed the neighbouring country, returned to England, and obtained from Charles I. a patent to him and his heirs for Maryland, on the north of Virginia. He died 1632, before the grant was made out; but his son, Cecil Calvert, lord Baltimore, who had been at Virginia, took it out in his own name, and the patent bears date June 20, 1632. He was to hold it of the crown of England in common soccage, as of the manor of Windsor; paying

yearly, on Easter Tuesday, two Indian arrows of those parts at the castle of Windsor, and the fifth part of the gold and silver ore that should be found therein. He wrote:—1. Carmen funebre in D. Hen. Untonum ad Gallos bis Legatum, ibique nuper fato Functum. 2. Speeches in Parliament. 3. Various Letters of State. 4. The Answer of Tom Tell-Truth. 5. The Practice of Princes; and 6. The Lamentation of the Kirk.

CALVERT, (Frederic, Lord Baltimore,) a descendant of the preceding, and eldest son of Charles, the sixth lord, born in 1731. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1751, and also to the proprietorship of Maryland. He went, in 1769, to reside on the continent, and died at Naples in 1771. In 1767 he published, A Tour to the East, in the years 1763 and 1764, with remarks on the city of Constantinople and the Turks. Also select pieces of Oriental Wit, Poetry, and Wisdom, Lond. 1767. This book abounds with quotations from the Roman classics. He also published, Gaudia Poetica, Latina, Anglica, et Gallica lingua composita, 1769. It is dedicated to Linnæus. He also wrote a work entitled Cœlestes et Inferi, Venetiis, 1771, 4to.

CALVERT, (General Sir Harry, bart.) a distinguished British officer, descended from the family of Calvert of Oldbury, in Hertfordshire. He was educated at Harrow, and entered the military profession in 1778. He joined his corps early in the ensuing spring, at New York, where it formed part of the army under general Clinton; he was present at the siege of Charlestown, and in nearly all the actions that occurred during the subsequent campaigns. He served successively under generals Clinton, Howe, and lord Cornwallis; and was with the latter when compelled, after a gallant defence, to surrender at York Town. He embarked in 1793 for Holland, and was soon after appointed aide-de-camp to the duke of York. He served in this capacity during the campaigns of 1793 and 1794, and was present at all the sieges and actions in which the army was engaged, with the exception of Lincelles, which occurred while he was absent on duty, as the bearer of his royal highness's despatches to England, announcing the surrender of Valenciennes. George III. on this occasion presented him with the brevet of major; and in the following December he was promoted to the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel in the guards. The duke of York recommended him for the appointment of deputy adjutant-general to the forces, in 1796. He received the brevet of colonel in 1797; and was constituted adjutant-general in 1799. In this situation he rendered most important services to the nation, as the instrument for carrying into effect those great and invaluable improvements introduced by his royal highness the commander-in-chief, in the organization and discipline of the army. Amongst the defects which formerly existed was the necessity imposed upon officers who desired to acquire a knowledge of the science of their profession, to resort to the military schools of the continent. This was obviated by the establishment of the Royal Military Colleges at High Wycombe and Marlow, since consolidated at Sandhurst. To this Calvert greatly contributed; as well as to the foundation of the Royal Military Asylum, for the orphans of soldiers, at Chelsea: he was appointed a commissioner of both these institutions. He was instrumental in rendering the establishment of military chaplains more effective; and was most active in promoting every expedient calculated to benefit the service. In 1803 he was advanced to the rank of major-general; and in 1806 obtained the colonelcy of the 14th, or Buckinghamshire regiment of foot; lieutenant-general, 25th of July, 1810. The prince-regent conferred upon him the dignity of baronet in 1818; and a vacancy occurring in the lieutenant-governorship of Chelsea Hospital in 1820, he was removed to that appointment. In 1821 he was advanced to the rank of general; and in 1825 obtained the grand cross of the Guelphic Hanoverian Order, having previously received the grand cross of the Bath. He died of apoplexy, in 1826.

CALVERT, (James,) a native of York. He was educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, where he was contemporary with archbishop Tillotson. He had been for several years at Topcliff, when he was silenced by the Act of Uniformity; after which he retired to York, lived privately, but studied hard; and there it was that he wrote his work concerning the ten tribes, entitled, Naphthali, seu Colluctatio Theologica de reditu decem Tribuum, conversione Judæorum et Mens. Ezekielis, Lond. 1672, 4to. This book he dedicated to bishop Wilkins, who treated him with much respect, and encouraged him to live in hopes of a compensation. About the year 1675 he became chaplain to Sir William Strickland, of Boynton, where he continued several years. He next

removed to Hull, and from thence into Northumberland. He died in 1698.

CALVERT, (Thomas,) uncle to the preceding, was born at York, in 1606, and studied at Sidney college, Cambridge. After being chaplain for some time to Sir T. Burdet, in Derbyshire, he held the vicarage of Trinity in the king's court, York. He also preached at Christ Church, and was one of the four preachers who officiated at the cathedral during the time of Oliver Cromwell. On the passing of the Act of Uniformity he was ejected from Allhallows parish in that city, and lived privately. His studies appear to have been much directed to the Scriptures in the original languages, and to the Jewish rabbins. He died in 1679. His works are:—1. Mel Cœli, an exposition of Isaiah, chap. liii. 1657, 4to. 2. The blessed Jew of Morocco; a demonstration of the true Messias, &c. by Rabbi Samuel, a converted Jew, &c. 1648, 8vo, originally written in Arabic, and translated into English by our author, with notes. He also wrote some poetical pieces, elegies, and a practical work, entitled Heart-salve for a wounded Soul, &c. 1675, 12mo.

CALVET, (Esprit Claude Francis,) a distinguished French physician, naturalist, and antiquary, born November 14, 1728, at Avignon, where he passed his life, and died July 25, 1810. For a considerable time he was professor of medicine at Avignon, and was associated with many academies, among others that of the Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, from the year 1763. He bequeathed all his property to his natal city, and prescribed the ceremonies that should be performed at his funeral, in accordance with the customs of antiquity. His collection of medals and antiques forms the Musée Calvet d'Avignon. He laboured a long time at a Spicilegium Inscriptionum Antiquarum, which still remains in MS., together with many other works, forming 6 vols, folio, on medicine, natural history, philosophy, and antiquities. Dr. Guerin, the curator, has published a catalogue of the museum, and affixed to it a notice of the life of the founder. Besides some papers in the Magazin Encyclopédique on numismatics, he published, among others:—Dissert. de Arthritide, Avignon, 1759, 4to. Tentamen Medicum de Hæmorrhagiis internis, *ib.* 1761, 4to. Questiones et Dissertationes Medicæ, *ib.* 1761-62, 4to. De Fluidi Nervei secretione Naturâ et usu, *ib.* 1762, 4to.

CALVI, (Lazzaro.) a painter, born at Genoa, in 1502. He was the son of Agostino Calvi, one of the best artists of his time, and one of the first reformers of the old style of his country. Lazzaro and his brother Pantaleo became the pupils of Perino del Vaga, and on leaving him they painted together at Genoa, Monaco, and Naples. Their united effort, the painting of the Continence of Scipio, in the Palaviccini palace, is ranked equal to any work by their master; but so great was the vanity of Lazzaro, that he claimed for himself the entire merit of this performance. His vanity was only exceeded by his envy, which raged so strongly in him, that it urged him to the perpetration of the foulest crimes. His brother artists, his equals and superiors, were his victims. He poisoned a young painter of great promise, Giacomo Bargone, and found persons base enough to accept his bribes to traduce the works of his rivals, and to praise his own with the most fulsome flattery. Being employed with Andrea Semini and Luca Cambiaso to paint the Birth of John the Baptist, prince Doria gave the palm to the work of Cambiaso, which so enraged Lazzaro, that he abandoned the art and turned sailor, at which employment he remained for twenty years. Resuming his former occupation with unabated ardour, and a constitution unimpaired by hardship, he continued to paint till his eighty-fifty year. He died in 1607, having attained the extraordinary age of 105.

CALVIN, (John,) was born at Noyon, in Picardy, on the 10th of July, 1509. His father, Gerard, who was a cooper by trade, bore the name of Chauvin, or Cauvin, which was afterwards Latinized into Calvinus by the son, when, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, he published a commentary on Seneca's treatise, De Clementiâ; and hence originated the name of Calvin, by which that great reformer has ever since been designated. He received his earliest instruction under the roof of Claude D'Hangest, in his native town; but the narrow circumstances of his parents rendering it impossible for them to bring him up for the ecclesiastical profession, a wealthy family in the place, observing in him some early indications of piety, undertook the expense of his education, and sent him to the college de la Marche, at Paris, to study for the church. Here he was instructed in grammar by Maturinus Corderius, celebrated throughout France as a teacher of youth. He was soon afterwards removed to the college of Mon-

taigu, where he was instructed by a Spanish professor, and soon outstripped all his companions in the study of the languages, from which he quickly advanced to that of dialectics and philosophy. He had scarcely completed his twelfth year when he was presented to the chapel of Notre Dame de la Gesirie, in the cathedral of Noyon, to which, six years after, was added the cure of Marteville; but this he exchanged, in 1529, for the cure of Pont l'Evêque, a village near Noyon, in which his father was born. It is said that his parents now began to think that the law presented a better opening for his advancement than the church, and that they accordingly informed him of their design to alter his destination. This may be true. But it appears that about this time young Calvin was himself led by circumstances to meditate a more abrupt and a wider departure from the ecclesiastical system of his country than his friends at Noyon had ever dreamt of; for while pursuing his studies at Paris, he fell in with one Peter Robert Olivetan, a fellow-student, and a townsman of his own, who furnished him with a copy of the Scriptures, a perusal of which at once shook his confidence in the Roman Catholic religion, and convinced him of many of the errors with which that religion is corrupted. Accordingly, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, having only received the tonsure, (for he had never been in priest's orders,) he resigned the cures of Marteville and Pont l'Evêque, and, turning his attention to jurisprudence, he studied first at Orleans, under Peter Stella (de l'Etoile), the greatest of French civilians, and afterwards under Andrew Alciat, at Bourges, where he also applied himself, under the able direction of Melchior Wolmar, the reformer, to the study of the Greek language. Of the advantages he derived from the instruction of this estimable man he ever after retained a grateful sense, which he testified by dedicating to him his Commentary on the Second Epistle to the Corinthians. Here also he not only discerned more clearly the truth of the doctrines of the Reformation, but had the courage to preach them publicly in the adjacent villages; making the law the object of his professional studies, but devoting his private hours to a sedulous examination of the Scriptures. It was his practice at this time, after a frugal supper, to protract his studies till midnight, and, on awaking at an early hour in the morning, to meditate, while in bed, upon what he had read. This custom, which at once contributed to store his mind and to invigorate his memory, laid the foundation of that dyspepsia which afflicted him during the whole of his life, and at length brought it to an untimely close. Such were his habits and occupations when the news of his father's death caused him to return to Noyon. He soon afterwards, however, returned to Paris, and published his Commentary, already noticed, on the two books of Seneca, De Clementiâ. He now became known to all in that city who had secretly embraced the principles of the Reformation, and he especially made the acquaintance of Stephen de la Forge, an eminent merchant, who was afterwards burnt for heresy, and of whom Calvin makes honourable mention in his treatise against the Libertines. But in this year (1533) public attention began to be directed to Calvin and his party; for Michael Cop, rector of the university of Paris, having occasion to read a public discourse on the festival of All Saints, was persuaded by Calvin, who had a large share in the composition of the speech, to promulge the peculiar and leading doctrines of the Christian faith, which had been denied or overlaid by the corruptions of popery. And now the storm burst upon the unsheltered heads of the reformers. The parliament and the Sorbonne denounced them as heretics, and marked them out as objects of persecution. Calvin himself, with difficulty, fled from the college of Fortret, where he lodged, and whither Marin, the bailiff, a cruel and relentless bigot, had been sent to apprehend him. He succeeded, however, in escaping from Paris, and, after wandering from place to place, he at last found an asylum at Saintonge, where he abode for several months in the house of Louis du Tillet, a canon of Angouleme, and supported himself by teaching Greek. Here he applied himself assiduously to his studies, and collected materials for his great work, The Institutes of the Christian Religion, which he published about two years afterwards. At the request of Tillet, he wrote some short Christian Exhortations, to serve as homilies in the several parishes, and to accustom the people by degrees to search the Scriptures for themselves. At this time also he is said to have issued from his retreat once or twice, and to have preached in the adjacent villages, and even at Poitiers, where he met with extraordinary success. Through the interposition of Margaret, the queen of Na-

varre, sister to Francis I., who was a zealous and munificent patroness of such as were distinguished for their genius and learning, the storm of persecution was stilled for a time, and Calvin found at her court, at Nerac, both opportunities for study, and the society of learned men, who afterwards proved signally useful in defending and propagating the principles of the Reformation. Among those whom he found taking shelter at this court was the aged Le Fevre d'Estaple, who had been tutor to Francis I. and was now a zealous reformer. In 1534 he returned to Paris under the protection of the queen, and published there a work, entitled, Psychopannychia, which he wrote to confute the error of those who held that the soul remained in a state of sleep in the interval between death and the resurrection. But the apprehension of a renewal of persecution determined him to leave France the same year, and he withdrew to Basle, where he studied Hebrew, and where he completed his Institutes, and published them, with a justly celebrated dedication to Francis I., in which he ably defends the conduct and tenets of the Reformers, and successfully vindicates them from the aspersions which their enemies had cast upon them, and exposes, in language at once dignified and respectful, the sophistry by which Francis had attempted to justify his treatment of those persecuted men. This great work went through several editions, was translated by the author himself into French, (Maimbourg and Spondanus say that it was originally written in that language,) and has since been translated into the other languages of Europe. It received, from time to time, numerous important additions and improvements, and did not cease to engage the author's attention during the remainder of his life. The date upon the title-page of the first edition of the Institutes is 1536; but it was, in fact, published at the close of the preceding year. The most complete of the numerous editions that were published in the author's life-time is that of Robert Stephens, Geneva, 1559. Soon after the publication of this work Calvin went to Italy, and was received there by the duchess of Ferrara, daughter of Louis XII. and wife of Hercules d'Este, not more ennobled by her rank than illustrious for her talents and her virtues, and deserving of honourable mention for the zeal with which she embraced the doctrines, and protected the persons, of the reformers. At Ferrara Calvin staid but a short time, and then proceeded to visit, in succession, several other towns of Italy, in all of which he preached the new doctrines. He then (1536) returned to Paris, and, having settled his private affairs, he intended to proceed either to Strasburg or Basle, accompanied by his only surviving brother, Antony; but the war having closed up every road except that which lay through Savoy, Calvin was compelled to take that route, and so came upon Geneva; "nihil ipse quidem," says Beza, "de illâ urbe cogitans, sed, ut mox apparuit, divinitus eo perductus." Here, about a year before, the reformed doctrines had been established through the instrumentality of Farel and Viret; and, on the arrival of Calvin, the former, who was his elder by twenty years, solemnly conjured him to take up his residence with them. To this Calvin assented; and leaving to Farel the office of preaching, he devoted himself exclusively to the task of giving lectures in divinity. This happened in the month of September, 1536, when Calvin was in the twenty-seventh year of his age. In the year following he attended a conference composed of deputies from the cantons of Berne and Geneva, at which a confession of faith was jointly agreed upon, and a short catechism, drawn up by Calvin, received the sanction of the assembly. He also made all the people declare, upon oath, their utter renunciation of popery; and then, because this reformation in doctrine did not put an entire stop to the immoralities that prevailed at Geneva, nor banish that spirit of faction which had set the principal families at variance, he, in concert with his colleagues, declared that they could not celebrate the sacrament of the Lord's Supper so long as the citizens retained their animosities, and despised the discipline of the church; adding, that he could not submit to the decision which the canton of Berne had lately made in enjoining the use of unleavened bread in the holy communion, of baptismal fonts, and the observation of feasts and holidays. Upon this Calvin, Farel, and a third, named Courault, were ordered to quit Geneva within three days. Calvin, after a residence of not quite two years in Geneva, withdrew, in April 1538, to Berne, and thence to Strasburg, where he was appointed professor of divinity, and established a French church, composed of numerous refugees, of which he was the first minister. During his residence in this city he did not forget his friends at Geneva, but, when cardinal

Sadolet, bishop of Carpentras, addressed to them an insidious letter, inviting them to return to the Romish church, he wrote two letters in answer to it to confute its sophistries, and to confirm the Genevan church in their adopted principles. Two years after he accompanied Bucer, who had now resided at Strasburg for ten years, to the diet at Worms and Ratisbon, and had a conference with Melancthon. While he was at Strasburg he wrote his De Cœnâ Domini Libellus, in which he combated the tenets of the Romish Church, and of Luther, respecting the nature of that ordinance, and at the same time explained his own views with regard to it. On a subsequent occasion, at a conference of the reformed ministers at Zurich, in 1549, he altered, or at least greatly modified, the opinion which he had put forward in this publication, and professed that, on maturer consideration, he embraced the views of Zuinglius. An account of this conference was published at Zurich in the year in which it took place, and again at Geneva, in 1554. During his residence at Strasburg, Calvin made the acquaintance of Castalio, and procured for him the situation of a regent at Geneva; and it was during his stay in this city that, at the recommendation of Bucer, he married Idoletta, the widow of John Storder, an anabaptist minister, whom he had converted, and who had been lately cut off by the plague. She had some children by her former husband, and bore Calvin one son, who died in infancy. She died herself in 1549. Calvin appears, from his letters, to have been deeply affected at her loss, and never married again. Here also he published his Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans.

Meanwhile, those who had been instrumental in Calvin's expulsion from Geneva having been either put to death or banished, the people of that city earnestly entreated him (May 1541) to return. Accordingly he arrived there on the 14th of September, to the great joy of the inhabitants; and he evinced at once his own politic resolution, and his knowledge of the temper of the fickle populace, by immediately establishing a form of ecclesiastical discipline, and a consistorial jurisdiction, invested with the powers of inflicting canonical punishments. In cases requiring the infliction of severer penalties, the consistory reported to the council of the city, with its own judgment on the evidence adduced. However unprepared the people were for this yoke, they were obliged to submit to it, and the new canon passed into a law, in a general assembly held on the 20th of November in the same year. Of Calvin's labours at this period, some notion may be formed from the account which Beza has given. He says that he preached daily in every alternate week; thrice in every week he gave lectures in divinity; he assisted at all the deliberations of the consistory and company of pastors; he defended the principles of the reformation against all who assailed them; he explained these principles both in writing and discourse; he maintained a correspondence with every part of Europe; and wrote comments upon the several books of Scripture, which have ranked him among the ablest of expositors. In these important occupations he was ably assisted by Farel and Viret; the former the most pious, the other the most eloquent, of his associates. Geneva thus became the common centre to which persons thronged from the different reformed churches of Europe. He established an academy there, which long maintained its reputation for learning. He made the city a literary mart, and encouraged all the French refugees, and others who sought his advice, to apply themselves to the occupation of a printer or librarian; and having framed the ecclesiastical regimen, he directed his attention to the improvement of the municipal government of the place; for the council of Geneva, knowing his attainments in the science of jurisprudence, consulted him upon all matters of importance, and employed him in framing their edicts and laws, which were completed and appeared in 1543. He encouraged, both by his speech and writings, those who suffered persecution from the popish party, and was indefatigable in his public labours and private studies. In 1542 he confuted a number of articles of belief, put forward by the faculty of theology of the Sorbonne; and wrote against Pighius four books on the subject of the Freedom of the Will, which he dedicated to Melancthon. In the following year he had a quarrel with Castalio, respecting some errors which the latter had committed in his French version of the New Testament, and some daring opinions which he had vented with reference to the Song of Solomon. He also took occasion, on the assembling of the synod at Spires, to publish a paper on the Necessity of Ecclesiastical Reform; this was followed by two tracts against the Anabaptists, and another against the

Nicodemians, a party so called, who pretended that the evil of an outward conformity with the popish religion was neutralized by a sincere, though unavowed, belief of the truth. In 1547 he wrote his Antidote against the Acts of the Council of Trent, and a letter to the reformed church at Rouen against the practices of a Franciscan who was busily employed in disseminating the principles of Carpocrates, which had just been revived by the Anabaptists. In 1548 or 1549, he wrote his comments on six of the Epistles of St. Paul, and a tract against the Interim. He also drew up, in concert with Bullinger, the joint Confession of Faith of the Rhætic and Helvetian Churches. In 1551 (Beza, by mistake, says 1553) an incident occurred which shows how much Calvin was both feared and hated by the Roman Catholics. While he was preaching, he was suddenly seized with a fit of ague, which compelled him to quit the pulpit; and a report quickly spread that he was dead. Upon hearing this, the canons of Noyon, his native place, went in procession to return thanks to heaven for the death of that arch-heretic, to whom their city had unfortunately given birth.

It was about this time (1551) that the consistorial chamber, established through the influence of Calvin, at an early period of his connexion with Geneva, began to evince its inquisitorial nature, and the persecuting spirit of its founder, whose character, in this respect, contrasts very unfavourably with that of Luther, or Zuinglius, and even with that of Erasmus. Jerome Bolsec, a Carmelite friar of Paris, having embraced the tenets of the Genevan church, was permitted to preach; but having vented some opinions against the doctrines of predestination in an assembly in which he was not aware that Calvin was listening to him, the latter caused him to be expelled, with a threat, that, if ever he was again found in the city or territory of Geneva, he would be treated with signal severity. But two years afterwards, Calvin gave another instance of his intolerance, which his opponents have never ceased to denounce, and which his warmest admirers have not been able to justify. This was his treatment of Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician, who, after having long corresponded with Calvin on theological subjects, published in this year, at Vienne, in Dauphiné, a treatise entitled, Christianismi Restitutio, and endeavouring to effect his escape from the papal party to Naples, was seized, on his way, at Geneva, and, through the vast ascendency which Calvin had acquired over the magistrates of that republic, was tried, condemned, and burnt alive for blasphemy and heresy, on the 27th of October, 1553. It has been said that Servetus suffered not so much for heresy, as for some personal offence he had seven years before given to Calvin. At least, letters have been produced, written by the former to Bolsec and Farel, in which the reformer expressly declares, alluding to an expected visit of Servetus to Geneva, "Jam Constitutum habeo, si veniet, nunquam pati ut salvus (some letters have 'vivus') exeat." Of the many circumstances of aggravation attending this execution for heresy, the most striking is, that Servetus had not published his book at Geneva, but at Vienne; that he was not the subject of that republic, nor domiciled in that city; and, that the unhappy man chose to take Geneva in his way to Italy, under the persuasion that in that Protestant community he would be safe from such persecution as he feared from the Roman Catholic party. His book is now exceedingly scarce, and it is difficult to say upon what the charge of blasphemy was founded. Servetus distinctly held the divinity of Christ. It should be said, in justice to the great reformer, that he declares that he endeavoured to obtain a commutation of the sentence for a milder kind of death:—"Genus mortis conati sumus mutare, sed frustra." But, in 1554, he published a vindication of the magistrates of Geneva, respecting their treatment of Servetus, to which Castalio, under the name of Martin Bellius, replied in an excellent little tract, entitled, De Hereticis quomodo cum iis agendum sit variorum Sententiæ; to which is prefixed a letter, still more admirable, addressed to the duke of Wirtemburg. The more closely this treatment of Servetus is examined, the more deeply will it be found to stamp upon the memory of Calvin the brand of intolerance and barbarity. No sooner did his unsuspecting victim come within his reach, than he sprang upon him with the ferocity of a tyrant. He precipitated the accomplishment of the dreadful deed. He looked forward to it with indifference, if not with satisfaction; he looked back upon it without remorse. It is mere trifling to say, that this was the fault not of Calvin, but of the age. If ever there was a man who stood in advance of his age, that man was Calvin; and this

advantage he had obtained by a diligent perusal of the divine records of that religion, whose spirit he was opposing, and upon whose plainest precepts he was resolutely trampling. The whole proceeding discovers the genius of ecclesiastical tyranny. No severer spiritual despotism ever thundered from the halls of the Vatican than that which issued its intolerant mandates from the little consistory of Geneva.

In the following year an incident occurred which strikingly exemplifies the promptitude and inflexibility of Calvin's determination. One Bertelier, a man of lax morals, having been suspended from the communion of the church, urged on by Perrin, sought from the council a reversal of the sentence. This was granted; and the enemies of Calvin pleased themselves with the belief that they had him upon the horns of a dilemma, from which all his dexterity would not be able to extricate him; for he must now either resist the authority of the consistory, or submit to the subversion of his cherished discipline. But they little knew the character of the reformer. Calvin, having received notice of the resolution of the council two days before the administration of the Lord's Supper, instantly resolved upon the course he would pursue, and on the Sunday, having preached with energy against those who profaned the sacred mysteries, closed with these words,—"For my own part, after the example of Chrysostom, I will sooner expose myself to death than allow this hand to stretch forth the sacred things of the Lord to those who despise his ordinances." These expressions produced such effect upon the opponents of Calvin, that Perrin secretly despatched a messenger to Bertelier to desire him not to present himself at the communion. But Calvin did not stop here; he was determined to provide effectually against the recurrence of such a proceeding. Accordingly, on the evening of the same day, after discoursing upon the Apostle's farewell to the church of Ephesus (Acts xx. 32), declaring that he would never countenance, either by advice or example, disobedience to the civil power, and exhorting the people to persevere in the doctrine they had heard, he concluded his sermon as if it were the last he was ever to preach at Geneva, in these words,—"Seeing that such is the present condition of affairs here, permit me also, my brethren, to apply to you the words of the apostle, 'I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace.'" The effect of this address was overpowering. The decree of the council was suspended, and things quietly returned to their former course. In the same year Calvin published his Commentaries on St. John; and not long after he repaired to Berne to defend himself against the attacks of Castalio and Bolsec, both of whom he caused to be banished from that territory. In 1559 he was presented with the freedom of the city of Geneva, and in the same year he was seized with a quartan ague, which greatly shattered his fragile frame; he did not, however, intermit his labours, but revised and republished his Institutes, in Latin and French, and enlarged and improved his Commentary on Isaiah. In 1561 the state of his health prevented him from attending at the famous conference at Poissy. It appears, however, from his correspondence with Beza, and with several of the deputies from the reformed in France, that no step was taken on their part on that occasion without Calvin's advice and consent. Hitherto his party had been identified with the Lutherans, or at least was regarded by the Roman Catholics as holding the tenets set forth in the Augsburg Confession. But at Poissy the cardinal of Lorraine, having distinctly asked the deputies from France and Geneva whether they adopted that confession, received for answer, that they rejected the tenth article, which relates to the holy communion; and accordingly the followers of Calvin thenceforth formed a distinct sect, and were called *Calvinists*.

For the two following years his infirmities increased, and in 1563 they became so severe and complicated, that it was a matter of astonishment to his friends how a body so wasted by disease could continue to exist. Yet he still persevered in his studies and public duties, and, untired himself, exhausted his amanuensis by dictating to him. His last undertaking was his Commentary on the Book of Joshua, which he commenced this year, and finished on his death-bed. On the 6th of February, 1564, he preached his last sermon, and on the same day delivered his last lecture in theology. He was, indeed, often carried to the congregation, but he seldom spoke. In a letter which he wrote to the physicians of Montpellier, he gives an account of the numerous ailments under which he had long laboured. He had but little sleep. For the last ten years of his life he took no nourishment till supper-time. He was subject to headache, the only

remedy for which was abstinence, on which account he sometimes remained for six-and-thirty hours without food. Five years before his death he was seized with a spitting of blood. He was no sooner freed from the quartan ague than he was attacked with the gout; he was afterwards afflicted with the colic, and, a few months before he died, with the stone. The physicians exhausted their art upon him, and no man ever observed their instructions with more regularity. But so far as mental labour was concerned, no man was ever less careful of himself; the most violent headaches never prevented him from occupying the pulpit in his turn. On the 2d of April, though much reduced, he attended public worship, and received the sacraments from the hands of Beza; listening also to the sermon, and joining, as well as he was able, in the psalmody. On the 28th all the ministers of the town and neighbourhood being assembled in his room, according to his desire, he delivered to them a parting address. His friend Farel, venerable for his piety and his years, came from Neufchatel to take a last adieu; and the scene was tender and affecting. On the 24th of May, 1564, at eight o'clock in the evening, he expired, having retained his senses, and even his speech, to the last.

Calvin was of the middle stature, of a pale complexion, inclining to dark, with eyes of uncommon brilliancy. His health was always delicate, and his bodily frame became at last totally emaciated. He had a clear understanding, an incredibly tenacious memory, and a fixedness of purpose which seemed to gain strength from opposition, and always triumphed over it. No man ever spent a more laborious public life; and his character in private life was without a stain. Bucer once complained of his impetuosity of temper; Calvin was conscious of it, and wrote to him expressly to acknowledge the fault. "I have not had sharper conflicts," said he, "with any of my great and numerous vices, than with my *impatience;* and my efforts are not wholly in vain. I have not, however, yet been able to tame that ferocious monster." From avarice, that besetting vice of ignoble minds, he was wholly free. The total value of his property at his death, according to the largest computation, did not amount to three hundred crowns.

The best edition of Calvin's works is that of Amsterdam, 1667, in nine vols, fol. There is in Senebier's Histoire Littéraire de Genève, (tom. i. p. 248, *et segq.*) not only a list of his publications, but a catalogue of sermons preached by him, which yet remain in MS. in the public library of Geneva. In 1576 Beza published a collection of his letters, with an account of his life.

CALVINUS, (John,) whose real name was Kahl, a professor of civil law at Heidelberg. He is the author of a Lexicon Juridicum, which has been much valued for its accurate and perspicuous definitions of legal terms and phraseology. Of this work several editions have been published, the earliest of which is that of Frankfort, 1600, 4to; but the best is that of Geneva, 1730, 1734, 1759, 2 vols, fol. He wrote several other works on jurisprudence. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

CALVISIUS, (Seth,) a German astronomer and chronologer, born at Groschleben, in Thuringia, in 1556. He was the son of a peasant; but he had so strong a passion in early life for music, that he soon attained sufficient skill in that art to enable him to procure for himself the advantage of an academical education at Helmstadt, where he made great progress in chronology, astronomy, and classical literature. He declined the offer of the professorship of mathematics at Frankfort and Wittemberg, but accepted the appointment of director of the schools of music at Pforte, and afterwards at Leipsic, where he died in 1617. His principal work is his Opus Chronologicum, published at Frankfort, in 1685, in folio. In the compilation of this work he adopted astronomical principles, and constructed astronomical tables, by means of which he fixed and compared different epochs. He also formed a system of chronology from the beginning of the world to his own time, in which he has given the history of all ages upon a plan at once simple and perspicuous. Scaliger and Isaac Casaubon speak in terms of high commendation of this work, though the impression of it was for some time prohibited by the governors of the university of Leipsic, and it was denounced by Kepler and others of less note. In 1612 Calvisius published his Elenchus Calendarii Gregoriani, et duplex Calendarii melioris forma, in which he proposes to explode the Gregorian Calendar upon the principles of astronomy, and to point out a more correct and more convenient form of a calendar. Calvisius is reckoned among heretics of the first rank in the

Index Expurgatorius, published at Madrid, in 1667. He also published, Enodatio duarum Quæstionum, viz. circa Annum Nativitatis et Tempus Ministerii Christi, Erford, 1610, 4to. His Chronology has been frequently reprinted. According to Walter (Musical Lexion), Calvisius was a very learned theorist, and a good practical musician; of which he has left ample proof in his short treatise, entitled ΜΕΛΟΠΟΙΑ, sive Melodiæ condendæ Ratio.

CALVO, (Marco Fabio,) an Italian physician, born at Ravenna. He lived at Rome under the pontificate of Clement VII, and died in 1527. He is favourably known in medical literature by being the first to give a Latin translation of the writings of Hippocrates, which was undertaken by the command of the pope, who placed at his disposal the celebrated MS. in the library of the Vatican. It was published at Rome in 1525, folio. The style is bad, but the work is very useful, inasmuch as it refers to the various readings of the different MSS. which are most minutely and accurately given. Coray recommends it as essential to all future editors of the works of the fathers of physic, and freely acknowledges his own obligations to it.

CALVO, (John,) a Spanish physician of eminence, of the sixteenth century, was professor of medicine in the university of Valencia, and contributed much to draw attention to the works of the ancients. He published a Spanish translation of the works of Guy de Chauliac, Valencia, 1596, folio; and also Primera et Segunda Parte de la Chirurgia universal y particular del Cuerpo Humano, Seville, 1580, 4to; Madrid, 1626, folio.

CALVO, (Jean Sauveur de,) surnamed "the Brave Calvo," a distinguished general in the armies of Louis XIV. was born at Barcelona, in 1625. In 1640 the Catalonians, desirous of forming an independent republic, revolted from Philip IV., and at this period Calvo entered the Catalonian army; but on their subsequent submission to the Spanish government, he passed into the service of France. During the wars in Catalonia, he served under the count d'Harcourt and the prince of Condé, and was engaged in all the sieges and other military operations in that province until 1655. He obtained command of a regiment of cavalry, and greatly distinguished himself in the campaigns in Flanders, under Condé and Luxembourg. In 1675 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and entrusted with the command of Maestricht, which the year following was besieged by the prince of Orange. He bravely held out for fifty days, when the arrival of the French army, under marshal Schomberg, obliged the prince to raise the siege. In recompense for this service, Calvo was created lieutenant-general, and governor of Aire. In 1678 he surprised and took Leaw, considered a strong post on account of the water and marshes which surround it. He next served under marshal Crequi, in the campaign on the Upper Rhine, against the duke of Lorraine. In 1684, war having again broken out between France and Spain, Calvo accompanied marshal Bellefonds in the expedition to Catalonia, and directed the operations at the passage of the Ter, 12th of May, effected in spite of the Spanish forces under Bournonville, drawn out to oppose him on the opposite bank, and commanding the fords with powerful batteries. The French passed in three several places, under a heavy fire of artillery; Calvo led one of the columns across the river, and, turning the enemy's flank, compelled him to abandon his position. He was in all the subsequent operations, and at the assault of Gerona. In 1689 he commanded a separate corps d'armée under marshal d'Humières; and in 1690 was appointed to a like command under the duke of Luxembourg. He died in the exercise of this employment a few days after his appointment, at Deinse, in May 1690.

CALVOER, (Gaspard,) a Lutheran divine, born at Hildesheim, in 1650. He wrote many works in Latin and German, which are much esteemed. His Fissura Sionis, an account of the disputes that disturbed the church, and published at Leipsic in 1690, is a very learned and able treatise, and was written when the author was only in his twentieth year. He died in 1725.

CALVUS, (Cornelius Licinius,) a Roman orator and poet, who, from his eloquence, disputed the palm with Cicero. He was factious and satirical, and lampooned both Cæsar and Pompey. Only nine verses of his poetry are preserved in the collection of Latin poets. (Cic. Ep. Horat. i. Sat. x. 19.)

CAMAR-ED-DEEN, (Moon of the Faith,) a prince who ruled over Kashgar, Yarkend, and great part of Turkestan, in the latter part of the fourteenth century. His brother had been vizir to Tughlik-Timour Khan, a sovereign descended from Jenghiz; but on the overthrow of

Elias-Khoja, son and successor of Tughlik, by the armies of the great Timour, Camar-ed-deen availed himself of this opportunity to dethrone and murder his master, whose dominions he usurped, about A.D. 1365 (A.H. 767). He was speedily attacked in his turn by Timour, with whom he waged war for many years with varying success. In a victory gained by the Moguls in 1375, Dilshad-Khatoon, daughter of Camar-ed-deen, fell into the power of the conqueror, by whom she was enrolled among the number of his wives, and an interval of peace followed; but this tie was broken by the death of the princess ten years later, and the war was resumed. In the meantime Khizr-Khoja, son of the murdered Elias, had grown to manhood, and aspired to recover the throne of his fathers; and Camar-ed-deen, overwhelmed by the number of his enemies, fled to the north, A.D. 1391, (A.H. 793), on a seventh invasion of his country by Timour, and crossing the Irtish, took refuge in the country of Toulas (Tobolsk?), which then appears to have formed part of the empire of Jettah, or the Getæ, as the vast territory, anciently subject to the throne of Kashgar is sometimes termed by oriental writers. After this time we hear no more of Camar-ed-deen, and his usurped dominions appear to have returned to the line of Jenghiz. (De Guignes, i. 390; iv. 387. Raoudhat-al-sufa. D'Herbelot.)

CAMARGO, (Mary Ann Cuppi,) a celebrated stage dancer, born at Brussels, in 1710. After performing at her native city with great applause, she went to Rouen, and thence to Paris; and it is said that she maintained a respectable character. She took the name of Camargo, under which she is celebrated by Voltaire, from her maternal grandmother, who was of a noble Spanish family. She died in 1770.

CAMASSEI, (Andrea,) a painter, born at Bevagna, in 1602. He studied at Rome, under Domenichino, and afterwards he attached himself to the school of Andrea Sacchi. His powers as an historical painter are evinced by many of his paintings at Rome, which are greatly admired for grandeur of conception and sweetness of colouring. In the palazzo Rondinini is his Battle of Constantine and Maxentius; and in the battisterio of St. John Lateran is the Triumph of Constantine by him. But neither of these works is equal to his painting of the Assumption of the Virgin, in the Rotundo; or to his Pieta, at the Cappucini. At Wilton, the seat of the earl of Pembroke, is a picture of Venus with the Graces, said to be by Camassei. He died in 1648.

CAMBACERES, (the Abbé,) a French divine, born at Montpellier, in 1721. The delicacy of his health incapacitated him for active life, and he accordingly devoted himself to literature, and especially to the study of divinity. He read Chrysostom five times. His pulpit eloquence caused him to be much admired at court, and was at last rewarded with the archbishopric of Rouen. He took Massillon at first for his model; but afterwards laid him aside for Bourdaloue, whose manner he thought better adapted for Christian instruction and exhortation. He died in 1802, in the eightieth year of his age. He published a Collection of Sermons, in 3 vols, 12mo; with a Preliminary Discourse on the Evidences of Christianity, in which he has condensed a large amount of information and argument upon that important subject. His nephew was appointed second consul with Buonaparte, on the abolition of the Directory.

CAMBACERES, so called, but whose baptismal names were Jean Jacques Regis, was born at Montpellier, in October 1753, and was brought up a lawyer. At the commencement of the revolution, in 1789, he exercised some administrative functions, and was, in 1791, appointed president of the criminal tribunal of Herault, and the following year returned a deputy to the national convention. After the revolution of the 18th Brumaire he was constituted second consul, and from that time became inseparably connected with Napoleon, who, in 1804, appointed him arch-chancellor of the empire, grand officer of the legion of honour, and charged him with the organization of the judicial system. He perfectly understood the policy of his master, who, as a reward for his zeal and fidelity, bestowed upon him the principality of Parma. On the abdication of Napoleon, he sent in his adhesion to the acts of the provisional government, but was, notwithstanding, excluded from the chamber of peers. On Napoleon's return from Elba he was reinstated as arch-chancellor, appointed minister of justice, and president of the chamber of peers; and displayed much firmness of temper and ability amidst the stormy debates that ensued. He was banished from France in 1816; but in 1818 the king restored him to his civil and political rights. He returned to Paris, where he died in 1824.

CAMBERA, (Lactanzio,) a painter, born at Cremona, in 1584. He was a pupil of Antonio Campo, and was distinguished for his skilful colouring. He painted historical pieces, in which he discovered much felicity of invention, and great spirit in his composition. He died at Venice, in 1616.

CAMBERT, a French musician, who composed the first French comic opera. He was organist of the Eglise St. Honoré. In conjunction with Perrin, who was attached to the household of Gaston, duke of Orleans, he produced the first musical comedy in French, which was performed at Vincennes, before Louis XIV. Cardinal Mazarin encouraged them to bring out a second, Ariane, or Le Mariage de Bacchus, which did not appear, in consequence of the cardinal's death, but was afterwards performed in London, in 1673. They produced Pomone, an opera, in 1671; and the following year Cambert composed Les Peines et les Plaisirs de l'Amour; but, disgusted with the preference given to Lulli over his friend Perrin by the government, in granting the former the privilege of the opera, he came over to England, where he received an appointment as inspector of music to Charles II. The dates of his birth and death are unknown.

CAMBIASO, or CANGIAGIO, (Luca,) an eminent painter, known also by the name of Luchetto, was born at Genoa, in 1527. He received his first instruction from his father, and gave early indication of no ordinary genius. He visited Rome, and improved his natural conception of grandeur by studying the works of Michael Angelo. Like that great master, he is bold in his design, and daring in the variety of his foreshortenings. In 1583 he went to Madrid, on the invitation of Philip II., who employed him to paint the ceiling of the choir of the Escurial; it is an amazing work, representing the Assemblage of the Blessed. The best productions of Cambiaso are to be found at Genoa. In the Royal Collection at Paris there is a Sleeping Cupid by him, which is much esteemed. He died at the Escurial, in 1585.

CAMBINI, (Giuseppe,) a voluminous composer of vocal and instrumental music, born at Leghorn, in 1740. He studied under P. Martini, at Bologna, whence he went to Naples, and after being taken by some pirates in the Mediterranean, and exposed by them on the coast of Barbary, he escaped to Paris in 1770, where he obtained distinguished reputation as a performer on the violin. After a series of misfortunes he retired to Holland, in 1810, and died a few years after. He was a correct theorist; and his publications appeared in rapid succession from 1780 till 1800.

CAMBIO, (Perissone,) a musician, and composer of little national songs, Canzone Villanesche, alla Napolitana, some of which were published at Venice, in the middle of the sixteenth century. Dr. Burney says, that, "In these canzone there is generally more humour in the words, and more air and vivacity in the melody, than in any other compositions equally ancient. They appear to have been originally sung in the streets in parts, as the words of several imply."

CAMBIS-VELLERON, (Joseph Louis Dominic, marquis de,) a French nobleman, born at Avignon, in 1706. He entered the army in early life; but his military duties never interfered with his devotion to literature, and he collected an extensive library of rare and valuable books, and of MSS., of which he published an excellent Catalogue Raisonné, in 1770, in 2 vols, 8vo. He designed to bequeath his library and collections to his native town, but a sudden death intercepted his purpose, in 1772. He wrote several works, and had collected some important materials for the history of his province.

CAMBON, (Joseph,) a member of the French convention, born at Montpellier, in 1756. He was a Protestant, and warmly seconded the views of those who desired liberty of public worship. He at first joined the moderate party, and used his influence to protect the royal family from insult; but he afterwards sided with those who demanded the death of the king. He was mostly concerned with the management of the finances, and suggested numerous expedients during those periods when that department of the administration was in an unsettled or difficult condition. On the return of Louis XVIII. he fled to Belgium, and died at Brussels, in 1820.

CAMBRIDGE, (Richard Owen,) an elegant and ingenious writer, born in London, in 1717. His father, who was a younger brother, had been bred to business as a Turkey merchant, and died in London not long after the birth of his son, the care of whom then devolved on his mother and his maternal uncle. He was sent to Eton, where, although he was averse to the routine of stated tasks, he stored his mind with classical know-

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ledge, and amused it by an eager perusal of works addressed to the imagination. He became early attached to the best English poets, and to those miscellaneous writers who delineate human life and character. In 1734 he entered as a gentleman commoner of St. John's college, Oxford. One of his first poetical effusions was on the marriage of the prince of Wales, which was published with the other verses composed at Oxford on the same occasion. In 1737 he became a member of Lincoln's-inn; but as he had declined taking a degree at Oxford, he had now as little inclination to pursue the steps that lead to the bar; and in 1741 he married Miss Trenchard, the second daughter of George Trenchard, esq. of Woolverton, in Dorsetshire, by whom he had a family.

He then settled at his family seat of Whitminster, in Gloucestershire, for seven or eight years, and during his residence there, he wrote his celebrated poem, The Scribleriad. In consequence of the death of his uncle, in 1748, to whom he was heir, he added the name of Owen to his own. He now took a house in London, but after about two years' residence, he removed to Twickenham, and in the same year he became known to the public as the author of The Scribleriad, which was published in 1751. Some of his lesser poems succeeded :—The Dialogue between a Member of Parliament and his Servant, in 1752; The Intruder, in 1754; and The Fakeer, in 1756. About the same time he appeared as a writer in The World, to which he contributed twenty-one papers, which are among the best in that collection. On the commencement of the war with France, in 1756, in the events of which he appears to have taken a more lively interest than could have been expected from a man of his retired disposition, he was induced to undertake a history of the rise and progress of the British power in India, in order to enlighten the public mind on the nature and importance of that acquisition. At first he intended that this work should be on a very large scale, but as recent events demanded such information as could be immediately procured, and promised to be useful, he produced his History of the War upon the Coast of Coromandel, which was published in 1761. He then resumed his original design, and obtained permission from the East India Company to inspect such of their papers as might be requisite. He had also a promise of Mr. Orme's papers, but that gentleman happening to return from India at this juncture, with an intention to publish himself the history which afterwards appeared, Mr. Cambridge considered that his own work would now be in a great measure superfluous, and therefore relinquished the further prosecution of his plan. What he had published, however, was considered as an important memoir of the period it embraced, and as a fair and correct statement of the French proceedings in India. It led him also to an intimate acquaintance with lord Clive, general Calliaud, Mr. Hastings, and others, who had gained distinguished reputation by their services in the East. Mr. Cambridge survived the publication of this work above forty years, but appeared no more before the public as an author. He died in 1802; and his works were published in the following year, in 2 vols, 4to, with his life, by his son, archdeacon Cambridge.

CAMBRONNE, (Peter James Stephen,) a French general, born at St. Sebastian, near Nantes, in 1770. His father was a merchant, and brought him up to the same calling; but having a passion for a military life, he entered as a soldier in a battalion of volunteers at the commencement of the Revolution, and served against the royal armies in La Vendée. Having attained the rank of captain, he accompanied the expedition to Ireland, in 1798. The brave Latour D'Auvergne, "first grenadier of France," who served in his company, having been killed by his side at Oberhausen, 27th June, 1800, the grenadiers of the army unanimously elected Cambronne to that honourable distinction, which, however, he modestly refused. At the commencement of the campaign of Austerlitz, he was named chef-de-bataillon. Napoleon observing his great merit, placed him at the head of a battalion of chasseurs-à-pied of the garde-impériale, in which he made the campaigns of Prussia and Poland, and was engaged in the battles of Jena and Wagram. He was then employed in Spain, where the guerilla warfare afforded him frequent opportunities for displaying his abilities. In 1813 he returned to Germany, having attained the rank of colonel, and greatly increased his military reputation at the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, and Leipsic; and by the intrepid and splendid charge which he executed at the head of his regiment on the plains of Hanau, for which brilliant exploit he was promoted to the grade of general of brigade. In the campaign of

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1814, so disastrous in its consequences to Napoleon, he constantly selected Cambronne for the most perilous enterprises: he received a severe wound at the battle of Craonne, 10th March; but was not deterred by it from participating in the glories and dangers of the combats which succeeded, in which he was repeatedly wounded. On learning the abdication of Napoleon, he arose from the bed to which those wounds had confined him, to join in escorting his beloved chief to Elba. The emperor appointed him commandant of the small but select remnant of his guard which accompanied him, and governor of Porto Ferrajo. The perfection of this little body of troops in all matters relating to military discipline, constituted the chief gratification of Napoleon during his sojourn at Elba; and he confided its entire control and direction to Cambronne. When Napoleon landed at Frejus, 1st March, 1815, he named Cambronne commandant of the advance guard, and in this quality he drew up and signed the celebrated "Adresse des généraux, officiers et soldats de l'armée impériale, aux généraux, officiers et soldats de l'armée Française," which produced such effects upon the French army. The emperor on entering Paris created him peer of France, count, and grand officer of the legion of honour, and wished to promote him to lieutenant-general; but, with a singular modesty and diffidence, Cambronne respectfully solicited permission to retain the rank he then held, lest his promotion might excite the jealousy of his companions in arms. He left Paris with Napoleon, 13th June, to join the army, and behaved with his usual gallantry at Ligny and at Waterloo, in command of the division of chasseurs-à-pied of the old guard. At the close of that memorable day, Napoleon as a last resource directed the imperial guard to advance and carry the British position, when these chosen veterans were driven back in confusion, routed and scattered by the irresistible valour of the British guards. Cambronne, by extraordinary exertions, rallied a portion of his division, and resolving to sacrifice his life to protect the retreat of the army, he formed them into two squares. When surrounded by the allied troops and summoned to surrender, he replied, "La garde meurt, mais il ne rend pas." Nearly all those brave men were slain or taken, and Cambronne, desperately wounded and insensible, fell into the hands of the British, and was sent to England a prisoner of war. After the return of Louis XVIII. to France, Cambronne, on learning that he was one of those ordered to be brought before a council of war, voluntarily surrendered himself to a military commission, by which he was honourably acquitted. He then retired into private life.

CAMBRY, (James,) a French writer, born at l'Orient, in 1749. After filling several civil functions, he retired from public life, and devoted himself exclusively to literature, and especially to the study of antiquities. He was one of the founders of the Celtic Academy, of which he was made the first president. He died in 1807. He published, among numerous other works, Essai sur la Vie et les Tableaux du Poussin, 1783, 8vo. Contes et Proverbes, suivis d'une Note sur les Troubadours, 1784. Réponse au Mémoire de M. de Calonne, 1790.

CAMBUSLANG, (Walter,) bishop of Dunblane in the time of Robert Stewart, earl of Strathern, and afterwards king Robert II., who obtained that earldom in the year 1367. He sat bishop from 1362 till 1370, and signs "Wautirr evesque de Dunblan" on the 20th July, 1369, as witness to the fourteen years' truce between England and Scotland, which was contracted and dated on that day in Edinburgh castle. (Rymer, tom vi. cited in Keith's Catalogue.)

CAMBYSES, the son of Cyrus, succeeded his father as the king of the Medes and Persians about B.C. 530. He invaded Egypt, to punish Amasis for an affront, and after a feeble resistance on the part of Psammetichus, who succeeded Amasis, he made himself in six months master of the country, by the aid of the Arabians, who permitted him to pass through their territory, and of Polycrates of Samos, who supplied him with a fleet. Not satisfied with so rich a prize, he determined to push his conquests still further; and, accordingly, sent an army to take possession of the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Libya, while he himself led another into Æthiopia. But the former was lost in the sands of the desert, and with the remains of the latter he returned to Memphis, where finding the people celebrating a feast in honour of Apis, and fancying it was done to express their joy at his disasters, he killed with his own hand the sacred bull, and ordered the priests to be scourged. On one occasion, when his favourite, Praxaspis, reproached him for indulging too freely in wine, he ordered the son of Praxaspis to be brought before him, and, placing him within bow-shot, sent an arrow through his heart, to

prove that wine had not destroyed the steadiness of his eye or hand. Wearied at length with his various acts of tyranny, by which he obtained the name of a task-master instead of a father, which had been given to Cyrus, one of the magi, who bore some resemblance to Smerdis, by whom Cambyses had dreamt he should be injured, attempted to make himself king; and while Cambyses was preparing to proceed to Susa to put down the insurrection, he, by some accident, inflicted a wound upon his thigh, from the effect of which he shortly afterwards died at a small town called Ecbatana in Syria, about 522 B.C.—and thus gave a remarkable confirmation to the prediction that he should meet with his death at Ecbatana, by which he himself had understood the capital of Media.

CAMDEN, (William,) one of the most learned and illustrious of English antiquaries, was born in the Old Bailey, London, May 2, 1551. His father was a native of Lichfield, whence he was sent very young to London, where he followed the trade of a painter-stainer, and is supposed to have died when his son was a child, leaving him but slenderly provided for. Young Camden received his first education at Christ's hospital, which was founded the year after his birth by king Edward VI.; but the records of that house being destroyed in the fire of London, in 1666, the date of his admission is lost. Being seized with the plague in 1563, he was removed to Islington, and, on his recovery, he was sent to St. Paul's school; where he so distinguished himself by the assiduity of his application, that, in 1566, he was removed when about fifteen years old to Oxford, and entered as a servitor at Magdalen college; and in the school belonging to that college perfected himself in grammar learning under Dr. Thomas Cooper, afterwards bishop of Lincoln and Winchester; but being disappointed of a demi's place, he removed to Broadgate hall, now Pembroke college, by the invitation of the tutor, Dr. Thomas Thornton, canon of Christ church, who had also the honour to be tutor to Sir Philip Sidney. Here he staid for two years and a half, and left behind him a signal mark of the respect paid him by his contemporaries in the short Latin graces composed by him, which were used many years after by the scholars of that society. On the promotion of Dr. Thornton, his patron, to a canonry at Christ church, he followed him thither, and was provided for by him during the rest of his continuance at the university. About this time he became a candidate for a fellowship at All Souls, but failed through the influence of the popish party, who opposed him on account of his zeal for the church of England. He met with a second disappointment in his supplication to be admitted to the degree of B.A. in 1570, and upon this he quitted Oxford, and soon after removed to London, where he pursued his studies under the patronage of Dr. Gabriel Goodman, and Dr. Godfrey Goodman his brother, who supplied him both with money and books. In March 1573, he applied again for the same degree, and seems to have taken it. Upon leaving the university, where he appears already to have imbibed a taste for antiquarian research, he is supposed to have made the tour of great part of England; and in 1575, by the interest of his friend Dr. Gabriel Goodman, dean of Westminster, he obtained the place of second master of Westminster school, with the duties of which he combined his favourite study, and the composition of those works which have made his name immortal. The most celebrated of his productions is his "Britannia," a survey of the British isles, written in elegant Latin. In preparing for this great work, which was chiefly designed for the information of learned foreigners, he perused with incredible diligence the works of the historical writers of his own country, as well as all that the historians of antiquity have recorded concerning it: he also carefully explored all the ancient records that were likely to throw any light upon the subject. In the prosecution of this task, upon which he expended the labours of ten years, Camden was encouraged by many of the most learned foreigners of the age—by Oxtellias, Brisson, Hotman, Lipsius, and Gruter, as well as by many of his learned countrymen. With a view to the accuracy of his statements, he made a journey through Suffolk into Yorkshire, in 1582, returning through Lancashire, that he might examine with his own eyes some of those antiquities which he designed to illustrate, omitting nothing that could render his work worthy of its theme and of the expectations of the learned world. At length, in 1586, the Britannia appeared, dedicated to William Cecil, lord Burleigh, lord treasurer to queen Elizabeth. What a favourable reception it met with appears from the number of editions it passed through; for in the compass of four years there were three at London, one at Frankfort, 1590, one in

Germany, and a fourth at London in 1594. The title which he retained in all editions was, Britannia, sive Florentissimorum Regnorum Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ, et Insularum adjacentium, ex intima Antiquitate, Chorographica Descriptio. The dedication is dated May 2, 1586, so that he finished this great work precisely at the age of thirty-five: and yet, as he informs us himself, he devoted to it only his spare hours and holidays; the duties of his office engrossing all the rest of his time. He speaks largely, and yet modestly, of the great and numerous obstacles he met with, and of the pains he took to overcome them; and while he professes a just apprehension of the censures of criticism, he bravely avows his resolution to face them all, rather than suffer them to deter him from rendering that justice to his country, which had long been denied her. Camden now began to be regarded as one of the most distinguished scholars of his age. He commenced a correspondence with the learned both at home and abroad, much of which has been preserved and published. In 1589 he took a journey into Devonshire, and in June that year was, as he tells us in his diary, at Ilfracombe, which is a prebend of the church of Salisbury, and had been bestowed on him in the February preceding by Dr. John Piers, then bishop of that see, and his intimate friend. The expense of this journey and of others was defrayed by his friend Mr. Godfrey Goodman. In 1590 he visited Wales, in company with Dr. Godwin, afterwards bishop of Llandaff and Hereford. In October 1592, he was attacked with a quartan ague, which, for a long while, baffled the physicians. During this illness, Dr. Edward Grant, who had been head master of Westminster school upwards of twenty years, resigned that place February 1592, and in March following was succeeded by Camden. In 1597, on the death of Richard Leigh, Clarencieux king-at-arms, Camden was, at the recommendation of Sir Fulk Greville, appointed to succeed him, without having passed through the inferior offices of herald or pursuivant; in consequence of which, on the publication of the fourth edition of his Britannia, with great enlargements and improvements, he was violently and indecently attacked by Ralph Brooke (more properly Brookesmouth), York herald, who exposed certain mistakes which he pretended to have discovered in the pedigrees of the earls of each county, and which he fancied might be attended with circumstances dishonourable to many of the most ancient and noble families in this kingdom. Bishop Gibson ascribes this attack to envy of Camden's promotion to the place of Clarencieux king-at-arms, which place Brooke expected for himself. As soon as Camden found his health re-established, he made a journey to Salisbury and into Wales, and, returning by Oxford, spent some time in that city, taking notes in the churches and chapels there. In 1597 he published his Greek grammar for the use of Westminster school, entitled, Grammatices Græcæ Institutio compendiaria in usum Regiæ Scholæ Westmonasteriensis, London, 8vo, which, when Dr. Smith published Camden's life, in 1691, had run through forty impressions. At this time he probably entertained no thoughts of quitting a post in which he was universally esteemed and respected. He refused the place of master of requests, offered him probably by lord treasurer Burleigh. In 1600 he travelled as far as Carlisle, with his intimate friend Mr. (afterwards Sir) Robert Cotton, and having surveyed the northern counties, returned to London in December. This year he published his account of the monuments in Westminster Abbey, Reges, Reginæ, Nobiles, et alii in Ecclesia Collegiata B. Petri Westmonasterii sepulti, usque ad annum reparatæ salutis 1600, 4to; which, though no more than a collection of epitaphs, has preserved many that have been since destroyed or effaced. He reprinted it with enlargements in 1603 and 1606. This year also came out a fifth edition of his Britannia, to which he added "An apology to the reader," in answer to what Ralph Brooke had published to the prejudice of his work. He concludes with rallying his antagonist, as utterly ignorant of his own profession, incapable of translating or understanding the Britannia, and offers to submit the disputed points to the earl marshal, the College of Heralds, the Society of Antiquaries, or four persons learned in these studies. This did not prevent Brooke from writing A Second Discoverie of Errors, in which he sets down the passages from Camden, with his objections to it in his first book; then Camden's reply; and last of all, his own answer; and in the appendix in two columns, the objectionable passages in the edition of 1594, and the same as they stood in that of 1600. This was not printed till about 100 years after the death of its author, by Mr. Anstis, in 1723, 4to.

In 1603, a collection of our historians, Asser, Walsingham, De la More, Gul. Gemeticensis, Gir. Cambrensis, &c. made by Camden, part of which had been incorrectly published before, was printed at Frankfort, in folio. His next publication is entitled Remaines of a greater Work concerning Britain, the Inhabitants thereof, their Language, Names, Surnames, Empresses, wise Speeches, Poesies, and Epitaphs, London, 1605, 4to. Many other of his lesser essays have been printed by Hearne, in his "Collection of curious Discourses," and more were added to the second edition of that work in 1771; which may be considered as the earliest transactions of the Society of Antiquaries, of which Camden was a distinguished member. In 1606, Camden began a correspondence with De Thou, which was continued till the death of the latter. Five of the president's letters, ending 1615, are printed by Dr. Smith among Camden's Epistles, 54, 59, 71, 99, 111, acknowledging the information he received from him relative to the affairs of this island. Upon the discovery of the gunpowder-plot, the king, thinking it proper to put the reformed churches abroad on their guard against the enemies of their religion, made choice of Camden to translate the whole account of the trial of the conspirators into Latin, which he performed with great accuracy, elegance, and spirit. It was published in 1607, and was straightway put into the list of books prohibited by the Inquisition. The same year he employed himself in putting the last hand to the complete edition of his Britannia in folio, considerably augmented, and accompanied with maps. In 1608 he began to digest the matter which he had been for years collecting, towards a history of the reign of Elizabeth, which had been suggested to him by his old patron, the lord treasurer, ten years before. But the death of Burleigh next year, followed soon after by that of the queen, and the difficulty of the task, obliged him to defer it. In the same year, upon the passing of the act to erect a college at Chelsea, for a certain number of learned men, who were to be employed in writing against popery, on a plan proposed by Dr. Sutcliffe, dean of Westminster, consisting of a dean or provost, seventeen fellows, and two historians, Camden was appointed to the last mentioned office. But this design failing, he received from it only the honour of being thought qualified to fill such a department. From this time his history of Elizabeth employed his whole attention, and when the first part was ready, which reached to the year 1589, was published in 1615, folio, under the title of Annales Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum regnante Elizabetha ad ann. salutis 1589, London. Several parts of this work have caused Camden's impartiality to be called in question. He has been charged with being influenced in his account of the queen of Scots by complaisance for her son, and with contradictions in the information given by him to M. de Thou, and his own account of the same particulars. It is not to be wondered if James made his own corrections on the MS. which his warrant sets forth he had perused before he permitted it to be published. This led Camden to decline publishing in his lifetime the second part of his history, which he completed in 1617. It was first printed at Leyden, 1625, 8vo; again, London, 1627, folio; Leyden, 1639, 8vo, &c. But the most correct edition of the whole is that by Hearne, from Dr. Smith's copy corrected by Camden's own hand, collated with another MS. in Rawlinson's library. From this time he seems to have lived in retirement at Chiselhurst. In the beginning of 1621, he was consulted by lord chancellor Bacon, on the ceremonies requisite for creating him viscount St. Albans, which was performed January 27th following. On the last day of August the same year, he was seized with a return of his old disorder, but happily recovered. This, added to his advanced age, determined him to put in execution his intention of founding an historical lecture, now called The Camden Professorship of History, at Oxford. Accordingly, in May 1622, he sent down his deed of gift by the hands of his friend, Mr. William Heather. Camden himself, at the recommendation of his friend Thomas Allen, appointed his first professor Degory Wheare, A.M. fellow of Exeter college. Thus he fulfilled the vow with which he closes his Britannia, to dedicate some votive tablet to God and antiquity. He died on the 9th of November, 1623, at his house at Chiselhurst, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, and his funeral was attended by a great assemblage of persons distinguished for their rank and learning. A monument, which still remains, was erected to his memory;—his bust, with the left hand resting on the Britannia. Camden possessed no contemptible vein of poetry, as may be seen by his Latin poem, en-

titled Sylva, in praise of Roger Ascham, written in compliment to his friend Dr. Grant, and prefixed to his edition of Ascham's Letters in Latin, 1590, 12mo; another entitled Hibernia; an hexastich prefixed to Hakluyt's Voyages; another to Sir Clement Edmondes' translation of Cæsar's Commentaries; another to Thomas Rogers's Anatomy of the Human Mind, 1576, 12mo. He wrote also ten epitaphs, the most remarkable of which is that for the queen of Scots. The marriage of the Tame and Isis, of which he more than half confesses himself the author, does honour to his fancy, style, and skill in versification. The first edition of his Britannia was in 1586, 8vo, and the sixth and last was in 1607, fol. This was the first with maps. There were also several editions printed abroad. The first translation of it was in 1610, by Philemon Holland, who was thought to have consulted Mr. Camden himself, and therefore great regard has been paid by subsequent editors to his additions and explanations. It was translated in 1694 by bishop Gibson, and published in folio, with large additions at the end of each county; others are inserted in the body of the book, distinguished from the original, and Holland's most material notes placed at the bottom of each page. As this was grown scarce, and many improvements were communicated to the editor, he published a new edition 1722, 2 vols, fol. and additions, greatly enlarged, incorporated with the text, distinguished by brackets. This edition was reprinted 1753, 2 vols, fol. and again in 1772, with a few corrections and improvements from the bishop's MS. in his own copy, by his son-in-law, George Scot, Esq. Thus have a long succession of writers been making additions to the work, until the original has been nearly overlaid by new matter: the last edition is that of 1806, in four volumes, folio. The best edition is that by Richard Gouge, London, 1789, in three volumes, folio.

CAMDEN, (John Jeffreys Pratt, first marquis,) born on the 11th of February, 1759. He was the eldest child and only son of Charles first earl Camden, some time lord high chancellor of England, and afterwards lord president of the council, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Nicholas Jeffreys, Esq. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1779, and that of LL.D. in 1832. Shortly after coming of age, he was, at the general election of 1780, returned to parliament as one of the members for Bath; and in the same year he was appointed one of the tellers of the exchequer, which office he held for the extraordinary period of sixty years. On the 13th of July, 1783, he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, which office he filled to the 8th of April, 1783; and again from the 30th of December following to the 6th of July 1788. On the 8th of April, 1789, he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury, and he continued in that office until May 1794; when he had become a member of the House of Peers by his father's death. He was rechosen for Bath in 1784 and 1790, and succeeded his father in the peerage April 18, 1794. In April 1795, he was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant. The period in which he entered upon the government of that country was one of extreme peril and difficulty; the whole country was in a state of rebellion, and it required immediate and vigorous counsels to stop the current of sedition by which the overthrow of the English government was threatened. Lord Camden instantly adopted the measures which seemed to him most likely to restore tranquillity; but it appeared necessary to the safety of the kingdom that a military man should occupy his post, and the marquis Cornwallis was appointed his successor in June 1798. On his return to England he was received by government with every demonstration of respect. In the debates which ensued on the subject of Ireland, he ably defended the measures taken during his short administration, and constantly and firmly recommended the immediate union of the two countries. On the 14th of August, 1799, he was elected a knight of the Garter. He was secretary for the colonies from May 1804 to July 1805, and president of the council from the latter date to February 1806, and from March 1807 to April 1812. In December, 1834, he was elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge, which distinguished office was vacant by the death of the duke of Gloucester. For some years he was master of the Trinity house, which honourable post his lordship resigned to his friend the duke of Wellington in 1837. He was also recorder of Bath, previous to the alterations made by the Municipal Corporations Reform Act. Few men have shown themselves endowed with a nobler or more genuine patriotism than he; and there is one action of his life which throws a greater lustre over his name and character than

either could derive from the accident of birth. It has already been noticed that he held the lucrative office of teller of the exchequer for sixty years; and during almost half that term he had patriotically resigned the large income arising from it, amounting at the last quarter to upwards of a quarter of a million of money. The formal thanks of Parliament were voted to him for this munificent sacrifice. For his eminent services to the state, he was created marquis Camden and earl of Brecknock, in September 1812. He died on the 8th of October, 1840.

CAMELLI, or KAMEL, (George Joseph,) a German botanist, born at Brunn, in Moravia, about the middle of the seventeenth century. He became a Jesuit, and was sent as a missionary to the Philippine Islands, where he applied himself to the study of the plants and natural history of the different islands, especially of that of Lucon. His descriptions, sent to the Royal Society, are remarkable for their precision and exactness; those which concern plants were published by Ray. Linnæus has dedicated to him a species, that grows in Japan, named, in honour of him, Camellia.

CAMERARIUS, (Joachim,) one of the most learned Germans belonging to the period of the Reformation, and the father of a family distinguished for learning, was born at Bamberg, in 1500. He was descended from an ancient and noble family, which had changed its names Liebhard and Pulben, into Kammermeister, from a member of it who had filled the office of chamberlain. He commenced his studies in his father's house, and completed them at Leipsic and Erfurth. He cultivated medicine, mathematics, and the Greek language, with singular zeal and success. In 1521 he was attracted to Wittemberg by the reputation of Melancthon, who received him with much cordiality, lodged him in his house, and sent him to Nuremberg to organize a high school there, and to teach Greek and history. In 1530 he accompanied Melancthon to the diet of Augsburg, in which he took an important part, and was known to have had a chief share in framing the celebrated Augsburg Confession. The senate of Nuremberg, in requital of his services, wished to appoint him their syndic, but he declined this honour from the desire to devote himself entirely to teaching and study. In 1535 he reorganized the university of Tubingen, where he filled the office of professor of Greek and eloquence; he also remodelled the university of Leipsic. He was from this time employed in the most important public affairs. He was deputy at the diet of Augsburg, in 1555; and in 1556 he accompanied Melancthon to that of Ratisbon. In 1568 he went to Vienna, on the invitation of the emperor Maximilian II. who conferred with him on points of doctrine, and on the best means of terminating the troubles which had taken place on account of religion. Although exposed to strong solicitation, he refused to accept from the emperor either places or dignities. He died at Leipsic, in 1574, having suffered much from stone, for which he would not submit to the operation, and even forbid his body to be opened after death. He was remarkable for using few words in conversation, but his knowledge was immense in extent and variety. His works amount to above 150. The following are amongst the most remarkable:—1. Narratio de, &c. containing biographical notices of several other learned men of the time. 2. Vita Philippi Melancthonis. 3. Historia Synodi Nicenæ. 4. Norica, sive de Ostentis. 5. Vita Mauritii Saxoniæ Electoris. 6. De Divinationum Generibus. 7. Philosophicæ Consolationes, written by him and Sadoletus. 8. Historica Narratio de Fratrum Orthodoxorum Ecclesiis in Bohemia, Moravia, et Polonia. 9. Theophrasti Opera; besides translations of several Greek authors. He was an excellent horseman, and wrote on the art of training horses, Hippocomicon. His letters were published after his death by his son. His life has been written by Freyhub, Dresser, Adami, and Doppelmayer. (Biog. Medic.)

CAMERARIUS, (Joachim,) son of the preceding, born at Nuremberg, 1534. He was at first educated in his father's house, and afterwards at Wittemberg and Leipsic. He was a distinguished pupil of Melancthon. He visited Italy, spent one year at Padua, and obtained his degree of M.D. at Bologna, in 1562. By his father's desire he settled at Nuremberg, where his great learning and abilities established for him a reputation which extended over Germany. He died in 1598, after returning from a journey to Dresden, on a professional visit to the Elector. He was a great lover of botany, and formed a botanical garden, which afterwards was well known as that of Aichstaedt. Plumier has named a genius of plants (Cameraria) after him. His works are chiefly botanical, and illustrated with plates of

great accuracy and beauty. One of the most remarkable of his productions is a collection of symbols and emblems taken from plants and animals, in the manner of Alciati, published at Nuremberg, in 1590—1597.

CAMERARIUS, (Joachim,) eldest son of the above, born at Nuremberg, 1566. After travelling in Italy, the Low Countries, and England, he became doctor of medicine at Basle, in 1593, and settled as physician at Nuremberg. He resided some time at the court of the prince of Anhalt, but love of country brought him back to Nuremberg, where he died in 1642. His favourite adage was, "Vita hominis plus aloes quam mellis habet." He published only two treatises, the most remarkable of which is, De Piscinis et Piscium qui in illis aluntur Naturâ.

CAMERARIUS, (Elias Rodolph,) a German physician, son of John Rodolph Camerarius, born at Tubingen, May 7, 1641. He manifested great quickness, and his academical studies were so far advanced that he was permitted to take his bachelor's degree in 1655, his master of arts in 1658, and his doctor's degree in 1663; and he was afterwards made professor of theoretical medicine. In 1669 he was admitted a member of the Imperial Academy of the Curious in Nature, under the title of Hector. In 1672 he was appointed principal physician to the prince of Wirtemberg; and in 1677 he filled the chair of medicine at the university of Tubingen. An account has been given of the extent of his practice during a rather short career, as he died June 7, 1695. The number of cases committed to his care are reported to have amounted to 33,280. His works are principally academical pieces.

CAMERARIUS, (Rodolph James,) eldest son of Elias Rodolph, born, in 1665, at Tubingen, where he became professor of medicine and director of the botanical garden. He afterwards became professor of physics and mathematics. He travelled through the greater part of Europe, and was author of fifty-eight dissertations on various medical and botanical subjects. He died in 1721.

CAMERARIUS, (Elias,) a German physician, son of Elias Rodolph Camerarius, born at Tubingen, February 17, 1673. He studied philosophy and medicine at the university of his native place, and in 1691 travelled into different parts of Germany, Holland, and England. Upon his return, in 1692, he was made physician extraordinary of Tubingen, and received into the Imperial Academy of the Curious in Nature, under the title of Hector III. and he took the degree of M.D. In the following year he received an extraordinary chair of medicine, and in 1708 he accompanied Frederic Lewis, the hereditary prince of Wirtemberg, to Turin; and upon his return from Italy he was made counsellor, first physician, and professor in ordinary of medicine. He died February 8, 1734. His works are numerous, and characterised by a strange mixture of scepticism and credulity.

CAMERARIUS, (Alexander,) a German physician, son of Rodolph James Camerarius, born at Tubingen, Feb. 3, 1696. Having completed his medical studies, he received the degree of M.D. in 1717, from the hands of his father. He then travelled in Suabia and Franconia, and upon his return was appointed director of the botanic garden, and professor-extraordinary of medicine. Upon the death of his father, in 1721, he succeeded to his chair of medicine, and he was admitted into the Imperial Academy of the Curious in Nature, under the title of Hector IV.

CAMERATA, (Giuseppe,) a Venetian miniature painter and engraver, was born at Venice, about 1724. He was the son of an artist of some merit, and became the pupil of Giovanni Cattini, for the purpose of learning the art of engraving. In 1751 he went to Dresden, and was made principal engraver to the court. There are several plates by him from pictures in the Dresden gallery.

CAMERINO, (Francis de,) an Italian ecclesiastic of the fourteenth century, raised to the episcopate by pope John XXII., who sent him as nuncio to Constantinople for the purpose of effecting, in concert with the emperor Andronicus, a consolidation of the Greek and Latin churches. But the mission proved abortive. This transaction occurred in 1333.

CAMERON, (John,) a Scotch divine of the fifteenth century. The first time he is mentioned is as "official of Lothian;" a dignity which corresponded with the office of an archdeacon. He next became confessor and secretary to the earl of Douglas, who presented him to the rectory of Cambuslang. In 1424 he was made provost of the priory of Lincluden, near Dumfries. He was successively promoted to the offices of keeper of the great seal and privy seal, and secretary to James I. In 1426 he was elected bishop of Glasgow, and continued keeper

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of the privy-seal; and in 1428 he was made lord high chancellor, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of James I. In the year 1429 he erected the parish churches of Cambuslang, Tarbolton, Eglisham, Lass, Kirkmaho, and Killearn, into prebends of the cathedral church of St. Mungo, Glasgow. He also affixed special offices to particular churches. He made the rector of Cambuslang for the time being perpetual chanter; the rector of Carnwath to be treasurer; the rector of Kilbride to be chanter, &c. of the church of Glasgow. In the year 1431 he was chosen representative of the church of Scotland to the council of Basle, and received a safe-conduct from the king of England, and took his journey through that kingdom with a splendid retinue of thirty persons. He again received a safe-conduct as ambassador to England, about the prorogation of the peace. He continued lord-chancellor for the first three years of the reign of James II. After his removal from that high office, he began to build the great tower of his episcopal palace in the city of Glasgow. He also, with the laudable spirit of churchmen in former days, devoted large sums to the erection of the vestry, which had been begun by his predecessor, bishop Lauder. Notwithstanding his able conduct as a public functionary of the state, and his many pious and munificent acts as a bishop, he has been much maligned by George Buchanan, whose authority has misled others, particularly archbishop Spottiswood. He characterises him as a worldly man and a great oppressor of his tenants; and relates a supposititious account of his tragical end, on Christmas-eve, 1436, at his country seat of Lochwood, whereas we find him acting as high-chancellor in 1444, being the third year of James II. Bishop Cameron wrote or enacted canons which are still extant in manuscript in Bibliotheca Harl. No. 4631, vol. i. p. 47.

CAMERON, (John,) was born at Glasgow, about the year 1580, and received his education at the university of that city. He read lectures in the Greek language in the year 1599, and began his travels on the continent in 1600. He had an opportunity of displaying his talents at Bourdeaux, and the protestant ministers of that city appointed him master of a college which they had established at Bergerac, for teaching Latin and Greek. The duke of Bouillon appointed him professor of philosophy at Sedan; after spending a short time in Paris he returned to Bourdeaux, in the year 1604. In 1608 he was appointed one of the ministers of Bourdeaux, and acquired such reputation, that he was judged worthy of succeeding Gomarus in the divinity chair of the university of Saumur, where he lectured till 1620. On the dispersion of the university by the civil war he returned with his family to Scotland, and James I. appointed him professor of divinity at Glasgow; but this situation not suiting his taste, he returned to Saumur in less than a year, and read lectures in private, the court having interdicted his public teaching. He passed a year in this precarious state, and then went to Montaubon, in 1624, where he was chosen professor of divinity. He created many enemies by opposing the party which preached up the civil war; and he was assaulted and desperately wounded by an unknown assassin in the street, from the effects of which he languished a considerable time, and died in the year 1625. He seems to have been a man of a restless, unsettled disposition, obstinate in his opinions, and troublesome in their propagation; showy and contentious rather than solid in his attainments. He wrote Theological Lectures; published with a life of the author, by Lewis Capellus, in 1626.

CAMERON, (Richard,) was born in the town of Falkland, in the county of Fife. His father was a small shopkeeper, and an episcopalian, but is elevated by the compiler of the Scots Worthies into the rank of a merchant. He received such an education as his parish school could furnish; to the mastership of which he afterwards succeeded. As parish schoolmaster he was also *ex officio* parish clerk, or precentor. He became acquainted with some field preachers, and at last was seduced to attend their meetings, and became an enthusiast in the presbyterian system. His parish minister used many arguments with him, fruitlessly, to persuade him from attending the field preachings. In consequence of his adopting the presbyterian opinions he gave up his appointment as parochial schoolmaster, and entered into the family of Sir Walter Scott, of Harden, in the county of Selkirk, as a tutor and chaplain. He violently opposed the Indulgence, and refused to attend with the family at the legal presbyterian meeting on the first Sunday after his appointment. He was accordingly dismissed, and immediately joined John Welsh, a field preacher, and was by him persuaded to become an

itinerant field preacher; to which, after some objections had been obviated, he agreed, and was licensed by Welsh and Semple at Haughhead, in Teviotdale.

The Indulgence, or toleration, which was intended by government to have united the presbyterians, and to make their ministrations legal, had the contrary effect, and became a perpetual source of discord. Cameron was a leader of the opposition to it. He was summoned to answer for railing against the indulged ministers by presbyteries at Dinugh, in Galloway, and Dunscove, in Nithsdale, where he was threatened with the deprivation of his license. These meetings, which consisted of the indulged ministers, prevailed with him to forbear his invectives and preaching the necessity of separating from their communion. Cameron, Welsh, and Kidd, perambulated the western counties, accompanied by bands of armed men, who acted in the capacity of guards, and kept the peaceably disposed inhabitants in constant fear, and committed many crimes. In consequence, government issued a proclamation for the suppression of these armed assemblages; and Cameron found it convenient to take refuge in Holland. In the spring of 1680 he returned to Scotland, and spent much time in attempting to persuade the field preachers to "lift up the public standard of the gospel in the fields;" but the rebellion of Bothwell bridge had made the government more vigilant to prevent field meetings, "and none of the field ministers would venture upon that hazard." Cameron raised a popular excitement against the presbyterians who accepted the indulgence, and the general theme of his declamation was the conduct of the bishops and clergy. He now took a fit of melancholy, on account of the promise which he had made to the indulged ministers that he would not rail against them, for which he said he expected temporal vengeance speedily to follow. He preached his last sermon in Clydesdale, where he indulged largely in his favourite prophetical denunciations. On the morning of the 23d of July the insurgents took up a position on the east end of Ayrs-Moss, near the source of the water of Ayr, where they were attacked by Mr. Bruce, of Earls-hall, who brought up Airley's troop of Strahan's dragoons, about four o'clock P.M. When they saw the king's troops approaching they all gathered round Cameron, who "prayed a short word, wherein he thrice repeated, Lord, spare the green and take the ripe." The insurgents posted their foot in the centre, eight horse on the right and fifteen on the left, and behaved with great intrepidity. Cameron exhorted them to quit themselves like men; and said to his brother, "Come, let us fight it out to the last; for this is the day that I have longed, and the day that I have prayed for, to die fighting against the Lord's avowed enemies; this is the day that we shall get our crown." Cameron was killed on the spot, fighting boldly at the head of the left division of the horse; and one Murray cut his head and hands off, which were carried to Edinburgh.

CAMERON, (Lieutenant-general Sir Alan,) colonel of the 79th, or Cameron Highlanders. On the breaking out of the American war he devoted himself enthusiastically to a military life. Unfortunately, however, when on detached service, he was taken prisoner of war, and immured, for nearly two years, in the common gaol of Philadelphia, under the plea that he had been engaged in exciting the native tribes in favour of Great Britain. In attempting to escape from a confinement so much at variance with the usages of war, Sir Alan had both his ankles broken and shattered; and he never perfectly recovered from the painful effects of those injuries.

He was subsequently placed upon half-pay as a provincial officer; but the menacing aspect of affairs in 1793 again called him to active service; he, in that year, principally by his personal influence over the minds of the Highlanders, in little more than three months, patriotically raised the 79th, or Cameron Highlanders. In accomplishing this, no burden was thrown upon the public. He defrayed the whole expense out of his own private funds, no bounty-money whatever having been drawn from government; his officers, also, were taken from the half pay list, nor was any promotion upon that occasion allowed. In August that year, he was appointed major-commandant of this his clan regiment; and in January 1794, lieutenant-colonel commandant of the same. At the head of his regiment, during the latter year, he joined the army in the Netherlands, under the duke of York. In 1795 he proceeded to the West Indies, then powerfully menaced. Very severe losses were there sustained by his regiment, and he had the mortification of seeing the remnant of his corps draughted chiefly into the 42d regiment. He, therefore, returned home. So sensible, however, was the duke of York of the value

of his services, that he was immediately commissioned to raise the Cameron Highlanders anew; which, by unceasing exertion, and considerable pecuniary sacrifices, he accomplished in little more than six months, notwithstanding the advanced period of the war. In 1799 he again served with his regiment on the continent, under the duke of York, whom he ever considered as his best benefactor. In the battle of Bergen-op-Zoom, he was twice severely wounded. In 1800 he served in the expeditions to Ferrol, Cadiz, &c., and, in 1801, at the head of his regiment, he shared the dangers and glories of Alexandria, and endured the hardships of the Egyptian campaign. In 1804, Sir Alan and the officers of his regiment, in the course of only a few months, and solely by recruiting, raised a strong 2d battalion of 800 rank and file for general service. He was rewarded, in consequence, with the rank of colonel, on the 1st of January 1805. In the descent upon Zealand, Sir Alan, by the order of lord Cathcart, took military possession of Copenhagen, at the head of the flank companies of the army. In 1808 he accompanied Sir John Moore, as brigadier-general, on the expedition to Sweden; and in 1808, to the Peninsula. Advancing from Portugal with reinforcements, he was placed in a most critical situation by the sudden and unexpected retreat to Corunna; nevertheless, he succeeded in marching his force, which had been considerably augmented on its route by convalescents and stragglers, in safety to Lisbon. This force is generally considered very materially to have assisted the duke of Wellington in the successful attack which he soon afterwards made upon Soult, at Oporto. At the battle of Talavera, he had two horses shot under him, when he took post by the colours of one of the regiments of his brigade; and, throughout that arduous and eventful day, never were energy and gallantry more conspicuously and effectively displayed. He wore a medal for his services on that occasion. The action at Busaco was the last in which he was engaged. He commanded a brigade, in which his own regiment bore a part. Extreme ill health then compelled him to retire from the active service of his country. On the 25th of July, 1810, he was appointed a major-general; after the peace a K.C.B.; and on the 12th of August, 1819, he was made a lieutenant-general. He died March 9, 1828, at a very advanced age.

CAMERS, (John,) a learned monk, of the Franciscan order, born at Camerino, in 1448. He was one of those who most effectually contributed to the restoration of classical learning after the dispersion of the Greek literati on the taking of Constantinople by the Turks. He was provincial of his order, and was appointed professor of philosophy at Padua, whence he removed to Vienna, and lectured in theology at the university there for twenty-four years. He died at a very advanced age, either in 1546, or in 1556, for authorities differ. He was profoundly versed in Greek, and corresponded in that language with Marcus Musurus, archbishop of Malvesia. Many of the classics were edited by him, particularly Claudian, Florus, Justin, and Lucian. Adelung has given a complete list of his publications in his Supplement to the Dictionary of Jöcher.

CAMILLO, (Francisco,) a Spanish painter, was born at Madrid, in 1635; his father was a native of Florence, who had settled in Spain, and Francisco having become a pupil of Pedro de las Cuevas, soon ranked high as an historical painter. There is a picture by him in the church of the Capuchins of Alcala de Henares, of St. Mary of Egypt before the Virgin, which, according to Velasco, is of itself sufficient to stamp Camillo as a great painter; but the work for which he is most celebrated is a picture of Our Lady in the church of San Juan de Dios, at Madrid, which, in the words of the same author, "es sin limite en la perfecion." Camillo died in the prime of life, in 1671.

CAMILLUS, (M. Furius,) who was five times dictator, and honoured with four triumphs, was sprung from a family little known until it was ennobled by the acts of him who was called the second founder of Rome. Being created military tribune about 401 B.C. he was present at the siege of Veii, and after the town had defied the arms of Rome for ten years, it was compelled to surrender, as soon as Camillus had turned the waters of a lake, by which it had been defended on its weakest side, into a new channel, and thus enabled the former one to serve as a road into the town. After this success, he had the misfortune to excite not only the ill-will of the populace at Rome, by presuming to have his triumphal chariot drawn by white horses, an honour that was reserved for the cars of the deities alone; but he produced likewise no little murmuring amongst the troops, who were disappointed of the plunder they

expected, and what they could brook still less, because they were compelled to give up a portion of it to enable Camillus to fulfil the vow he had made of dedicating a tenth of the spoil to Apollo. In the following year, he laid siege to Talerium, the stronghold of the Falesci, and the scene of the story told of the schoolmaster, who, desirous of ingratiating himself with Camillus, led his pupils, who were the children of the principal people of the town, to the Roman camp; when Camillus, instead of receiving them and holding them as hostages, until the place capitulated, not only sent them back, but put rods into their hands to scourge their treacherous teacher; and by such honourable conduct converted those who had been previously foes into friends; and as he would not permit the troops to plunder the town, he excited again their ill-will, and led them to support his political opponents, when they accused him of appropriating to himself the property of the state. To avoid the consequences which he clearly foresaw of the trial, he went into voluntary banishment, and prayed the gods that the time might come when his country would want his services. Nor was it long before that event arrived, for the Gauls, under Brennus, having made an invasion of Italy, and defeated the Romans near the river Allia, entered the city; nor did they quit it until they had compelled the inhabitants to pay a sum of money as the price for the withdrawal of the victorious army. On their departure, the people sent for Camillus, then in exile, and requested him to take the reins of government. After some delay, occasioned by the reversal of the decree of death against him, he accepted the command; and finding himself at the head of a respectable body of troops, he attacked the Gauls on their march homewards, and recovered a portion of the money they had taken. He was subsequently employed to break up the league which some of the states of Italy had formed to throw off the Roman yoke; and such was the success that attended his arms, that by the booty he obtained from the conquered towns, he was enabled to repay the money which the nations of Rome had collected from the sale of their trinkets to make up the gold cup that was sent to Apollo in lieu of the tenth of the spoil from Veii. After meeting with similar success in the wars carried on against the people of Præneste and Tusculum, and appointed much against his will dictator for the fourth time, he was threatened a second time with an impeachment, and to avoid it resolved to expatriate himself, although he was then 80 years of age. But previous to his departure, he was once more requested to put himself at the head of the troops collected to oppose a second irruption of the Gauls; when, taking advantage of the want of discipline which he found amongst them, especially during their marauding excursions, he attacked them on their reaching the Anio; and, after laying down the power that had been put into his hands, died during the plague that ravaged Italy about 365 B.C.

CAMINATZIN, nephew of Montezuma, emperor of Mexico. He formed the design of liberating his country from the Spanish yoke, and was about to put it in execution, when Cortez, who had intimation of the plot given him, caused him to be arrested; but he was rescued by a party of Mexican insurgents, and afterwards perished while bravely signalizing his courage at the siege of Mexico, in 1521.

CAMMA, a Galatian female, of great beauty, who, after the death of her husband Sinatus, became the object of the affections of his murderer, Sinorix. Dissembling her resolutions of vengeance, she affected to encourage the passion of the assassin, and drawing him secretly to the temple of Diana, under the pretence of imparting greater solemnity to the intended nuptials, she offered to him a cup of poison, of which he drank without suspicion. This incident has been made the subject of some dramatic pieces, the ablest of which is that of Thomas Corneille, entitled the Tragedy of Camma, Queen of Galatia.

CAMOENS, (Dom Luis de,) called the Virgil of Portugal, from his admirable poem the Lusiadas, was born at Lisbon in 1517, according to some; while others make the year of his birth seven years later, and represent Coimbra, or Santarem, as the place of his nativity. His parents were descended from illustrious Spanish families. In his infancy, his father, Simon Vas de Camoens, commander of a vessel, perished by shipwreck near Goa, and the greater part of his fortune was lost at the same time. His mother, however, Anne de Macedo, of Santarem, was enabled to give her son an education suitable to his station and expectations, and sent him to the university of Coimbra. His subsequent career sufficiently disproves the calumny of Voltaire, who alleges that his earlier years were spent

in idleness. It is said, however, that his taste at this time led him rather to the study of the history of his own country, than to the cultivation of classical literature. From Coimbra he repaired to Lisbon, and soon became deeply enamoured of Donna Catharina d'Alayada, one of the queen's ladies, whom he addressed with all the romantic ardour of youthful passion. His impatience, however, hurried him into some breaches of decorum, which brought down upon him the resentment of the parents of the lady, and he was exiled to Santarem, where his mother's family resided; not, however, before his mistress had confessed to him the secret of her long concealed attachment. His banishment quickly suggested to him the resemblance of his fate to that of Ovid, with whom he compares himself in his third elegy, written at Santarem. It is said that he soon after returned clandestinely to Lisbon, was immediately detected, and again driven into exile. It is also said that during his exile he designed the plan, and commenced the composition of his celebrated poem. But a life barren of adventure had few charms for Camoens; with the myrtle he longed to interweave the laurel. Accordingly, he sought and obtained permission to accompany king John III. in an expedition headed by that monarch against the Moors of Ceuta. Even the storm of battle kindled his poetic ardours, which, in their turn, invigorated his military courage. In this expedition, he had the misfortune, in attempting among the foremost to board an enemy's ship in the Straits of Gibraltar, to lose his right eye by a musket shot; an accident which sadly disfigured a countenance that had been eminently handsome. His conduct in this service was so heroic, that he was permitted to return home, where he found that his beloved Catharine was dead. The poignancy of his sorrow was increased by the cold neglect of the court, which, overlooking his merits as a soldier, would not vouchsafe to recompense his services by such an allowance as might keep him above want. Stung by such treatment from an ungrateful country, he bade it, like another Scipio, an eternal farewell, and embarked, in 1553, in one of the ships of a fleet composed of seven vessels, commanded by Cabral, and bound for the East Indies. He arrived at Goa, after encountering a violent storm, in which three of the vessels were lost. Not being able to find immediate employment at Goa, he at once embarked as a volunteer in a squadron which the Portuguese were sending in aid of the king of Cochin against the Pimenta isles, and he contributed greatly by his bravery to the success of the expedition, especially in the attack upon the Alagada islands; and although the larger portion of his countrymen were carried off by the insalubrity of the climate, Camoens returned in safety to Goa. In the following year (1555) he accompanied Manuel de Vasconcello in an expedition against the Arabian corsairs in the Red Sea. Having wintered at the island of Ormuz, in the Persian Gulf, he seized the occasion to give indulgence to his passion for poetry, which was now animated at once by the martial achievements of his brave companions, and by the novel and enchanting scenery which he witnessed around him. He also explored the wild African region that encompasses Mount Felix, and which he has described with such vivid colouring in his Lusiadas, and in one of the little sonnets, in which he bewails the loss of his Catharina. But in his compositions he unhappily discovered less discretion than genius, for giving way to the indignation which he felt at certain proceedings on the part of the viceroy of Goa, he made that functionary the subject of a severe satire, entitled, Disparatas na India, (Follies in India,) for which he was shortly after banished to the island of Macao. Here, after visiting the Moluccas, and collecting fresh materials for the embellishment of that poem which seems never to have been absent from his thoughts, he passed nearly fifteen years, and finished his Lusiad, supporting himself by the salary assigned him for discharging the duties of provedormor dos defunctos, (administrator of the effects of deceased persons.) A new viceroy having been appointed, Camoens solicited and obtained from him permission to return to Goa, and was shipwrecked in the passage on the coast of Cambodia, and escaped by clinging with one hand to a plank, while with the other he saved his poems. He was soon, however, doomed to experience a return of that adverse fortune which quitted him only for short intervals during his adventurous life. A new viceroy was appointed, whose displeasure the enemies of Camoens lost no time in exciting by accusing him of malversation in his office at Macao. Upon this groundless charge, disproved by Camoens himself, he was committed to prison, where he was detained for debts which he was unable to

pay. But his genius procured him that liberty of which his poverty had deprived him; for, having addressed to the viceroy a poetical statement of his wrongs and circumstances, that officer was so pleased and affected with it, that he caused the poet to be instantly set at liberty. He then accompanied Dom Pedro Barreto to Sofala; where, on finding a ship bound for Portugal, his resolution never to revisit his native country was shaken, and he at once embarked for Europe, and arrived at Lisbon in 1569, after an absence of sixteen years, utterly destitute and friendless, and having the additional misfortune to find his native city ravaged by the plague. The youthful king, Don Sebastian, was then meditating his unfortunate expedition to Morocco, and Camoens was led by the hope of royal patronage to dedicate his poem to him. But, although the dedication was graciously received, it procured for the poor author only a pitiful pension of about twenty ducats, and even that he lost on the death of his patron, (slain at the battle of Alcazar, 1578,) for it was withdrawn by his superstitious and bigotted successor, cardinal Henry. By the death of Sebastian, the royal house was extinguished, and Portugal lost her independence. The spirit of Camoens sunk within him at the prospect of his ruined country, reduced to a vassalage the most abject that ever nation suffered; and he was unable to survive her. "I am ending," says he, in one of his letters, "the course of my life; the world will witness how I loved my country. I have returned not only to die in her bosom, but to die along with her." After suffering the pangs of hunger, relieved only by the sustenance procured for him by an aged Javanese servant, named Antonio, who begged his bread for him in the streets of Lisbon, Camoens died in an hospital in that city, in 1579. He was buried in the church of St. Anne of the Franciscans, and over his grave Gonzalo Continho placed the following inscription:—

HERE LIES LUIS DE CAMOENS:
HE EXCELLED ALL THE POETS OF HIS TIME.
HE LIVED POOR AND MISERABLE,
AND HE DIED SO,
MDLXXIX.

Camoens attempted nearly every species of metre,—odes, sonnets, sestine, canzone, in the style of Petrarch, elegies, epigrams, and comedies. It is said that he has enriched the Portuguese language with more than two thousand words. But his Lusiad is the basis of his imperishable fame. This production differs from other epic poems in this, that its interest does not centre in an individual who is made the hero of the piece, but in a collection of all the noblest incidents in the annals of Portugal, grouped with epic mastery, and representing, as a national picture, all that the poet deemed to shed a lustre upon the land of his birth. The title of the poem, Os Lusiadas, the Portuguese, negatives the assertion that any individual is to be regarded as the hero of it, though Vasco de Gama is commonly supposed to sustain that character. Camoens seems to have made Ariosto his model; and in his description of Venus, where she intercedes with Jupiter, appears to have had in view the Italian poet's description of Alcina, and to have borrowed from the same source his first idea of the Island of Love. Among the most beautiful passages of the Lusiad enumerated by Bouterwek, in his History of Spanish and Portuguese Literature, are the tribute to the memory of Egas Moniz, the Portuguese Regulus; the description of the battle of Ourique, which laid the foundation of the kingdom of Portugal; the description of the visit of queen Maria of Spain to her father the king of Portugal, to implore him to aid her husband in his contest against the Moors; the well-known and sublime description of the Spirit of the Cape; but above all, the exquisite narrative of the tragical fate of Ines de Castro. The only real episode is the short story of the giant Adamastor; which, however, is censured by Mr. Hallam. The same writer remarks that, "In a general estimate of the merits of the Lusiad, it must appear rather feeble and prosaic; the geographical and historical details are insipid and tedious; a skilful use of poetical artifice is never exhibited; we are little detained to admire an ornamented diction, a glowing thought, or brilliant imagery; a certain negligence disappoints us in the most beautiful passages, and it is not till a second perusal that their sweetness has time to glide into the heart. The celebrated stanzas on Ines de Castro are a proof of this." But he adds, "These deficiencies are greatly compensated, and doubtless far more to a native than they can be to us, by a freedom from all that offends, for he is never turgid, nor affected, nor obscure; by a perfect ease and transparency of narration; by scenes and descriptions, possessing a certain charm of colouring, and perhaps not less pleas-

ing from the apparent negligence of the pencil; by a style kept up at a level just above common language; by a mellifluous versification; and, above all, by a kind of soft languor which tones as it were the whole poem, and brings perpetually home to our minds the poetical character and interesting fortunes of the author. As the mirror of a heart so full of love, courage, generosity, and patriotism, as that of Camoens, the Lusiad can never fail to please us, whatever place we may assign to it in the records of poetical genius." The Lusiad has been translated once into French; twice into Italian; four times into Spanish; and twice into English, by Fanshawe and Mickle; the latter is superior to the other, but, though very beautiful, it is not very faithful. A good edition of the works of Camoens appeared at Lisbon in 1779-80, 4 vols, 12mo. A second appeared in 1782-83, in five small volumes. A very correct, splendid, and now rare edition of the Lusiad was published, with fine engravings, in one vol. 4to, by Fermin Didot, at Paris, in 1817, the expense of which was defrayed by Souza Botelho. In this edition, of which very few copies were printed, the original text has been restored with great accuracy.

CAMOSIO, (Giovanni Battista,) a learned Italian, born at Azolo in 1515. He was appointed professor of philosophy in the Spanish academy of Bologna, and afterwards at Macerata. Thuanus and Semler considered him the ablest Greek scholar of his age; and he was commissioned by Pius IV. to translate into Latin the Greek Fathers. He died in 1581.

CAMPAGNOLA, (Domenico,) called Dalle Greche, a painter, born at Padua in 1482. He was the son of Giulio, who was also a painter, from whom he received his earlier instruction, and then became the pupil of Titian; who it is said looked with jealousy at the wonderful progress made by his scholar. Some of the oil and fresco paintings of Campagnola will not suffer in a comparison with the works of his gifted master; while in the painting of the Evangelists on the ceiling of the Scuola del Santa, many good judges think that he has surpassed him. In this work, Lanzi says, he appears to have aspired to a grandeur above Titian, and has marked with a more daring outline the human figure. In his landscapes, too, Campagnola is frequently equal to Titian. He also excelled as an engraver. He died in 1550.

CAMPAN, (Jane Louisa Henrietta Genest,) an intelligent French woman, known for her writings on female education, was born at Paris in 1752. Her father, M. Genest, was an officer in the foreign department under Louis XV., to whose three daughters she was appointed reader when she was fifteen; an occupation for which her precocity of talent, sedulously cultivated by the ablest masters, eminently fitted her even at that early age. In 1770 she married M. Campan, a Swiss gentleman, whose father had been secretary to the queen; and she was soon afterwards appointed first lady of the bed-chamber to the dauphiness, Marie Antoinette, with whom she remained during the reign of her husband, Louis XVI., and was with her in the first outbreak of the Revolution, and up to the storming of the Tuileries, on the 10th of August, 1792, when she narrowly escaped with her life. When her royal mistress was imprisoned in the temple, she was forbidden to attend her there; and narrowly escaped the guillotine under the government of Robespierre. She then retired into the country, and at length opened a boarding-school at St. Germain en Laye. The establishment prospered, particularly under the countenance and encouragement of Josephine Beauharnois, who sent her daughter Hortense and her niece to it, and confided to her the superintendence of the education of her son Eugène. On Josephine's marriage with Napoleon, he invited Madame Campan to Malmaison, and under his patronage her school rose still more rapidly in public estimation. In 1806, when the emperor founded the establishment at Ecouen for the daughters and sisters of the officers of the legion of honour, he appointed Madame Campan to superintend it. On the return of the Bourbons in 1814, the school of Ecouen was suppressed, and Madame Campan retired to Mantes, where an accumulation of domestic misfortunes, and the loss by violent deaths of nearly all her relatives, at length broke her heart, and she died on the 16th of March, 1822. Of her numerous publications, the most popular are, her Mémoires sur la Vie privée de Marie-Antoinette, Reine de France et de Navarre, suivis de Souvenirs et Anecdotes historiques sur les Règnes de Louis XIV. Louis XV. et Louis XVI. Paris, 1822, 3 vols, 8vo, and translated into English in the following year. Her Recollections of the Old Court of Louis XV. are very entertaining; and her account of her royal mistress, the unfortu-

nate Marie Antoinette, are at once faithful and impartial.

CAMPANAIO, (Lorenzo di Ludovico,) surnamed Lorenzetto, a sculptor and architect of Florence, born in 1494. He was employed to complete the tomb of cardinal Forteguerri, in the church of St. James's, at Pistoja, which had been left unfinished by Andrea del Verrochio. He afterwards went to Rome, where his talents at once attracted the notice of Raphael, who caused him to be employed upon the tomb which cardinal Chigi designed to erect in the church of Santa Maria del Popolo. He also superintended the erection of some noble edifices, and particularly distinguished himself by his designs for the admirable inner façade of the palace of cardinal della Valle, for whose garden he executed two noble bas-reliefs in marble. He died in 1541.

CAMPANELLA, (Thomas,) a celebrated Italian philosopher, born at Stilo, a small village in Calabria, in 1568. At the age of five years his memory was stored with an incredible amount of information. At thirteen he understood the ancient orators and poets, and wrote discourses and verses on various subjects; and the year after, his father purposed to send him to Naples to study law; but young Campanella, having other views, entered himself into the order of the Dominicans, and made an extraordinary progress in theology. Whilst he was studying philosophy at Cosenza, when in his seventeenth year, his professor was invited to dispute upon some theses which were to be maintained by the Franciscans; but finding himself indisposed, he sent Campanella in his room, who argued in opposition to the philosophy of Aristotle, with so much subtilty and force, as to amaze his auditory. Having conceived a notion that the truth was not to be found in the Peripatetic philosophy, he anxiously examined all the Greek, Latin, and Arabian commentators upon Aristotle, and began to hesitate more and more with regard to the doctrines of that sect. His doubts still remaining, he determined to peruse the writings of Plato, Pliny, Galen, the Stoics, the followers of Democritus, and especially those of Telesio, whose book De Rerum Naturâ he eagerly read; and he found the doctrine of his masters to be false in so many points, that he began to doubt even of uncontroverted matters of fact. At the age of twenty-two he began to commit his new system to writing, and in 1590 he went to Naples to get it printed, and published it in the following year, under the title of, Philosophia Sensibus demonstrata. His writings now made a great noise in the world, and the novelty of his opinions stirring up many enemies against him at Naples, he removed to Rome, Florence, Venice, Padua, and Bologna. His writings were seized, and were carried to the inquisition at Rome, which, however, gave him little disturbance, and he continued his journey. Returning afterwards to Rome, he met with a better reception than before, and was honoured with the friendship of several cardinals. In 1598 he went to Naples, where he staid but a short time, and then visited his own country. Some expressions which he dropped, with regard to the government of the Spaniards, and the project of an insurrection, being reported to them, he was seized and carried to Naples, in 1599, as a criminal against the state, and put seven times to the rack, and afterwards condemned to perpetual imprisonment. He was also accused of being the author of the celebrated book entitled, De Tribus Impostoribus, about the authorship, and even existence of which there has been so much dispute. Pope Urban VIII. who knew him from his writings, having obtained his liberty from Philip IV. of Spain, the 15th of May 1626, Campanella went immediately to Rome, where he continued some years in the prisons of the inquisition. In 1629 he was discharged; but the resentment of the Spaniards was not abated. Being informed of their designs against him, he fled from Rome, and, embarking for France, landed at Marseilles in 1634. Peiresc, being informed of his arrival, sent a letter to invite him to Aix, where he entertained him some months. The year following he went to Paris, and was graciously received by Louis XIII. and cardinal Richelieu; the latter procured him a pension of 2000 livres, and often consulted him on the affairs of Italy. He passed the remainder of his days in a monastery of the Dominicans at Paris, and died March 21, 1639. "Campanella," says Brucker, "was confessedly a man of genius, but his imagination predominated over his judgment." Innumerable proofs of this may be found in his astrological writings, in his book De Sensu Rerum, and in many other parts of his works. There seems indeed much reason to think that his mind was not sound, although he had his lucid intervals, in which he could reason soberly. He is chiefly worthy of praise for the pains which he took to

deduce natural science from observation and experience." During the imprisonment of twenty-seven years that he underwent, all his philosophical treatises were composed, and given to the world. Ardent and rapid in his mind, and not destitute of leisure, he wrote on logic, physics, metaphysics, morals, politics, and grammar. Upon all these subjects, his aim seems to have been to recede as far as possible from Aristotle. He had early begun to distrust this guide, and had formed a noble resolution to study all schemes of philosophy, comparing them with their archetype, the world itself, that he might distinguish how much exactness was to be found in those several copies, as they ought to be, from one autograph of nature. (Cypriani Vit. Camp.) Though he borrowed his primary theorems from Telesio, he enlarged that Parmenidean philosophy by the inventions of his own fertile and imaginative genius. He lays down the fundamental principle, that the Deity has created certain signs and types of himself, all of which represent power, wisdom, and love; and the objects of those attributes—existence, truth, and excellence. Space is the primal created substance: next, matter: this last is operated upon by two antagonist principles—heat and cold, each striving for the mastery. To this physical theory he added that of "the sensibility of all created things." In the part of his works in which he has treated of this theory, he has enforced and exemplified it with singular eloquence and force of imagination. Of the numerous writings which his fertile imagination produced, the most celebrated are, 1. Atheismus triumphatus. 2. Philosophia rationalis. 3. Civitas solis, Utrecht, 1643, 12mo. 4. Universalis Philosophia. 5. De Libris propriis, et De Recta Ratione studendi, Paris, 1642, 8vo. 6. Apologia pro Galileo, Franc. 1622, 4to. 7. De Sensu Rerum et Magiâ, *ibid.* 1620, 4to. 8. De Reformatione Scientiarum, Venice, 1633, 4to. 9. De Monarchia Hispanica, Harderv. translated into English, Lond. 1654, 4to.

CAMPANI-ALIMENIS, (Matthew,) a native of the diocese of Spoleto, was curate of a parish at Rome, under the pontificate of Alexander VII. and applied himself to watchmaking and optics. He is mentioned as having constructed a clock which was illuminated by night from the interior; and he published a work on the subject of clockmaking in 1678. But he is principally known as having been the first who ground object-glasses of enormous focal length. By order of Louis XIV. he made one of a focal length of 130, one of 150, and one of 205 palms (nine and a quarter inches French, according to Auzout;) and with one of these Dominic Cassini first saw the satellites of Saturn. His smaller glasses were much esteemed. It is said that he endeavoured to destroy chromatic aberration by means of a triple eye-glass. There is a paper of his in Gaudentii Roberti Misc. Ital. Phys. Math. Bologna, 1692.

CAMPANI, (Joseph,) younger brother of the preceding, was also an astronomer, and made his own telescopes. He published various observations (see Lalande, Bibl. Astron.) and is the one referred to in Auzout.

CAMPANI, (Giovanni Antonio,) the son of a peasant of Cavelli, where he was born in 1427. He was exceedingly ill-favoured and mis-shapen, but was endowed with an extraordinary capacity. While acting as a shepherd, he attracted the notice of a priest in the neighbourhood, who taught him Latin: but he soon surpassed his master, and went to study at Naples, whence he removed to Sienna to study law. He next proceeded to Perugia, where he applied himself, under Demetrius Chalcondyles, to the study of Greek, which, however, he abandoned for that of philosophy and the mathematics. He was employed successively by Pius II, Paul II. and Sixtus IV.; and at last became secretary to the king of Naples, and died at Sienna, in 1477. His works have been published at Rome, Venice, and Leipsic.

CAMPANO, (Giovanni,) a native of Novara, in the Milanese, who lived, according to Tiraboschi, in the thirteenth century; but other authorities claim for him an earlier date, and assign the eleventh or tenth century as the time in which he flourished. He was the first translator of Euclid from the Arabic; the Greek text of that writer not having been discovered till a later period. This singular work was printed at Venice in 1482, by Erhard Ratdolt, and is accompanied with diagrams, which seem to be from wood engravings. Several Arabic terms are introduced: thus, an equilateral rhombus is called helmuaym; a parallelogram, similis helmuaym; and a trapezium, helmuariphe. Billingsley's English translation, best known by John Dee's Preface, was made from Campano's version. He likewise wrote a treatise on the quadrature of the circle, printed in the appendix to the Margarita Filisofica.

CAMPBELL, (Alexander,) was a son of Mr. Campbell of Ardkinglass, in the county of Argyle, and nearly related to the earl of Argyle, by whose recommendation the bishopric of Brechin was granted to him whilst he was yet a boy, dated May 16, 1566. He alienated almost entirely the lands and tithes belonging to the bishopric in favour of his relation the earl of Argyle. So completely was the work of sacrilege carried on, that what of the property and revenue was left for his successors, was scarcely sufficient to be a moderate competency for a parish minister in Brechin! In this way, by the rapacity of the nobles, and the minority and weakness of the crown, sacrilege was carried at that time to a fearful extent, and the whole revenues of the church were spoiled; and when Knox saw his error and wished to stop the sacrilege, he was met with mockery and insult by the nobles, and his efforts were treated with scorn. On the 7th May, 1567, the boy-bishop obtained a license from queen Mary to depart and continue forth of the realm, for the space of seven years. In conformity with this license, there is a particular instruction in the Book of Assumptions, that this bishop was abroad at Geneva, at school, on the 28th January, 1574. After his return home from school he exercised the office of parish minister of Brechin, without discharging any part of the episcopal function, though still retaining the name and title of lord bishop of Brechin, and as such he sat in many parliaments on the spiritual side, till the time of his death, in the beginning of the year 1606.

CAMPBELL, (Neill,) was the minister of the parish of Kilmartine, near Inverary, in the county of Argyle; and on the restoration of the name of bishops by James VI. in 1580, he was made titular bishop of Argyle. The word titular is here and elsewhere used in connexion with the Scottish bishops of this period, because they had no consecration nor orders of apostolic origin. (*Vide* Life of Spottiswood, superintendent of Lothian.) He resigned his titular bishopric in 1608. He appears to have been a man of most excellent private character, for bishop Keith says of him: "When all the other bishops were lampooned in a satirical poem, and most falsely taxed with immoralities, yet such was the universal good character this prelate had obtained even among those who hated the order, that he alone is excepted. On the contrary, the author of that angry and insolent satire says of him, 'Solus in Ergadiis præsul meritissimus oris.'"

CAMPBELL, (Archibald,) earl of Argyle, the descendant and representative of one of the most ancient and illustrious families in Scotland, was the son of Colin earl of Argyle, one of the four counsellors of the regency to king James V. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1542. In the war with England he distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Pinkey, 1547, and at the siege of Haddington, 1548. He was the first member of this great family who embraced protestantism, of which in after times they became such powerful and zealous supporters. On his death-bed he earnestly exhorted his son to maintain that religion as his most precious heritage, and to exert himself to the utmost to suppress the Romish superstition in Scotland. He died in 1558.

CAMPBELL, (Archibald,) earl of Argyle, son and successor of the preceding, was one of the most efficient promoters of the reformation in Scotland; and contributed greatly to its establishment by the authority of parliament in that kingdom. With the assistance of queen Elizabeth he compelled the French to quit Scotland in 1561. He was a member of the privy council constituted by Mary on her return from France; but did not interfere in the troubles which followed that event. On the queen's marriage with Bothwell, he entered into an association for the defence of the prince (afterwards James VI.); but on ascertaining that Mary's resignation of the throne had been compulsory, he exerted himself for her restoration. He commanded her forces at the battle of Langside, 1568; and remained firm to her cause so long as there appeared any possibility of serving her. On the election of the earl of Mar to the regency, Argyle was appointed lord high chancellor of Scotland, and by his moderation and abilities, as well as the high esteem entertained for him by all parties, the peace of the kingdom was restored. He died in 1575, without issue; and was succeeded in his hereditary honours by his brother, Sir Colin Campbell.

CAMPBELL, (Donald,) the fourth son of Archibald, second earl of Argyle, in the reign of James IV. He took holy orders, and was made abbot of Cupar in 1540; and in the year 1558 he was elected bishop of Brechin, and succeeded bishop Hepburn. The election did not please the court of Rome, because abbot Campbell had declared himself

favourable to the Reformation, which was about that time beginning to agitate Scotland. He therefore never assumed the title of bishop, but contented himself with that of abbot, in which rank and designation he sat and voted in the disputable parliament of 1560, when the reformed opinions were established. The abbey of Cupar was founded by king Malcolm IV. in the year 1164, and endowed with considerable revenues by the crown and the earls of Erroll. Donald Campbell was the last abbot, and was lord privy-seal to queen Mary; and died in the end of the year 1562. (Keith's Catalogue.)

CAMPBELL, (Archibald,) marquis of Argyle, was the son of Archibald, the seventh earl of Argyle, and was born in 1598. He was early initiated into the practice of those sanguinary feuds betwixt clans and great chieftains which disgraced and distracted the northern kingdom from its earliest history to the beginning of the reign of George III. The Macdonalds were a powerful clan, inhabiting the western islands, between whom and the family of Argyle an hereditary feud had long subsisted. At the age of eighteen, he accompanied his father on one of those savage expeditions to gratify the old earl's feelings of revenge; and the Macdonalds were overpowered and butchered, and their country was devoted to the flames. In the year 1626 he was made a privy counsellor for Scotland, and two years afterwards he surrendered to the king the hereditary office of justice-general of Scotland, with the reservation of the hereditary office of justiciary of Argyle and the Western Isles. In consequence of the old earl's having renounced the reformed faith, and declared himself a papist, the government obliged him to make over his estates, with a small reservation, to his son, the lord Lorne, which gave the subject of the present article extensive political influence, and he was appointed an extraordinary lord of session. He does not appear to have taken any very prominent part in the politics of the period till the year 1638, when rebellion had made such head as to require an appeal to arms. In April of this year Charles I. summoned him to London as a privy counsellor, along with the earl of Traquair and some others, to assist him with his advice respecting the line of policy to be pursued in the present embarrassing posture of his affairs. His advice involved the destruction, by royal authority, of the established episcopal church, a consummation which as a covenanter he had undertaken to accomplish *per fas aut nefas*. On the contrary, Charles was bound both by solemn oaths and his own principles steadily to support and maintain it. He returned to Edinburgh, and the first thing which he did was to sign the Solemn League and Covenant, which was a bond of rebellion entered into by the presbyterian party, at the instigation of cardinal Richelieu, who furnished them with a copy of the French Holy League, of which, with some necessary alterations, it is a pretty faithful copy. On the death of his father, in the year 1638, lord Lorne succeeded to the title and remainder of the family property. Although he secretly corresponded with the rebels, yet he took no ostensible part with the king's enemies till after the sitting down of the Glasgow assembly. Hypocrisy was a strong feature in Argyle's character, and although secretly connected with the rebels, yet he did not openly join them till after the meeting of the assembly at Glasgow in November. When the marquis of Hamilton dissolved the assembly by royal authority, all the members of the privy council who were present withdrew with the king's commissioner except Argyle, who remained and encouraged the ministers and other members to continue their session, notwithstanding their legal dissolution. Without the formality of an election for any presbytery or burgh, he now took his seat as a constituent member, where he sat and voted till its close. Argyle's example was followed by several of the lords of council; and under his protection the treasonable assembly sat till the 20th of December. Rebellion had now assumed a more formidable shape, and the presbyterian chiefs led an army to the border. Argyle retired to his estates in the west to watch the movements of the loyal clan of the Macdonalds, and to be in readiness to oppose the invasion on the king's behalf of the earl of Antrim. He raised a force among his own vassals of about nine hundred men, and seized the castle of Brodick in the isle of Arran, a stronghold belonging to the marquis of Hamilton. When hostilities again broke out in the year 1640, Argyle was placed at the head of a force of about five thousand men, with a small train of artillery, and sent to suppress the loyal nobility in the north. He secured the earl of Athol, who was preparing for resistance, and sent him prisoner to Stirling castle, and a number of the gentry of that neighbourhood to

Edinburgh castle, and levied a contribution of 10,000*l.* from the district of Athol. He next marched into the county of Angus, where he burnt the castles of Airly and Forthan, belonging to the earl of Airly; and after laying waste his estates, he returned with part of his troops to Argyleshire, having despatched the rest to join general Leslie. In April 1644, Argyle, whom the king had elevated to the dignity of marquis, collected some troops, and went to oppose Huntley, and surprised him at Montrose, and followed him to Aberdeen, whither he had retreated. Argyle followed the king's troops to Aberdeen, which, being inferior in numbers, retreated northward towards the river Spey; which being unable to cross, they continued to retreat towards the highlands, ascending by the course of that river. Argyle kept following the royal army, proclaimed Montrose, the king's general, a traitor, and offered a reward of 20,000*l.* for his head. Argyle was an arrant coward, and had no mind to overtake Montrose; but being reinforced by some troops under the earl of Lothian, he ventured with superior force to attack the king's troops near Castle Fyvie in Aberdeenshire. Argyle was beaten and returned to Edinburgh, leaving his troops under the command of the earl of Lothian. He however again joined them, when, after various manœuvres, they were attacked by Montrose, at a place called Inverlochy, on the 2d of February, 1645, when Argyle's troops were totally routed. Before the battle, Argyle provided for his own safety by going on board a pinnace, and on seeing his troops cut to pieces, he made sail and escaped. He returned to Edinburgh and reported his own defeat to the parliament, which received it with much dissatisfaction, being sensible of his misconduct. He then found it expedient to resign the command of the presbyterian troops; and after this, only attended the rebel army as a parliamentary commissioner, in which capacity he again witnessed the defeat of the presbyterians at Kilsyth, with the loss in slain of six thousand men. In August 1646 he was sent to London as one of the commissioners from the Scottish parliament to treat with the English parliament respecting the articles presented to the king. Argyle strenuously opposed the engagement, (see Life of Hamilton,) which was entered into by the duke of Hamilton and the loyalists, under pretence that it would be injurious to the king's interests. After the king's defeat at Worcester, Argyle ventured to appear at court, and arrived so secretly that no one knew any thing of his movements till he reached Whitehall, on the 8th of July, 1660. He sent his son to beg to be admitted to an audience of his majesty, which was not only denied, but he was immediately arrested and sent to the Tower, where he lay till December, when he was sent down to Scotland in a ship of war, and committed to Edinburgh castle on the 20th of that month. On the 13th of February, 1661, he was placed at the bar of the parliament, and accused by Sir John Fletcher, the lord advocate, of high treason. Argyle requested leave to speak before the indictment was read; but this the house refused. In his defence, he pleaded the command of the rebel parliament and committee of estates; he admitted the inhuman massacre of the Macdonalds, but alleged in extenuation that they had committed many barbarities on his own people. On the 25th of May parliament found him guilty of high treason, and adjudged him to be beheaded as a traitor. His head was struck off by the maiden, an instrument similar to the guillotine.

CAMPBELL, (Archibald,) was the eldest son of the preceding, on whose conviction for high treason no act of attainder was passed: Charles II. therefore restored him to the rank and title of earl of Argyle. He was educated in his father's religious and political opinions, and was sent to the continent, where he travelled from the year 1647 till 1649. He served in the army, and was present at the battle of Dunbar; and afterwards served with the king's friends, much against his father's will. Cromwell excepted him from his act of grace, and he found it necessary to lie concealed in some of the most remote of the western islands. In 1655 he surrendered to general Monk, who obliged him to enter into recognizances for his peaceable behaviour; and he was constantly watched by the usurping government. Charles II. received him graciously after the Restoration. His history to the year 1681 is not known; but in that year he incurred the wrath of the covenanters by giving his casting vote in the council for the execution of Donald Cargill, a noted field preacher, although the council were divided whether he should be executed or imprisoned for life in the Bas, a state prison. In 1681 the duke of York came down as a sort of honourable exile,

as lord commissioner to the parliament, which sat on the 28th of July. The first act was for the security of the protestant religion. The second act was for asserting the right of succession to the imperial crown of Scotland. But the act which involved the earl of Argyle in a trial for constructive treason, was the third act, commonly called the Test Act, which was brought in on the 31st of August, went through all the forms of the house, and was passed the same day. Argyle made a vigorous opposition to the Test in parliament; but it passed, and the time limited for taking it was the 1st of January, 1682, under the penalties of being for ever incapable of any public trust, and of the loss of their movable and life-rent escheats. The privy counsellors took it on the 22d of September, with the exception of the earl of Argyle and some others. He was ordered to attend on the next council day, and take it; on which he waited on the duke of York and explained his scruples, and, moreover, stated that the time allowed by the act had not yet expired. Argyle was at last permitted to take it, with a declaration which he made on the 3d of November, 1681. With that the oath was administered to him, and he took his seat as a privy counsellor. The duke seems to have acted with some degree of duplicity, and insinuated to Argyle that his explanation was made with the view to bring trouble upon a handful of poor Catholics; which gives reason to suspect that his Jesuit advisers in the back ground may have prompted the measures against Argyle. He was committed on the 8th of November, and indicted for treason, leasing-making, and depraving the king's laws. On the 12th of December he was tried before a jury of his peers, and found guilty of treason. The king had prohibited their passing sentence till his pleasure was known; and Argyle received secret information that sentence of death would be passed, which is more than probable would never have taken place, and he would have been pardoned with the loss of his hereditary jurisdictions. He made his escape from the castle on the night of the 20th of December, 1681, in the guise of a page. Under the assumed name of Mr. Hope, he reached London, after encountering many perils; as a proclamation was immediately issued offering a reward of 500*l.* for his apprehension. He remained in London till he escaped to Holland. Argyle there found Monmouth and a number of disaffected noblemen and gentlemen who were forming a plan for the invasion of both kingdoms; into which he entered readily. On the 17th of April, 1685, a meeting of all noblemen and gentlemen engaged in this rebellion was held at Amsterdam; and about 10,000*l.* was advanced for the prosecution of the invasion. Argyle and his friends embarked on board three small ships, on the 1st of May, 1685, and sailed with a fair wind for the Orkneys, where he arrived in three days, with the arms he had purchased, and about three hundred men. Two of his council went on shore to collect information; but by the vigilance of old Dr. Mackenzie, bishop of Orkney, they were arrested and committed to prison, and he despatched information to government, which enabled them to take measures for suppressing the rebellion. Argyle at first proposed to send a party on shore to rescue the prisoners, but was dissuaded from it, and immediately sailed for Isla, where a party of about four hundred men had just retreated. They were detained three days near Tobermore, whence they sailed for Kintyre, expecting to have been reinforced by numerous recruits, but were totally disappointed. At this place Argyle published his declaration, which, however, had not that influence on the minds of the people that might have been expected. On the 11th of June parliament enacted that the archtraitor Archibald Campbell, sometime earl of Argyle, with his adherents, should be for ever declared incapable of mercy and of bearing any honours or estate in the kingdom. A council of war determined to invade the Lowlands; and Argyle contrived to transport some of his followers to Cowal, and thence to Greenock, where they dispersed some militia, and secured some provisions, but could not prevail on any of the inhabitants to join him. Apprehensive of being attacked, the party returned to Cowal. A skirmish took place between the rebels and the king's troops, under the duke of Athol, which was not decisive on either side. After some other disasters, Argyle crossed the Leven, a little above Dunbarton, but found the local militia ready to oppose him, commanded by the earl of Dunbarton. At nightfall the rebels kindled great fires, and retreated, thinking to take up a position among the hills; but mistaking their way they fell into a moss, which put them into complete disorder; and the next morning they were attacked and dispersed by the king's troops. Argyle now found

it impossible to rally his men, or to raise others, for the presbyterians distrusted him. He disguised himself as a countryman, and crossed the Clyde, where, on the 17th of June, he was attacked by two militia men, with whom he grappled, but was overpowered and made prisoner. They carried him to Glasgow, and delivered him up to the earl of Dunbarton, who sent him to the castle of Edinburgh. An account of his capture was despatched to London, and on the 29th of June a letter from the king was received by the council, ordering them to bring the earl to condign punishment within the space of three days after the receipt of the royal letter. In consequence he was beheaded on the following day upon his former sentence, without any new trial.

CAMPBELL, (John,) second duke of Argyle and Greenwich, was born on the 10th of October, 1678. His father, Archibald, remained in Holland, and came over with the prince of Orange in 1688, and greatly assisted in promoting the Revolution in Scotland. He was recognised by the parliament before they took off the attainder against his father, who was beheaded, and which, in the claim of right, was declared to be a scandal on the justice of the nation. The convention of estates sent this earl of Argyle, with some others, to offer the crown of Scotland to William and Mary, and he administered the oath to them. He was appointed one of the privy council, a lord of the treasury, colonel of the Scots horse guards, an extraordinary lord of session, and created duke of Argyle in June 1701. In the following year he was appointed one of the commissioners for uniting the two kingdoms. In 1701 king William gave him the command of a regiment of foot, at the early age of twenty-three, and on the death of his father he was made an extraordinary lord of session, and a knight of the thistle. In 1705, on the removal of the marquis of Tweeddale, he was appointed the queen's commissioner to the Scottish parliament. In 1705 queen Anne created him baron of Chatham, and earl of Greenwich. In the following year he was present at the battle of Ramilies, as a brigadier-general under Marlborough, and behaved with distinguished bravery. He commanded a brigade at the siege of Menin, of which he took possession; he also commanded at the reduction of the fort of Plassendale, and was present and rendered essential service at the siege of Ostend. At the battle of Oudenarde, he brought up a reinforcement of twenty battalions, which turned the fortune of the day. He commanded a brigade under major-general Webb, who defeated the French under the count de la Motte, with the loss of six thousand men killed before Ostend. He was present at the sieges of Lisle, Ghent, and Bruges; and in 1709 he particularly signalized himself at the siege of Tournay. At the battle of Malplaquet, he commanded the right wing of the allied army under general Schuylemburgh, and attacked the left wing of the enemy with such vigour, that, notwithstanding their lines and barricadoes, they were, in less than an hour, driven from their entrenchments into the woods of Sart and Tanieres. The French fought with an obstinacy of courage bordering on despair; and slaughtered about twenty thousand of the best of the allied troops, and a number of distinguished officers. Argyle was recalled from the army in the Netherlands, and sent to command the British forces under Staremburg in Spain; he landed at Barcelona on the 29th of May, and found the British troops in the utmost distress for want of provisions, with which the treasury had promised liberally to supply him, and the commons had voted 1,500,000*l.* for his military chest. Before the British troops could take the field he was obliged to borrow money on his own credit. Staremburg was repulsed at the pass of Prato del Rey; and soon after this action Argyle was seized with a violent fever, and carried back to Barcelona, whence he soon returned to England, unable to effect anything from the want of support at home. On the 1st June, 1713, the earl of Findlater moved for leave to bring a bill into the lords for a dissolution of the union, and to secure the protestant succession to the house of Hanover. This motion was supported by the duke of Argyle, who said, he owned having had a great share in making the union with a view to secure the protestant succession; but he was now satisfied that that end might as effectually be answered if the union were dissolved. The motion was rejected by a small majority. In the distribution of offices on the accession of George I. the duke of Argyle received the appointment of commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. At the same time the exiled prince James sent a copy of a manifesto to the duke, and several noblemen; which they delivered up to the secretary of state. Addresses from the kirk of Scotland and English dissenters were graciously received; but

much discontent existed, and on the 20th of July the kingdom was declared in a state of rebellion, and an invasion threatened. In Scotland, the earl of Mar had already drawn together a considerable force of the clans, and taken possession of Perth, where he set up James's standard. In consequence, the duke of Argyle set out for Scotland to assume the command. The earl of Mar sent a detachment under general Macintosh across the frith, and took possession of the county of East Lothian, while he himself threatened to cross the Forth at Stirling bridge, with the view of taking military possession of Edinburgh. He advanced as far as Auchterarder; and the duke of Argyle advanced northwards as far as Dumblain, with the intention of offering him battle. The duke encamped with his left at the city of Dumblain, and his right on the Sheriffmuir. Mar advanced within two miles of Argyle's army, and both parties lay on their arms all night; the Jacobites' army amounted to 9000 effective men, of cavalry and infantry, Argyle's army amounted to 3500 men, whom he drew up on the heights to the north-east of Dumblain; but was out-flanked both on the right and left. Glengarry and Clanronald, with their clans, which formed part of the centre and right wing of the Jacobites, charged Argyle's left sword in hand, and in seven minutes routed it with great slaughter; and general Whetham, the commander, fled at full gallop to Stirling, and declared that Argyle's whole army was destroyed. The duke, who commanded the right wing of his army, attacked the Jacobite left, and drove them two miles before him as far as the water of Allan; yet the Jacobites made ten different attempts to rally. The duke now found himself placed between the victorious right wing of the Jacobites and their defeated left, which, if Mar and his coadjutors had possessed military abilities, might have compelled the duke to have surrendered at discretion. In this position both armies fronted each other till the evening, when Argyle drew off towards Dumblain, and Mar retired to Ardock, without mutual molestation; which cannot but inspire us with the utmost contempt for the military genius of both the generals, each of whom claimed the victory. Argyle kept possession of the field, which entitles him to the fruits of the battle, although he did not follow it up by pursuing his retreating adversaries, but, on the contrary, made good his own retreat to Stirling. Argyle being joined by a reinforcement of horse and foot, again advanced in pursuit of the earl of Mar, and drove him out of Perth. Notwithstanding a heavy fall of snow, the duke followed Mar to Arbroath, where James, seeing his cause hopeless, embarked, and his military followers dispersed. The duke returned to Edinburgh in the latter end of February, assisted at the election of a peer, and was entertained by the provost and magistrates of that city at a public dinner. On the 6th March he arrived at London, and was graciously received by the king, previous to his visiting his German dominions. But although George I. in a great measure owed his peaceable accession to the throne, and now the extinction of a formidable attempt to unseat him, to the duke, yet he ungratefully dismissed him and his brother, the earl of Islay, from all their employments, and the latter was superseded by the duke of Montrose as lord-register of Scotland. He supported the whig ministers in extending the duration of parliaments from three to seven years; and secretly coquetted with the friends of the exiled prince. He also voted in favour of restricting the royal prerogative of creating peers; and in 1723 supported the bill for impeaching Dr. Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, on a charge of treason, of which he was proved entirely innocent. In 1737 he opposed a bill, which was brought into parliament for punishing the city of Edinburgh for the Porteous riot. He also opposed the convention with Spain in the year 1738. In 1740 he resigned all his places, and declared open war against the ministry, and opposed the ministerial project of increasing the army. Upon the change of ministry in 1741, the duke was made master-general of the ordnance, colonel of his majesty's royal regiment of horse-guards, field-marshal, and commander-in-chief of all the forces in south Britain. Meeting with some disappointments with the new ministry, he resigned all his employments in the short period of one month, and was succeeded by the earl of Stair. He now retired to his castle of Inverary, and appeared no more in public life, except that he had coquetted a little with prince Charles Edward; but without committing himself or endangering his property. He died in November 1743, in the sixty-fifth year of his age; and with him expired his additional titles of duke and earl of Greenwich, and baron of Chatham. Selfishness seems to have

been his leading characteristic; and his attachment to the protestant succession partook perhaps as much of revenge for the fate of his grandfather, and great grandfather, as from any real feeling of patriotism or religion.

CAMPBELL, (Archibald,) a Scotch prelate, descended from the family of Argyle. He was selected by the Scottish church to carry down the episcopal succession, and was consecrated at Dundee, August 24th 1711, by bishops Rose, Douglas, and Falconer. On the 21st May, 1721, the clergy of Aberdeen elected him to be their bishop; but he did not long continue to discharge his episcopal functions in that see, owing to some differences of opinion respecting the communion service, which then agitated the church in Scotland and the non-jurors in England. He therefore resigned his office as ordinary of Aberdeen, and returned to London in 1724. Bishop Campbell published a work on the doctrine of the middle or intermediate state of departed souls; and he assisted bishop Hickes, the well-known deprived dean of Worcester, and bishop Falconer, in the consecration of Mr. James Gadderar, in the year 1724, at London, by the desire of bishop Rose, then acting as primus Scotiæ episcopus. About this period the attention of the non-juring bishops in England and Scotland was drawn to an attempt to form an union between the Greek church in Turkey and Russia, and the unestablished non-juring episcopalians in England and Scotland. Bishops Campbell and Gadderar acted for their brethren in Scotland, and in conjunction with bishops Collier, Brett, and Griffin, English non-jurors, entered seriously into a negotiation with Arsenius, metropolitan of Thebais in Egypt, who happened then to be in England, and with the patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem, Antioch, Heraclea, Nicomedia, Chalcedon, and Thessalonica. The death of the czar Peter, who favoured the measure, put an end to the correspondence and stipulations with which the minds of the prelates on both sides had been most sedulously employed. Bishop Campbell died in London, but at what time is uncertain. (Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops.)

CAMPBELL, (Colin,) an English architect of considerable repute, at a period when architecture in this country could rank few of any distinguished merit. He designed Wanstead house, which was pulled down about the year 1820. Its front was 260 feet long, and had in the centre a Corinthian portico of 8 columns, 3 feet in diameter. The effect of the elevation was however very deficient in vigour and variety of character, and the plan was neither convenient nor grand. He erected also a house at Mereworth, in Kent, in imitation of the celebrated Villa Capri near Vicenza; and he was made surveyor of the works at Greenwich hospital. He published three useful volumes of illustrations of English buildings, absurdly called the Vitruvius Britannicus, between the years 1715 and 1725, which has since been continued at various times by different editors. He died in 1734. (Cresy's Milizia, vol. ii.)

CAMPBELL, (John, LL.D.) an industrious political writer. He was the fourth son of Robert Campbell, Esq., of Glenlyon, and was born at Edinburgh in 1708. He was designed for the profession of an attorney, but his inclination led him to prefer a literary life. In 1736 he published the Military History of Prince Eugène and the Duke of Marlborough, in two vols, folio. Subsequently he became engaged in the Ancient Universal History. His share in the performance of this work is little known. The Cosmogony, however, is said to be his production. While this was in progress, he produced some Biographical Sketches. And in 1742, he published the first two volumes of the Lives of the British Admirals; the two succeeding volumes appeared in 1744. This seems to have been the first work to which Campbell affixed his name. It was so well received, despite the verbose and heavy style of the writer, to say nothing of the unintelligible jargon, which, by way of nautical narration, mars the sense and perplexes the reader, that, singular to say, in maritime England, it passed through three editions in the life-time of its author. It was continued, swelling into 8 vols, royal 8vo, by Dr. Berkenhout, and subsequently by Redhead York, Esq., and ultimately terminating in the hands of Mr. Stephens. A professional writer in the United Service Journal (Magazine), of 1842-43, has, with unsparing, though not undeserved severity, exposed the blunders, absurdities, and marvellous relations which are to be found in the latest edition of Campbell's Lives, as well as those which appeared in the works of other naval historians and naval biographers. "Up to the present period," says the critic in question, "there will not be found a single publication pretending to be a

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revised edition of a miscalled standard work, or a compilation from the best naval authorities, that is not disfigured by the very defects which render unreadable the pages of the original defaulters. But how can it be otherwise, when those selected to undertake the task of revision are themselves incompetent to detect error, and are at once both unconscious of the faults and blind to the blunders which may be said to be staring them full in the face?" (See also our own remarks, in our sketches of the Lives of ALLEN and ASHBY.) In 1744, Campbell also produced an improved edition of Harrison's Collections of Voyages and Travels; and soon after, he engaged in that extensive and laborious undertaking, the Biographia Britannica, which began to be published in numbers in 1745. "It is generally admitted," observes a contemporary, "that his articles are the principal ornament of the four volumes through which they extend. His candour and freedom from party prejudice, however, would deserve greater praise, did they not too often degenerate into a system of universal panegyric or apology, which makes him appear as the successive advocate of every subject of his Biography, and almost conceals the true features of character under a glare of brilliant varnish." Campbell also contributed to Dodsley's Preceptor, the Introduction to Chronology, and the Discourse on Trade and Commerce. In 1750 he published the Present State of Europe; and that voluminons work, the Modern Universal History, obtained the aid of his pen. In 1745 the university of Glasgow conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. At the conclusion of the peace of Paris, in 1763, he was deputed by lord Bute to undertake its vindication. This he did, embodying in the publication a Description and History of the New Sugar Islands in the West Indies. This work was presented to his majesty, and, probably as a reward for his political services, he was appointed in 1755 king's agent for the provinces of Georgia. Campbell's last work, on which he had been employed many years of his life, was entitled, Political Survey of Britain, and appeared in two vols, 4to, 1774. This work disappointed the public, nor can it be considered as a safe guide in affording that knowledge its title would assume. Dr. Campbell died of a gradual decline, December 28th, 1775.

CAMPBELL, (George,) a learned Scotch presbyterian divine, born on the 25th December, 1719. His father died suddenly in the year 1728, leaving a widow, with three sons, the youngest of whom was the subject of this notice, and three daughters. Left an orphan at the age of nine years, he was placed at the grammar-school, and in due time removed to Marischal college, of his native city, where he passed through the common course of study there, of four winter sessions. His friends chose for him the profession of law, and he was accordingly bound apprentice to a writer to the signet in Edinburgh, with whom he served the usual time. The bent of his mind was, however, turned towards theological studies, and on the expiration of his apprenticeship in 1741, he attended the divinity lectures in the university of Edinburgh, of professor Goldie. Dr. Blair about this time introduced a new style of preaching into the establishment, and Campbell formed himself upon his model, and contracted a close and intimate friendship with him. Campbell returned to Aberdeen, and entered himself in the divinity hall of Marischal college, and became a leading member of a "theological club," which had been instituted by the divinity students there in 1742. He passed his trials, and received his license from the presbytery of Aberdeen as a probationer in the year 1746; and in 1750 he was ordained to the pastoral charge of the parish of Banchory Tarnan, near Aberdeen. Here he composed a work of considerable merit, entitled the Philosophy of Rhetoric, and was much esteemed by his parishioners for his amiable manners. In 1756 the corporation of Aberdeen presented him to one of the churches of that city, which was a charge much more congenial to his taste and habits. In 1759 he was appointed principal of Marischal college, and received the degree of D. D. from King's college, Aberdeen; and in 1771 was chosen professor of divinity in his own college. In 1763 he published his ingenious Dissertation on Miracles, in answer to the sophistical reasonings of Hume. It was quickly translated into several of the continental languages, and enjoyed there as great a reputation as at home. His translation of the Gospels also contributed to establish his reputation as a literary character; and besides these he published many other inferior pieces. His Lectures on Ecclesiastical History were posthumous, but they were the same as he had delivered to his class in the college; and from the respectability and celebrity of the writer, they created a

considerable sensation. These lectures contained a decided attack upon the church catholic generally, but especially upon that branch of it which was superseded by the present presbyterian establishment, the episcopal church in Scotland. The lectures were severely reviewed in the Anti-Jacobin Review for May 1801; but they were especially answered by the late Mr. Skinner, then bishop of Aberdeen, and primus Scotiæ episcopus, (see his Life,) in a most valuable work, entitled, Primitive Truth and Order vindicated, &c. Campbell was a man of excellent abilities, and was extremely popular with his students; but by all accounts, he did not shine as a preacher, nor as a debater in the church courts, of which he was *ex officio* a constant member. His father is said to have had a predilection for commencing a string of paragraphs with the same letter of the alphabet; and he himself was fond of alliteration, and in his lectures speaks with peculiar severity "of the priestly pride of some prelatical preachers." His stature was rather diminutive, his body feeble, and his health delicate. He was of a meek and quiet disposition in society, and his conversational powers were excellent. He died universally respected and regretted within his own communion, on the 6th April, 1796, in the 77th year of his age.

CAMPBELL, (John,) a British admiral. The birth and parentage of this efficient officer we have not been able to trace. It would seem, however, that he commenced his nautical career in the commercial marine, and that before he had completed his apprenticeship in the coal trade, he volunteered for the king's service as a substitute for an impressed seaman. The circumstances which led to his entering the royal navy are thus related. The merchant brig to which he belonged was boarded by a lieutenant of a ship of war, with a view of impressing some of her most serviceable hands. One man had such an aversion to the king's service, that he wept like a child upon being directed to put his bag and bedding in the boat alongside. The man's distress of mind so affected young Campbell, that he entreated the officer to take him instead of his shipmate, who had a wife and family to support. The lieutenant was so pleased with the lad's generous and open-hearted offer, that with the master's consent, he accepted his services, saying, "I would much rather have a boy of spirit than a blubbering man." This voluntary act, added to his professional qualifications, soon placed him on the quarter-deck of the frigate he joined. According to Charnock, Campbell subsequently served as master's mate of the *Centurion*, when that ship proceeded on the voyage of discovery, under commodore Anson. Hence arose the intimacy and friendship between admiral Keppel and himself, and which continued uninterruptedly through their whole lives. On Anson's return home, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and ultimately attained his post rank in November 1747, succeeding captain Barrington in the command of the *Bellona* frigate. He subsequently commanded two or three ships of the line, and in 1759 we find him serving as flag-captain to Sir Edward Hawke, whose flag was then flying in the *Royal George*. He consequently bore a very conspicuous part in the total defeat of the marquis de Corplans, in the month of November, and was selected by the British admiral to be the bearer of the despatches announcing a triumph achieved by a mode of attack on the enemy's coast, only in boldness and intrepidity to be equalled by the subsequent deeds of the renowned Nelson. When Campbell arrived at the Admiralty with the account of Corplans' defeat, lord Anson, who was then first lord of the Admiralty, directed him to be in readiness to accompany his lordship in proceeding direct to the king. When seated in the carriage on their way to the palace, Anson said, "Captain Campbell, the king will knight you if you desire it." "Troth, my lord," returned the captain, who ever retained a broad Scotch dialect, "I ken nae use that will be to me." "But your lady may like it," replied his lordship. "Weel, then," rejoined Campbell, "his majesty may knight her if he pleases." In January 1778 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and shortly afterwards accepted the important post of captain of the Channel fleet, then under admiral Keppel. The events and party disputes which took place subsequent to the action of the 27th of July, 1778, (an action which has been deservedly stigmatized as an "untoward event,") caused him to remain unemployed till the complete change of administration in the month of March 1782. In the following month he was appointed governor of the island of Newfoundland, and commander-in-chief on that station. On the 24th of September, 1787, he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral of the red. He died at his house

in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, on the 16th of December, 1790. Campbell was a man of undoubted courage. He stood unrivalled as a practical seaman, and was well versed in nautical astronomy, a science then little understood in the royal navy. He preserved his original simplicity of manner till his death, notwithstanding that he associated with the first people in the kingdom; but according to a writer who knew him well, he had withal a dry sarcastic mode of expression, which approached so near to that in which Mr. Macklin played the character of Sir Archy M'Sarcasm, as to induce the surmise that the actor must have seen and copied Campbell.

CAMPBELL, (lieutenant-general Sir Alexander, bart.) a distinguished British officer, born in Perthshire, in 1759. He entered the service in the year 1776, as an ensign, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1778. In 1780 he purchased a company in the 97th regiment; and in the course of that year he served on board a 90-gun ship, belonging to the grand Channel fleet under Admiral Darby, in command of three companies of his regiment. In 1781, the 97th was landed at Gibraltar, where he commanded the light company during the remainder of the siege, and aided in the destruction of the enemy's floating batteries. At the peace of 1783 he was placed on half-pay. He continued in that situation till 1787, when he was appointed to the 74th regiment, then forming for service in the East Indies, and for which he raised nearly 500 men. In this distinguished corps, in which he served two and twenty years, (fifteen of them in India,) his two sons and three of his nephews were slain in action; and on his leaving it he was the only individual who belonged to it at its formation in 1787. In the year 1793 he went to India. In 1794 he was appointed brigade-major to the king's troops on the coast of Coromandel, and subsequently, in the same year, selected by Lord Hobart, governor of Madras, for the civil, judicial, and military charge of the settlement and fort of Pondicherry, recently conquered from the French, and was honoured with the expression of the entire approbation of government for his conduct. After serving sixteen years as a captain, he succeeded, in the year 1795, to the majority and lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. In the year 1797 he was appointed to command a flank corps of the force formed at Madras to act against Manilla. The expedition, however, proceeded no further than Prince of Wales's Island, whence, owing to local political circumstances, it was recalled to Fort St. George. In 1799 he commanded his regiment, the 74th, which formed part of the army under general Harris, sent against Tippoo Sultaun, and received the thanks of the commander-in-chief for the gallant conduct of that corps at the battle of Mallavelly. At the siege and capture of Seringapatam, he was distinguished by the strongest expressions of the approbation of the commander-in-chief. He also served in the first campaign which immediately followed the conquest of Mysore, against Dhoudia Waugh, under the duke of Wellington. In 1800 he was appointed to the important command of the fort of Bangalore, which he retained till again removed to the command of Pondicherry. In 1801 he was selected to command the force destined to reduce the Danish settlement of Tranquebar, and effected that object to the entire satisfaction of government. In 1802 he was appointed to the command of the northern division of the Madras army, with a force of 5000 men, occupying a line of sea-coast 700 miles in length; and received the uniform approbation of his superiors in the conduct of various detachments of this force employed in the field in active and difficult operations, and in most unhealthy districts. While in this command, and his head quarters were at Vizagapatam, he had the satisfaction of aiding in the very gallant defence made by his majesty's ship *Centurion*, captain Lind, while at anchor, against admiral Linois's squadron. At the commencement of the war with the Mahratta states in 1803, the marquis Wellesley, governor-general, selected him to command the force, upwards of 5000 men, destined for the subjugation of the rich province of Cuttack; the arrangements for which enterprise were entirely completed by him under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. But severe illness prevented him from leading the troops on that important service, and he was consequently forced to return after the first day's march. On the 25th of September of this year, he obtained the rank of colonel. The high estimation in which his talents were held by the governor-general may further be inferred from his lordship having appointed him to succeed his brother, Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the most important command of Seringapatam, Mysore, and all the late Tippoo Sultaun's dominions, on the departure of Sir Arthur from India,

in the year 1805. In 1806, on the return to England of the 74th regiment, he was appointed to the command of Trichinopoly, and the southern division of the army, where a strong force had just been assembled for field service. He left India in the latter end of the year 1807, and on his arrival in England, in 1808, he was appointed a brigadier-general, and placed on the staff in Ireland. In January 1809, he was appointed to the staff of the army serving in Portugal and Spain, and was present at the crossing of the Douro, and in the pursuit of Soult. At the memorable battle of Talavera, where he was wounded in the thigh by a grape-shot, he commanded the division which formed the right wing of the British army (his own brigade forming part of it), and which so gallantly charged and routed ten times its number of the enemy, forcing them to abandon seventeen pieces of cannon. On this occasion he received the marked approbation of the commander-in-chief in public orders for his "courage and judgment," and was honoured with his recommendation for some substantial mark of his sovereign's favour; in consequence of which he was appointed colonel of the York Light Infantry Volunteers. In January 1810, being recovered of his wound, he proceeded to rejoin the army under the duke of Wellington in Portugal, and was soon after appointed to the command of a division. The 25th of July, he received the rank of major-general. He remained with the army during the movements towards Lisbon, was present at the battle of Busaco, in the pursuit of Massena, at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, and at the affair of Fuente Guinaldo; shortly after which a severe indisposition compelled him to relinquish the command of the sixth division, and to return to England in December 1811, having previously been placed on the staff of India. Sir Alexander Campbell received the honour of knighthood in 1812, previously to acting as proxy for lord Wellington at an installation of the Bath. On the 9th of March in that year, he was appointed commander of the forces, with local rank of lieutenant-general, at the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, where he arrived in January 1813, and continued until August 1816, when, in consequence of the peace reductions, his appointment was abolished. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, June 4, 1814, and was created a baronet, May 6, 1815. He was removed from the York Light Infantry Volunteers to the colonelcy of the 80th foot, December 28, 1815; and nominated commander-in-chief at Madras, December 6, 1820. He died, at Fort St. George, December 11, 1824.

CAMPBELL, (Sir Neil, knight,) born about 1770. After serving three years in the West Indies, (1797—1800,) he returned to England, and joined the 95th rifle corps, on its formation in April 1800. He was promoted, by purchase, to a company in the 95th, June 4th, 1801. From February 1802, to September 1803, he was at the Military college, and subsequently appointed assistant quarter-master-general in the southern district of England; in which situation he continued until promoted to a majority, by purchase, in the 43d foot, January 24th, 1805. He was removed from the second battalion of the 43d to the first battalion of the 54th foot, February 20th, 1806. He accompanied that corps to Jamaica, returned to England in January 1808, and was appointed deputy adjutant-general to the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, August 20th following; and for a third time, proceeded immediately to the West Indies. He served in that capacity with the expedition which captured Martinique, in January 1809. In April following he accompanied major-general Maitland, as senior officer of the staff, in the expedition against the Saintes, near Guadaloupe, which were captured; and from whence a French squadron, which had taken refuge there, was thereby forced to put to sea, and the French line-of-battle ship, *Hautpoult*, captured. In January, 1810, he served as deputy adjutant-general with the expedition which terminated in the capture of Guadaloupe; and, during those operations, was detached with a column under the command of major-general Harcourt. The operations in the West Indies having expelled the French from those islands, he returned home in the end of 1810, proceeded to the Peninsula, and resigned his staff situation as deputy adjutant-general in the Windward and Leeward Islands. In April 1811, he was appointed colonel of the 16th regiment of Portuguese infantry. Brigadier-general Pack's brigade, to which this regiment belonged, was not placed in any division with British troops, but was invariably detached where the service was most active. In 1811 and 1812, this regiment, while under the command of colonel Campbell, was employed in the blockade of Almeida, which formed the left of the position during the battle of

Fuentes d'Onor; also at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Burgos, and the battle of Salamanca. Upon two of those occasions he obtained the commendations of the duke of Wellington. In January 1813, the army retreated from Burgos and Madrid to the frontier of Portugal, where the troops were dispersed in winter quarters; and colonel Campbell, in consequence of illness, returned to England. In February he proceeded to Sweden, and from thence to the head-quarters of the emperor of Russia, in Poland, to join lord Cathcart, the ambassador at the court of Russia, who accompanied the emperor Alexander in that capacity, but who was also a general of the staff, and as such employed Sir R. Wilson, colonel Lowe, and colonel Campbell, to be detached to the different corps of the Russian army, in order to report upon their force and military operations. Colonel Campbell served in that capacity with those armies (chiefly with the *corps d'armée* commanded by count Wittgenstein) from that period until their entry into Paris, March 31, 1814. During August, September, and October, 1813, he was detached to the siege of Dantzic, where a corps of 30,000 men was employed, under prince Alexander of Wurtemburg. On the 24th of March, 1814, he was severely wounded when leading a charge of cavalry against the French, at Fere Champenoise. Lord Burghersh, in a despatch dated March 26, observes, "It is with the greatest regret I have to announce to your lordship, that colonel Campbell was yesterday most severely wounded by a Cossack. Colonel Campbell, *continuing* that gallant and distinguished course which has ever marked his military career, had charged with the first cavalry, which penetrated the French masses. The Cossacks, who came to support this cavalry, mistook him for a French officer, and struck him to the ground." In April 1814, colonel Campbell was appointed, by the British government, to accompany Napoleon from Fontainebleau to the island of Elba. General Kolla, general count Shuwalloff, and colonel count Truchsess, were respectively appointed by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, to accompany the fallen emperor from Fontainebleau, in the quality of commissioners. The two latter left him upon his embarkation at Frejus, whilst general Koller and colonel Campbell proceeded with him to Elba, and established him in possession of that island, in conformity with the treaty which the emperor Alexander had entered into at Paris.

He obtained the rank of colonel on the continent of Europe, and the island of Elba, April 14, 1814, and received the brevet of colonel in the army, June 4 following. He obtained at the same time from his sovereign the insignia of the order of St. Anne, of the second class; and the cross of St. George, of the fourth class, conferred upon him by the emperor Alexander; and on the 2d of October he received the honour of knighthood; also certain armorial distinctions, in consideration of his able and highly-distinguished services upon various occasions. He was subsequently appointed, by the emperor of Russia, a knight of the order of St. Wlademir, of the third class. It appears from official documents, and from the debates in parliament, that Sir Neil Campbell was directed by the British government to remain in Elba till further orders, after establishing Buonaparte in territorial possession, if he should consider that the presence of a British officer could be of use in protecting the island and his person against insult or attack; that he did, therefore, remain there at the request of Buonaparte, prolonging his residence until the Congress should terminate, occasionally passing to the adjoining parts of Italy, for the benefit of his health, and to communicate with other persons employed by the British government, and the allies. It is not necessary to enter further into the details of the extraordinary circumstances connected with the mission upon which he was employed, and the evasion of Buonaparte, on the 26th of February, 1815, during Sir Neil Campbell's absence from Elba, between the 17th and 28th of February, which were the days of this officer's departure from Elba, and of his return to that island. But thus much is necessary in recording his military career; and it is but justice to him to add, that the ministers distinctly expressed, in 1814, in both houses of parliament, that they had every reason to be satisfied with the activity and intelligence manifested by him on every occasion, and more particularly during the delicate and very difficult charge imposed upon him while residing near the person of Napoleon. In May he negotiated with prince Cariati, sent by the queen of Naples, the wife of Murat, the capitulation by which the Anglo-Sicilian forces occupied the city of Naples; the arsenal, as well as the ships in the port, was

delivered up to him; and at the end of the same month, he concluded with that princess (on board the *Tremendous*) a convention by which she was to be sent back to France. But lord Exmouth having declared that Sir Neil had in this gone beyond his commission, a new agreement was entered into, by which the queen and her children were placed under the protection of the emperor of Austria. Sir Neil Campbell, in April, 1814, had, upon the prospect of hostilities, joined his regiment, the 54th, in Flanders, and served with the duke of Wellington's army, from the beginning of the campaign until their entry into Paris. He took by assault, at the head of one of the columns of attack, the Valenciennes gate of Cambray. He was soon after appointed by the duke of Wellington, to command the contingent of troops furnished by the free Hanseatic cities of Hamburg, Lubec, and Bremen, which were called the Hanseatic Legion, and consisted of 3000 men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Towards the end of 1815, he was sent to explore the source of the Niger, and to carry forward the discoveries commenced by Mungo Park. In the summer of 1826, on the death of major-general Sir Charles Turner, he was sent to Sierra Leone. After a year's residence in that noxious climate, he was cut off on the 14th of August, 1827.

CAMPE, (Joachim Henry,) a German miscellaneous writer, born at Deensen, in the duchy of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, in 1746. He received his earlier education at Holzminden, and completed it at Halle, where he was a student in theology. In 1773 he held a military appointment at Potsdam, of which he soon became weary, and he then applied himself to the subject of national education, for which he was ever afterwards a very zealous and successful advocate. He was appointed director of the institute of education at Dessau, and afterwards at Hamburg. In 1787 the duke of Brunswick conferred upon him the title of inspector of schools. The remainder of his life was spent in composing works on education. In 1809 he received from the university of Helmstadt the diploma of doctor in theology; and he died in 1818. Campe appears to have done for the youth of Germany what Dr. Watts has effected for those of England, and Berquin for those of France; and the skill with which he has adapted his publications to the capacities and wants of juvenile readers has rendered his name revered, and his publications exceedingly popular, in Germany. His German Dictionary, in 5 vols, 4to, a very elaborate work; Theophron; Letters from Paris during the Revolution; and his New Robinson Crusoe, are the best known of his publications.

CAMPEGIO, CAMPEGGI, or COMPEGIO, (Lorenzo,) an eminent cardinal of the Romish church, and an English bishop, born at Milan, in 1474. He was brought up to the profession of the civil law, which he taught at Padua and Bologna. After the death of his wife, he went into the church, and in 1510 was appointed auditor of the Rota, by Julius II. and in 1512 bishop of Feltre. Being afterwards, in 1517, created cardinal by Leo X. he was sent as pope's legate into England in the following year. His chief mission to the English court was to persuade Henry VIII. to join the confederation of Christian princes against the Turks, and to collect the tenths for the purpose of prosecuting the war. He was very favourably received on this occasion, and had several spiritualities bestowed upon him, among which was the bishopric of Salisbury; but not having been able to accomplish the business of his mission, he returned to Rome. In 1524 he was made bishop of Bologna by Clement VII., and was sent to the diet of Nuremberg to oppose the progress of Lutheranism. When the controversy respecting Henry's divorce began, in 1527, cardinal Campegio was sent a second time into England, to call a legantine court, in which he and his colleague, cardinal Wolsey, were to sit as judges. Having arrived in London, October 1528, the first session began at Blackfriars, May 31, 1529, and the trial lasted until July 23, when, upon queen Catharine appealing to the pope, the court was adjourned until September 28, and was then dissolved. Afterwards Campegio was recalled to Rome, the king making him considerable presents upon his departure; but a rumour being spread that he carried along with him a treasure belonging to cardinal Wolsey, whose downfal was at this time contrived, and who, it was suspected, intended to follow him to Rome, he was pursued by the king's orders, and overtaken at Calais. His baggage was searched, but nothing being found of the kind suspected, he complained loudly of this violation of his sacred character. In this, however, he obtained no redress; and when king Henry understood that the see of Rome was not disposed to favour him with a

divorce from his queen, he deprived Campegio of his see of Salisbury. He died at Rome, in August 1539, bearing the character of a man of learning, and a patron of learned men, and was much esteemed by Erasmus, Sadolet, and other eminent men of that time. His letters only remain, which contain many historical particulars, and were published in Epistolarum Miscellanearum, libri decem, Basil, 1550, fol. Hume represents his conduct, in the matter of the divorce, as prudent and temperate, although somewhat ambiguous. It is said that Henry vainly endeavoured to draw him over to his views by the offer of the bishopric of Durham.

CAMPEN, (James van, died 1658,) a Dutch architect, born at Haerlem, of a distinguished family, and lord of the signory of Rambrock. He went to Rome for the purpose of perfecting himself in painting, of which he was passionately fond; but, he returned to his native country an accomplished architect. The Hôtel de Ville of Amsterdam having been destroyed by fire, he was appointed the architect; and the design is distinguished by its unity, simplicity, and imposing size. Its form is a square mass, about 300 feet by 245 feet, and the principal elevation rises to the enormous height of 125 feet; consisting of a basement story, above which are two ranges of pilasters, one over the other, each order being 36 feet high. This façade, which is grand from its size, is arranged too symmetrically, and its simplicity degenerates into poverty of effect. The central hall, about 140 feet long by 65 wide, has an imposing appearance. The whole mass is built on a marshy soil, and rests upon 13,659 piles. Van Campen also erected a theatre, various tombs in honour of distinguished admirals, and, at the Hague, a palace for prince Maurice of Nassau. His biographers represent him of a generous and disinterested disposition; warm in his friendships, and ever ready to exercise his talents gratuitously, whether for the honour of his country or the benefit of his friends.

CAMPER, (Peter,) a celebrated naturalist and anatomist, born at Leyden, the 11th of May, 1722. His father, Florent Camper, had been a minister at Batavia, but was a resident of Leyden for nine years before the birth of his son, and at his house the young Camper enjoyed the opportunities of hearing the conversation of Boerhaave, Musschenbroke, Gravesande, and other distinguished professors of that time. His education was conducted so as to keep pace with his ardent and inquiring disposition. Even his hours of relaxation were turned to account. In them he learnt from the famous artists Moor (father and son) to paint in oils. He also learnt cabinet making, and other mechanical arts, which were of use afterwards in his anatomical and surgical pursuits. In 1746 he graduated both in philosophy and medicine. After the death of his father, in 1748, he visited England, where he remained nearly twelve months, and cultivated the acquaintance of Mead, Pringle, and Pitcairn, enjoying also the opportunity of improving his knowledge of natural history by an examination of the best collections. When at Geneva he learned that the university of Franeker had appointed him professor of philosophy, anatomy, and surgery. In 1750 he visited London, and executed some plates intended for Smellie's works. In 1755 he was offered the professorship of anatomy and surgery at Amsterdam, which he accepted, and subsequently that of medicine; but in 1760 he relinquished these engagements, and retired to a country house, near Franeker, in order to devote himself more exclusively to pursuits connected with comparative anatomy and pathology. In 1763 he yielded to the solicitations of the university of Gröningen, and taught there anatomy, surgery, and botany. He also founded an agricultural society, and societies for extending the practice of inoculation and the forwarding of the progress of medical science. After a residence of ten years he quitted Gröningen, and returned to Franeker. He subsequently made visits to Paris, Göttingen, Berlin, and London, where he was received with the respect due to his merits in the cause of science, and was elected member of almost all the scientific bodies of Europe. Towards the close of his life he was elected a deputy in the assembly of the province of Friesland, and a member of the state council of the United Provinces, which obliged him to fix his residence at the Hague. Here his days ended on the 7th of April, 1789, in consequence of a violent attack of pleurisy, aggravated by political excitement.

His works are numerous, and still retain much of their original value. The following are the most remarkable:—Dissertatio de quibusdam Oculi Partibus, 1746; inserted in Haller's Collection. It describes the arteries of the lens, and gives a figure of the canal of Petit. Demonstrationum

Anatomico-pathologicarum, par. i. 1760; par. ii. 1762. De Admirabili Analogia inter Stirpes et Animalia, 1764. A Treatise in Dutch, to prove that the fever of small-pox protects against a second accession, notwithstanding the non-appearance of the eruption, 1771. He published a number of memoirs in the Transactions of various societies; viz.—On the Education of Children, Haerlem, 1763; on the Treatment of Chronic Pneumonia, Lyons, 1773; on the operation of Lithotomy at two different times (that is, on the first day the incision is made, and on some subsequent day when the stone is extracted); on the Fossil Bones of unknown or rare Animals. In 1792 his son published his Lectures on the manner of delineating the different emotions of mind in the countenance, &c.; and in 1803 his works on natural history, comparative anatomy, and physiology, were published at Paris, in 3 vols, 8vo. His Icones Herniarum were published by Jömmering, in 1801. He had the merit of describing the air cavities in the bones of birds, the greater curvature of the urethra in children than adults, the variation of the facial angle in different nations, and he was the precursor of Cuvier in his investigations respecting the bones of extinct animals.

CAMPHUYSEN, (Theodore Raphael,) a Dutch painter, born at Gorcum, in 1586. He was a pupil of Theodore Govertz, whom he soon surpassed. His landscapes have ranked him among the most successful artists in that class of paintings, and show that he copied nature with singular fidelity. His sunsets are admirable, and his winter pieces are highly prized. He also excelled in representing landscapes by moonlight. His pictures are generally small, with ruins, and views of the Rhine. His pencil is tender and soft, his colouring transparent, and his perspective faultless. He painted with a thin body of colour, but pencilled with remarkable neatness and spirit. He is said to be the earliest painter of the Dutch school that excelled in landscape; and his pictures now are very rare, and fetch high prices. His drawings executed with a pen are much valued. He abandoned his art when he had reached his eighteenth year, and then became tutor to the sons of the lord of Newport, who afterwards appointed him his secretary. He then turned to theology, and became a disciple of Arminius, and studied at Leyden; but he afterwards embraced the tenets of the Socinians. A few theological works were published after his death, which took place in 1627.

CAMPI, (Giulio,) an eminent painter, son of Galeazzo Campi, an artist of some note, was born at Cremona in 1500. By his native genius and unwearied application he deservedly attained a distinguished rank among the painters of his day, and may justly be considered as the founder of a school which flourished simultaneously with that of the Caracci. He received his early instruction from Giulio Romano, and then went to Rome, where he studied the works of Raphael and the other great masters. Several of his pictures may be found in the church of St. Margherita, at Cremona; and his works at Mantua give manifest proof of his powerful abilities. He died in 1572.

Campi had two brothers, Antonio and Vincenzio, who were both brought up in his school, the former of whom to the profession of a painter added that of an architect, in which he excelled.

CAMPI, (Bernardino,) a painter of the same family as the preceding, was born at Cremona, in 1522. After receiving instruction from his relative Giulio, he went to Mantua and became a pupil of Ippolito Costa. His style somewhat resembles that of Giulio Romano, whose works he carefully studied. He died in 1584.

CAMPIAN, (Edmund,) an ingenious Roman-catholic writer, and one of the most distinguished of the sufferers of that communion in the reign of Elizabeth, was born in London, in 1540, and educated at Christ's hospital. He was selected, while at school, to make an oration before queen Mary at her accession to the crown; and was, in 1553, thence elected scholar of St. John's college, Oxford, by Thomas White, the founder. He took his degrees of B.A. and M.A., and afterwards went into orders. In 1566, when queen Elizabeth was entertained at Oxford, he made an oration before her, and also kept an act in St. Mary's church. In 1568 he went into Ireland, where he wrote a history of that country in two books; but being then discovered to have embraced the popish religion, and to labour for proselytes, he was seized and detained for some time. He escaped soon after into England; but in 1571 he removed into the Low Countries, and afterward settled at the English college of Jesuits at Douay, where he openly renounced the protestant religion, and had the degree of B.D. conferred upon him. From thence he went to Rome, where he was admitted into the

society of Jesuits in 1573; and was afterwards sent by the general of his order into Germany. He lived for some time in Brune, and then at Vienna, where he composed a tragedy, called Nectar and Ambrosia, which was acted before the emperor with great applause. Soon after he settled at Prague, and taught rhetoric and philosophy for about six years in a college of Jesuits, which had been newly erected there. At length being called to Rome, he was sent, along with the celebrated Parsons, at the instance of Dr. Allen, by pope Gregory XIII. into England, where he arrived in June 1580. Here he performed all the offices of a zealous provincial, and was diligent in propagating his religion by all the arts of conversation and writing. He seems to have challenged the English clergy to a disputation, by a piece entitled, Rabsaces Romanus, seu Rationes decem oblati certaminis in Causâ Fidei redditæ Academicis Angliæ, which was printed at a private press, in 1581; and many copies of which, as Wood tells us, were dispersed that year in St. Mary's church at Oxford, during the time of an act. It was afterwards printed in English, and ably refuted by the English divines. In short, Campian, though nobody knew where he was, was yet so active as to fall under the cognizance of Walsingham, secretary of state, who employed a person to find him out. He was at last discovered in disguise at the house of a private gentleman at Lyford, in Berks, whence he was conveyed in great procession to the Tower of London, with a paper fastened to his hat, on which was written, "Edmund Campian, a most pernicious Jesuit." The popular feeling was influenced against him by a report that he was one of a band of conspirators hired by the pope and the king of Spain against Elizabeth. Afterwards, having been found guilty of high treason in adhering to the bishop of Rome, the queen's enemy, and in coming to England to disturb the peace and quiet of the realm, he was hanged and quartered, with other Romish priests, at Tyburn, December 1, 1581. All parties allow him to have been a most extraordinary man; of admirable parts, an eloquent orator, a subtile philosopher, and skilful disputant, an exact preacher both in Latin and English, and a man of good temper and address. Camden, Collier, and Hume, ascribe his execution to the desire of the government to quiet the apprehensions which were then commonly entertained of an inclination on the part of Elizabeth to marry the duke of Anjou, then in England; a measure which was regarded as indicating a leaning to popery. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote:—1. Nine Articles directed to the Lords of the Privy-council, 1581. 2. The History of Ireland, noticed above, published by Sir James Ware, Dublin, 1633, fol. The original MS. is in the British Museum. 3. Chronologia Universalis. 4. Conferences in the Tower, published by the English divines, 1583, 4to. 5. Narratio de Divortio, Antwerp, 1631. 6. Orationes, *ib.* 1631. 7. Epistolæ variæ, *ib.* 1631. 8. De Imitatione Rhetorica, *ib.* 1631. His life, written by Paul Bombino, a Jesuit, is very scarce; the best edition is that of Mantua, 1620, 8vo.

CAMPIDOGLIO, (Michelangelo,) a painter, born at Rome, in 1610, and so named from an office which he held in the Campidoglio, or the Capitol. He was a pupil of Fiovianti, and is distinguished for his skill in painting fruit and flowers, in which he surpassed all his contemporaries. His touch was bold and spirited, his colouring rich, natural, and harmonious, and his pictures have a fine force and relief in consequence of his judicious management of light and shadow. There is a fine picture by him in the collection of the duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim. He died in 1670.

CAMPIGLIA, (Giovanni Domenico,) a clever Italian painter and engraver, born at Lucca, in 1692. He studied at Florence, under Tommaso Redi and Lorenzo del Moro, and went thence to Bologna, where he became the pupil of Guiseppe dal Sole. He painted several historical subjects at Florence, and some portraits, among which is his own, which are placed in the gallery. He particularly excelled in drawing after the antique sculptures and cameos, and was principally employed at Rome and Florence in making drawings for the engravers. He etched himself likewise, and executed the portraits of Leonardo da Vinci, Giulio Romano, and Salvator Rosa. It was from his copies that a great part of the "Museum of the Capitol" was engraved. He died in 1750.

CAMPINO, (Giovanni,) an Italian painter, born at Camerino, about the year 1590. "This artist," says Brian, "exhibits a remarkable, if not a solitary instance, of an Italian migrating from his country to study the art of painting." He studied the principles of his art at Antwerp, under Abraham Janssens, a

contemporary of Rubens, and remained with him for some years. He then returned to Italy, and settled at Rome, where he studied the works of Caravaggio, whose manner resembled, in some respects, that of his Flemish instructor. His pictures painted at Rome caused him to be noticed by the court of Spain, which invited him to settle in that country, and he is supposed to have died there.

CAMPISTRON, (John Galbert,) a French dramatic writer, born at Toulouse, in 1656. He discovered an early taste for versification, and, being sent by his parents to Paris, in consequence of a severe wound received in a duel, he was so fortunate as to make the acquaintance of Racine, whom he adopted for his model, and whom he essayed to imitate in two tragedies,—Virginia and Arminius, which he dedicated to him. The success of these pieces encouraged Campistron to further exertions, the fruit of which was the eminently successful tragedy of Andronicus, founded on the Spanish story of Don Carlos, and still regarded as a standard play. This was followed by his Alcibiades, a still more popular drama, the principal character in which was sustained by the celebrated Baron. Racine, while he was forming Campistron for the drama, did not neglect to promote his interest. Having proposed him to the duke de Vendôme for the composition of the heroic pastoral of Acis and Galatea, which he designed should be represented at a fête given in honour of the Dauphin, at his chateau of Anet, that nobleman first made him his private secretary, and then secretary-general of the galleys, in which capacity he attended his patron in his campaigns, and obtained from the king of Spain, on the field of battle, at Luzzara, the order of St. Jago, and the lay-living of Ximenes. The duke of Mantua also gave him the marquisate of Penange, in the Montferrato. Having thus served his patron for thirty years, he at length felt a desire for a life of privacy, and he accordingly retired to his own country, where he married mademoiselle de Manihan, cousin of the first president of Toulouse, and sister of the bishop of Mirepoix, afterwards archbishop of Bourdeaux. He died in 1723, of apoplexy, at the age of sixty-seven. Campistron kept good company, loved good cheer, and had all the indolence of a man of pleasure. His plays, 1750, 3 vols, 12mo, have been often printed. The most popular of his tragedies are his Tiridates, Alcibiades, and Andronicus. Of his comedies, the Jaloux Desabusé is the best. His ceaseless efforts to imitate Racine never released him from a slavish apprehension of deviating from the footsteps of his exemplar, and all his pieces betray the timid and irresolute hand of a copyist. His excellence lies in the disposition of his plans, his modelling of his characters, and the knowledge of stage effect.

CAMPOLO, (Placido,) a Sicilian painter, born at Messina, in 1693. He studied under Sebastian Conca, at Rome, where he applied himself with great diligence to the study of the ancient sculptures, and of the works of Raffaelle. He then returned to his native city, and obtained a distinguished reputation for his historical pieces and his portraits. He died of the plague, at Messina, in 1743.

CAMPOLONGO, (Emmanuel,) an Italian poet, born, in 1732, at Naples, where he was, in 1765, appointed professor of polite literature, and obtained a distinguished name as a lecturer. His Il Proteo is an ingenious collection, in which he has attempted, with singular address, to imitate the manner of several poets. He died in 1801.

CAMPOMANES, (Count Pedro Rodriguez,) an eminent Spanish political economist, and writer on national education, born in the Asturias, in 1710. In 1765 his profound knowledge of jurisprudence recommended him to the notice of Charles III. who appointed him fiscal advocate to the supreme council of Castile, under whose authority he published Discurso sobre el Fomento de la Industria popular, 8vo, Madrid, 1774; and Discurso sobre la Education popular de los Artisanos y su Fomento, Madrid, 1775, 8vo, of which Robertson has spoken in terms of high commendation, in his History of America, as containing a large amount of statistical information, and as evincing powers of reflection of no common order. Campomanes was a friend of Aranda, and ably seconded that minister in his arduous efforts for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain. In 1788 he was appointed president of the council of Castile, and afterwards minister of state, from both of which employments he was displaced under the ministry of count de Florida Blanca; but he bore his disgrace with philosophical equanimity, and lived in retirement until his death, which took place at the commencement of the present century. He wrote, besides the works already mentioned, Apendice a la Edu-

cacion popular, 4 vols, 8vo, Madrid, 1776-7. The first volume treats of the origin and decay of industry in Spain during the seventeenth century, with numerous quotations from writers of that age, and contains much interesting statistical and historical information on the internal state of Spain in that obscure period. The second volume treats of the means of encouraging and improving manufactures, and quotes the various royal decrees, ordinances, and privileges, issued at different times for that object, though apparently to little purpose. The third volume treats of the laws concerning the artizans, and especially of the municipal and corporate regulations, with extracts from foreign authors, especially French, on the manner of conducting various branches of manufactures. The fourth volume contains eight "discursos", or dissertations on the public economy of Spain, by Francisco Martinez de Mata, a friar from Granada, who lived about the middle of the seventeenth century, and whose writings had fallen into oblivion, and are not even mentioned by Nicolao Antonio in his Bibliotheca Nova. Campomanes adds his own notes to them. He wrote also an historical dissertation on the order of the Templars, and a treatise on the mortmain property possessed by convents and other ecclesiastical bodies, in which he expressed opinions which drew upon him the hostility of several powerful dignitaries of the church, and probably contributed to his removal from office. An Italian translation of this work, made by order of the senate of Venice, was published there in 1777, in 2 vols, 4to; and at Milan, in 3 vols, 8vo. All his writings evince the working of a mind at once inquisitive and ingenious, and were calculated to throw much light on political economy at a time when that science was but little cultivated.

CAMPRA, (Andrew,) a celebrated musician, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1660. He was at first a chorister in the cathedral of that city, and had for his instructor in music William Poitevin, preacher to that church. Soon after leaving the choir he was appointed master of the Chapel Royal, and became distinguished for his motets, which were performed in churches and at private concerts. His genius having been too much confined while restrained to the narrow limits of a motet, he applied himself to compose for the stage, and made the music to several operas. The grace and vivacity of his airs, the sweetness of his melody, and, above all, his strict attention to the sense of the words, render his compositions very valuable. He died at Versailles, in 1744.

CAMPS, (Francis de,) a learned French historian and antiquarian, born at Amiens, in 1643, of very poor parents. Serroni, archbishop of Albi, took him from the Dominican convent of the fauxbourg St. Germain, in Paris, provided for his education, and made him his secretary. This prelate also gave him the priory at Flora, obtained for him the abbey of St. Marcel, the coadjutorship of Glandèves, and lastly, the bishopric of Pamiers. But not able to obtain his bulls from Rome, on account of his bad conduct, he had by way of compensation the abbey of Signy, in the diocese of Rheims. He is the author of several dissertations on medals, on the history of France, on the origin of ensigns armorial, on the hereditary dignities attached to titled estates, &c. all which were published in the Paris Mercuries for 1719, 1720, 1722, and 1723. His cabinet was rich in medals; the celebrated Vaillant published the most curious of them, accompanied with explications. This valuable collection passed into the possession of the marquis d'Estrées, and thence to that of the king of France. He died in 1723.

CAMUS, (John Peter,) an exemplary French prelate, born at Paris, in 1582. He was nominated, on account of his excellent character and talents, to the bishopric of Bellay, by Henry IV. in 1609, before he was of age; but, having obtained the pope's dispensation, he was consecrated on December 30th of the same year. From this time he appears to have devoted himself to the edification of his flock, and of the people at large, by preaching, and the publication of numerous religious works adapted to the taste of the age. In his time romances began to be the favourite books with most readers; and Camus, considering that it would not be easy to persuade them to leave off such books without supplying them with some kind of substitute, published several works of practical piety with a mixture of romantic narrative, by which he hoped to attract the attention of romance-readers, and draw them on insensibly to religious subjects. He contrived, therefore, that the lovers, in these novels, while they encountered the usual perplexities, should be led to see the vanity and perishable nature of all human enjoyments, and to form resolutions of renouncing worldly

delights, and embracing a religious life. Among these works we find enumerated,—Dorothée, Alexis, L'Hyacinte, Alcine, and Spiridion. But the principal object of his reforming spirit was the conduct of the monks, or mendicant friars, against whom he wrote various severe remonstrances; he also preached against them with a mixture of religious fervour and satirical humour. Among the works he published against them are,—Le Directeur desinteressé; Desappropriation claustrale; Le Rabat-joye du Triomphe monaçal; L'Anti-Moine bien preparé. These monks teazed the cardinal Richelieu to silence him, and the cardinal told him, "I really find no other fault with you but this horrible bitterness against the monks; were it not for that, I would canonize you."—"I wish that may come to pass," said the bishop, "for then we should both have our wish; you would be pope, and I a saint." In 1620 he established in the city of Bellay a convent of Capuchins, and in 1622 one for the nuns of the Visitation, instituted by St. Francis de Sales. In 1629 he resigned his bishopric, that he might pass the remainder of his days in retirement in the abbey of Cluny, in Normandy; but de Harlay, archbishop of Rouen, unwilling that so active a member of the church should not be employed in public services, associated him in his episcopal cares, by appointing him his grand vicar. At length he finally retired to the Hospital of Incurables in Paris, where he died April 26, 1652. Moreri has given a large catalogue of his works, the principal of which, besides what we have enumerated, are,—L'Esprit de S. François de Sales, 6 vols, 8vo, reduced to one by M. Collot, a doctor of the Sorbonne, the best edition of which is that of 1727, 8vo; and L'Avoisinement des Protestans avec l'Eglise Romaine, republished in 1703 by Richard Simon, under the title of Moyens de reunir les Protestans avec l'Eglise Romaine. Simon asserted, that Bossuet's exposition of the Catholic faith was no more than this work in a new dress.

CAMUS, (Charles Stephen Louis,) a celebrated French mathematician, born at Cressy en Brie, in 1699. His early ingenuity in mechanics and his own entreaties induced his parents, who were in narrow circumstances, to send him to study at the college of Navarre, in Paris, at ten years of age; where, in the space of two years, his progress was so great, that he was able to give lessons in mathematics, and thus to defray his own expenses. By the assistance of the celebrated Varignon, young Camus soon ran through the course of the higher mathematics, and acquired a name among the learned. He made himself more particularly known to the Academy of Sciences in 1727 by his Mémoire upon the subject of the prize which they had proposed for that year, viz. "To determine the most advantageous way of masting ships;" in consequence of which he was named that year adjoint mechanician to the academy; and in 1730 he was appointed professor of architecture. In less than three years after he was honoured with the secretaryship of the same; and on the 18th of April, 1733, he obtained the degree of associate in the academy, where he distinguished himself by his Mémoires upon living forces, or bodies in motion acted upon by forces, on the figure of the teeth of wheels and pinions, on pump work, and several other subjects. In 1736 he was sent, in company with Clairaut, Maupertius, and Monnier, upon the celebrated expedition to measure a degree at the north polar circle; in which mission he rendered himself highly useful, not only as a mathematician, but also as a mechanician and an artist. In 1741 he was appointed pensioner geometrician in the academy; and the same year he invented a gauging-rod and sliding-rule, proper at once to gauge all sorts of casks, and to calculate their contents. About the year 1747 he was named examiner of the schools of artillery and engineers; and in 1756, one of the eight mathematicians appointed to examine, by a new measurement, the base which had formerly been measured by Picard, between Villejuive and Juvisi. In 1765 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London. He died in 1768, and was succeeded in his office of geometrician in the French Academy by D'Alembert. The best edition of his Cours de Mathématiques, is that of Paris, 1766, 4 vols, 8vo.

CAMUS, (Anthony le,) a celebrated French physician, born at Paris, April 12, 1722. He studied at Clermont and at Paris, at the college of Harcourt, under Lemounier, and took the degree of M.A. at the age of seventeen. He then commenced the study of medicine under Ferrein, was received into the faculty of medicine of Paris in 1740, and took the degree of M.D. in 1745. He entered into practice, acquired great reputation, was appointed professor in the schools in

1762, and four years afterwards raised to the chair of surgery. He was associated with many learned societies, and had great taste for poetry and letters. He died at Paris, January 2, 1772.

CAMUS, (Armand Gaston,) a man of letters, and an agent in the French revolution, born at Paris, in 1740. When the publication of Buffon's Natural History had given an impulse to the cultivation of that study, Camus, who had devoted much of his attention to the writings of antiquity, undertook a translation of Aristotle's History of Animals, which he published in 1783, with a Greek text, 2 vols, 4to. On the breaking out of the revolution he was chosen deputy for the city of Paris to the States-General. In 1793 he opposed Dumourier, who caused him to be arrested, and given up to the Austrians, who imprisoned him at Coblentz and Olmütz; and during his captivity he mitigated the tedium of confinement by translating Epictetus. In 1795 he was made president of the council of Five Hundred, and was subsequently named a member of the Institute. He then employed his leisure in collecting materials for a history of France. He was no friend to the consular government, which, however, offered him no molestation in his office of keeper of the records, which he continued to hold till his death, in 1804. He embraced the tenets of the Jansenists, and omitted no occasion of manifesting his hostility to the papal court. His works are very numerous, and are chiefly historical.

CAMUSAT, (Nicholas,) a French antiquarian and historian, born at Troyes, in 1575. In his eighteenth year he was promoted to a canonry in the cathedral of his native city, but appears to have devoted himself chiefly to the study of history and antiquities. He published:— 1. Chronologia ab Origine Orbis, ad annum Christi 1220, with an appendix to the year 1223; Trecis (Troyes), 1608, 4to. 2. Promptuarium Sacrarum Antiquitatum Tricassinæ Diœcesis, &c. 1610, 8vo; a work of great utility to those who have the curiosity to study the history of ecclesiastical discipline. 3. Historia Albigensium, seu Sacri Belli in eos anno 1209 suscepti, Troyes, 1615, 8vo. This history, which Camusat first published from the original MS. was translated into French by Arnaud Sorbin, Paris, 1618. 4. Mélanges Historiques, ou, Recueil de plusieurs Actes, Traités, et Lettres missives, depuis 1390 jusqu'en 1580, *ib.* 1619, 8vo. Some of his historical communications are in Duchesne's Collection of French Historians, and in other collections. Camusat died in 1655.

CAMUSAT, (Francis Dennis,) grand nephew of the preceding, was born at Besançon, in 1695. In this city he was employed in the journals, to relieve the distress he brought upon himself by quitting the post of secretary and librarian to marechal d'Estreés, and marrying without any fortune. He left Histoire Critique des Journaux imprimés en France, 2 vols, 12mo; Bibliothèque des Livres nouveaux, of which only two volumes have appeared. The first four volumes of the Bibliothèque Françoise, which consists of 34 vols, 4to; Mélanges de Littérature, taken from manuscript letters of Chapelain, &c. 12mo. He appears to have been of an unsteady temper, never studying but to relieve his necessities, and shifting from one pursuit to another, without completing any. He died in 1732.

CANACHUS, a Greek sculptor, son of Cleætas, and brother of Aristocles, born at Sicyon, and flourished about the 70th Olympiad. The best and most celebrated production of this artist was a brazen colossal statue of Apollo Philesius; it stood in the temple of Didyma, near Miletus, until the return of Xerxes from his expedition against Greece. Care must be taken not to confound this artist with another of the same name, and probably his grandson, who flourished, according to Pliny, about the 95th Olympiad, and was instructed in the art of statuary by Polycletus of Argos.

CANALE, or CANALETTO, (Antonio,) a celebrated painter, born at Venice, in 1697. His father, who was a scene painter, brought him up to the same profession. The promptitude of invention required in this branch of the art, furnished him with ideas, and gave him that freedom of pencil and knowledge of perspective which distinguish his later productions. Weary of his employment at the theatre, he went to Rome, where he applied himself with great diligence to painting from nature, and studying the ruins of antiquity. On his return to Venice he pursued the same course, and painted several views of that city and neighbourhood. His best production was that of the Grand Canal, in which he substituted the Rialto for the present bridge. By the advice of Amiconi, Canaletto went to England, where he remained about two years; and during this visit he painted a perspective view

of the interior of the chapel of King's college, Cambridge, which, with several of his works in Buckingham House, are said to surpass even his views in Venice. His pictures are remarkable for the perfect knowledge of chiar-oscuro, and the wonderful management of aerial perspective displayed in them. He used the camera-obscura for accuracy, but corrected its defects in the air tints. The number of his paintings is amazing, yet they all appear to be worked up with the greatest care. But we must remark that he had several pupils who followed his style so closely, that their works (and particularly those of his scholar Guardi) have been frequently taken for his; however, a practical eye will easily discover the true Canaletto from the distinguishing features we have mentioned. This eminent painter, who died in 1768, had a nephew, Bernardo Canaletto, whom he instructed, and who attained some celebrity in Germany as a painter of perspective and architectural views. He assumed the title of count Belloti, and died at Warsaw in 1780.

CANANI, (John Baptist,) a celebrated Italian anatomist, born at Ferrara, in 1515. He studied under Brassavola, and made many discoveries in anatomy. He imitated the example of Vesalius, took nature for his guide, and ceased to follow implicitly the descriptions of Galen, as prevailing in his time. He was made physician to Pope Julius II. upon whose death Canani retired to Ferrara, was made physician to the city, and died there in 1579. He is the discoverer of the valves of the venal, iliac, and azygos veins. A description of the muscles of the human body is the only known work of Canani, a book of which the rarity is so great, that Haller says four copies only are in existence, one of which is in the Dresden library, and that it is an excellent performance. Brambilla has erred in assigning to Canani the publication of Anatomes Libri II. Torin. 1574. This is the work of J. B. Carcani. The title of Canani's work on the muscles, published at Ferrara without a date, but attributed to 1572, is Musculorum Humani Corporis Picturata Dissectio, per J. B. Cananum, Ferrariensium Medicum, in Barthol. Nigrisolii Ferrar. patricii gratiam, nunc primum in Lucem edita, 4to. It has 27 copper plates, the fidelity of which are acknowledged by Douglas.

CANAYE, (Philip de Seigneur de Fresne,) a French statesman, born at Paris, in 1551. He was carefully educated by his father James de la Canaye, an eminent advocate. He was brought up in the principles of the reformed religion, and at the age of fifteen he commenced his travels, and visited Italy, Germany, and Constantinople, and published an account of his travels to that city, under the title of Ephémérides. He shone afterwards at the bar, and was counsellor of state under Henry III. Henry IV. sent him ambassador into England, Germany, and to Venice. He assisted at the famous conference of Fontainebleau, 1600, between cardinal du Perron, bishop of Evreux, and Duplessis-Mornay, and afterwards turned Roman Catholic. The year following he was sent ambassador to Venice, where he contributed greatly to the termination of the disputes between that republic and pope Paul V. He died after his return to Paris in 1610. An account of his embassies was published in 1635, with his life prefixed, in three vols. folio.

CANAYE, (John,) an ingenious French Jesuit, born at Paris, in 1594. He was educated at the college of Clermont, and was successively rector of the colleges of Moulins and Blois, and acquired considerable reputation as a preacher. He is best known for his spirited little piece, inserted in the works of St. Evremond, and entitled, Conversation du Maréchal d'Hocquincourt et du P. Canaye. This has been erroneously ascribed to Charleval. He died in 1670.

CANAYE, (Stephen de,) related to the preceding, born at Paris, in 1694. He studied theology at the academy of St. Magloire, and afterwards in the congregation de l'Oratoire. He was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, to which he presented some valuable Mémoires, especially one upon the constitution and functions of the Areopagus, upon which his profound acquaintance with Grecian literature enabled him to throw considerable light. He also wrote an able treatise on the tenets of the Ionic school of philosophy, and has discussed them with considerable ingenuity and learning. His notes upon Homer, whose works he greatly admired, and had by heart, are original and valuable. He is said to have materially improved the Preliminary Discourse to the Encyclopédie, on its being shown to him by his relative d'Alembert. He died of apoplexy, in 1782, at a very advanced age.

CANCELLIERI, (Francesco Girolamo,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Rome, in 1751, of respectable parents, in narrow circumstances. He discovered in

early life a remarkable precocity of genius, and made rapid progress in the classical languages, especially in Latin, under the able instruction of Cordara, who, in 1770, introduced him to the opulent family of the Albani. He soon afterwards entered the church, and distinguished himself by his publications on ecclesiastical antiquities, and published, with preliminary observations, a fragment of the forty-first book of Livy, which Giovenazzi had discovered in the library of the Vatican. He next became librarian to cardinal Antonelli, whom he accompanied in 1804 to Paris, on the occasion of the coronation of Napoleon, and then made the acquaintance of Millin, between whom and Cancellieri a similarity of taste for antiquarian research cemented a lasting friendship. He died in 1826. His works are very numerous, and discover the outpouring of a mind full fraught with information at once multifarious and exact, but destitute of judgment to arrange and classify its materials.

CANCER, (James,) a learned Spanish civilian, born at Balbastro, in Arragon, in the beginning of the 16th century. He settled at Barcelona, and published several works, which have long held a distinguished place in the estimation of writers of his profession.

CANCER, (Jerome,) a Spanish poet of the 17th century, was connected with the court of Philip IV. and died in 1655. His chief talent lay in the composition of poetry of a facetious vein, which was very popular in his day, and his works were published at Madrid in 1650, in 4to.

CANCLAUX, (John Baptist Camillus, count de) a French general officer, of distinguished bravery, born at Paris, in 1740, of an ancient and illustrious family. After receiving a fitting education at Besançon, he entered the army as a volunteer at the age of sixteen, and served in the campaigns of the war of Hanover. His advancement was rapid: in 1791, having sided with the revolutionary party, he was made field-marshal, and in the following year lieutenant-general. He showed much firmness and judgment in suppressing the insurrectionary movements at Finisterre, and had a serious action with the Vendéans at Nantes, where he greatly distinguished himself, and contributed by his subsequent exertions to the reduction of the strength of that brave but ill-fated party. He was afterwards supplanted by Lechelle, through the opposition of Ronsin; but after the fall of Robespierre he was reinstated, and appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the west, and soon after he effected a suppression of hostilities with the Vendéans. In 1796 he was sent as ambassador to Naples, and on the overthrow of the Directory he was made by Buonaparte inspector-general of cavalry, and in 1804 he was elected member of the senate. He gave in his adhesion to the Bourbons in 1815, and died at Paris in 1817.

CANDALE, (Henry de Nogaret d'Epernon, duke de) a brave French nobleman, eldest son of the celebrated duke d'Epernon, born in 1591. In his earlier years he quitted his home, and embarked in the fleet which sailed from Civita Vecchia, under the orders of the grand duke of Tuscany against the Turks, and exhibited prodigies of valour at the capture of the fortress of Agliman, in Caramania. In 1614 he was appointed to an office in the royal household by Louis XIII.; but soon afterwards joined the Calvinists, and at the assembly of that party at Nîmes in 1615, he was made general of Cevennes, but recanted soon after, and entered the service of the prince of Orange, in the war between Holland and Spain, in 1621. In 1624 he commanded the Venetian forces in the Valteline, and ten years afterward he was appointed generalissimo of the armies of that republic. In 1636 he returned to France, which he had for some time quitted in consequence of his dislike of Richelieu, and, after filling several important military appointments, he died in 1639, in his 48th year.—His nephew, Louis Charles Gaston, born at Metz, in 1627, and son of the duke d'Epernon, and of Gabrielle Angelica, natural daughter of Henry IV., was also a distinguished officer, whose character has been given by St. Evremond. He served under the prince of Conti, on whose retirement he became commander-in-chief of the army. He died at Lyons, in 1658.

CANDEILLE, (Amelia Julia,) a celebrated musical performer, singer, and comic actress, born at Paris, in 1767. She also attempted dramatic composition, and in 1792, her comedy, entitled La Belle Fermière, still a popular piece, was acted with unprecedented success. In 1798 she married John Simons, a coachmaker at Brussels, and took his name in addition to her own; but a separation ensued, and she was under the necessity of acting as a governess for the support of her father, and continued at this occupation for ten years. Napoleon was in

vain solicited to grant her a pension; and she visited London after his downfal, and there received the countenance of several distinguished performers. In 1816 she returned to Paris, and obtained from Louis XVIII. a pension of 2000 francs. She died at Paris in 1834.

CANDELISSA, the *nom-de-guerre* of a famous renegade, a Greek by birth, who acted as the lieutenant of Khair-eddeen Barbarossa, (see BARBAROSSA,) and his son Hassan, in the naval wars of Soliman the Magnificent. In the famous siege of Malta in 1565, he was present as second in command of the Algerine contingent, and headed in person several of the assaults. The date of his death is apparently unknown, but he is not again mentioned after the repulse of the Turks at Malta. The name is said to have been a corruption of Candelamptes, (Καυδηλαμπτης,) a candle-lighter, for his having originally officiated in that capacity in a Greek church. (Boisgelin.)

CANDIAC, (Jean Louis Pierre Elizabeth, de Montcalm de) a child of astonishing precocity, brother to the marquis de Montcalm, and born at the chateau de Candiac in 1719. At the age of four, he had learnt Latin, and when six, he could read Greek and Hebrew with such facility, as to excite the admiration of men of learning at Nîmes, Montpellier, Grenoble, Lyons, and Paris. He had also mastered arithmetic, heraldry, geography, and history, ancient and modern. This prodigy of premature superiority in literature and science, was cut off by a complication of diseases (of which hydrocephalus was the chief) at Paris, the 8th October, 1726, aged seven years.

CANDIDO. See DECEMBRIO, and WIT.

CANDISH, (Thomas,) an English navigator, a native of the county of Suffolk. Encouraged by the success of Drake's voyage to the South Seas, he undertook a similar adventure, and sailed from Plymouth on the 22d July, 1586, with three vessels, and in December he anchored off the coast of Patagonia. On the 6th January following he entered the straits of Magellan, and the next day he took on board twenty-one Spaniards, the remains of a colony of four hundred men, that Sarmiento had placed there with a view to defend the entrance. The ruins of the fort, called Philippeville, were to be seen for many ages afterwards. Candish then visited the coasts of Chili, Peru, and New Spain, lost two of his vessels, touched at the Philippines, and arrived at Plymouth on the 9th September, 1588. He undertook a second voyage on the 9th August, 1591, but this proved less fortunate than the former; the ships, of which there were five, were shattered by a storm off the coast of Patagonia, and were attacked and disabled by a Portuguese squadron off Brazil. Candish died on his way home, of fatigue and chagrin, in 1593.

CANDOLLE, (Augustin Pyramus de) a very eminent botanist, born on the 4th of February, 1778, at Geneva, where his father was premier syndic. The family had been resident in Geneva for above two centuries, but originally came from Marseilles. His taste for botany was first excited by a residence in the country, and was confirmed by an attendance on the lectures of Vaucher. In 1795 he made his first visit to Paris, and attended the lectures of Cuvier, Lamarck, Fourcroy, and Vauquelin; and when Geneva lost her independence, and was incorporated with the French republic, he fixed his residence at Paris for several years, in order to pursue his medical studies. He at the same time continued unremittingly to cultivate botany, under Jussieu, and Desfontaines, with whom he contracted a close and valuable friendship. At this time he engaged in the publication of his Plantarum Historia Succulentarum. Soon after appeared his Astragalogia, and in 1802 he began to write the descriptions for Redonté's magnificent work on the lilies, which he continued up to the fourth volume. In 1805 he was associated with Lamarck in the third edition of the Flore Française, to which he prefixed an elementary introduction, containing the outlines of a course of lectures, which he had delivered in the preceding year at the Collége de France. In 1804 he published his Essai sur les Propriétés medicales des Plantes comparées avec leur Classification naturelle, of which a second edition appeared in 1816; and in 1806 he published Synopsis Plantarum in Flora Gallica Descriptarum. During his residence in Paris, he was also actively engaged in the formation and management of several philanthropic societies. Having, in 1806, received a commission from the imperial government to collect information respecting botany and agriculture throughout the empire, he during the six following years performed annual journeys into the several departments, and his reports on those occasions were published in 1813. In 1807 he became

professor of botany in the faculty of medicine at Montpellier; and in 1810 obtained a similar appointment from the Academy of Sciences of that city. His exertions for the extension of botanical knowledge were now unabated. He improved the botanic garden of Montpellier; published a Catalogue with descriptions of many new species; and collected many valuable Mémoires, which had appeared in the Annales du Museum, into one volume, which appeared in 1813. The independence of Geneva having been restored, he was invited, in 1816, to occupy the chair of botany there, which had been created for him. He accordingly in this year returned to his native city, and immediately engaged in augmenting the botanical garden, which had been founded towards the close of the last century, with the assistance of funds bequeathed for the purpose by the celebrated Bonnet. In this he was aided not only by the government, but by private subscriptions. He appears for some years to have meditated a complete remodelling of the natural system of plants; and in 1816 he visited England, for the purpose of consulting herbaria and other sources of information respecting the rarest species. When in London, he communicated to the Linnæan Society his paper (published in the 12th vol. Lin. Tr.) on two genera of plants, (Kerria and Purshia) to be referred to the family of Rosaceæ. In 1818 the first volume of his great work was published, entitled, Regni vegetabilis Systema naturale. The second appeared in 1821. He now perceived that his plan was too extended for him to expect to accomplish it, and resolved to confine himself to an abridged form of his original undertaking. Accordingly, in 1824, he commenced the publication of the Prodromus Systematis Regni vegetabilis; and during the remainder of his life, although labouring with unwearied energy, he was only able to complete about two-thirds of the allotted task, making up seven volumes. The value of this work is permanent, as it stands preeminent in being founded on actual examination. His own herbarium was extensive. He had carefully availed himself of the richest collections in Paris and London; and the possessors of rare specimens were anxious to submit them to his inspection. Notwithstanding declining health, he was labouring at the immense family of the Compositæ, when he was induced as a relaxation to undertake a long journey, and to attend the scientific reunion at Turin. A loss of strength instead of benefit ensued, and he died on the 9th of September, 1842. Besides the works above mentioned, he published, in 1827, his Organographie, and in 1832, his Physiologie végétale, which contain the substance of his lectures on those departments of botany.

CANDORIER, (John,) mayor of Rochelle, in the reign of Charles V. and celebrated by Froissart for the successful stratagem by which he dislodged the English garrison, stationed in the citadel of that town. Having invited Mancel, the English commandant, to an entertainment, he showed to that officer a document, which he pretended was an order from the king of England (Edward III.) to review the garrison in presence of the towns-people. Mancel, deceived by the royal seal affixed to the despatch, (for he could not read) complied with what he supposed to be the instructions of his sovereign, and marched the garrison from the citadel, leaving only eleven men behind. The result may be anticipated: the English, on crossing the trenches, suddenly found themselves surrounded by an overpowering force, which lay in ambuscade, and they at once surrendered. The citadel soon after capitulated. This transaction took place on the 8th September, 1372.

CANE, (Carlo,) a painter, born at Gallarate, near Milan, in 1618. He studied first under Melchior Gillardini, and afterwards under Morazzone, whose manner he adopted in his principal works. His best works are, his S. Ambrogio, and his S. Ugo, in fresco, in the Certosa, at Padua. He also painted landscapes and animals, which he touched with spirit. He died at Milan in 1688.

CANGE, (Charles du Fresne du,) a learned French historian, antiquarian, and philologist, born at Amiens, in 1610. He was sent early to the college of the Jesuits in his native place, where he was soon distinguished for the assiduity of his application, and the quickness of his parts. After studying at Orleans, he went to Paris, and was made advocate to the parliament in 1631; and having attended the bar for some time, he returned home, and devoted himself to the study of general history. In 1645, he became treasurer of France, but did not suffer the duties of his office to divert him from his favourite pursuits. In 1668, he was compelled by the plague to leave Amiens, and he repaired to Paris, where the repositories of ancient records and docu-

ments furnished him with materials for carrying on his investigations with effect. He closed a life of incredible diligence in 1688, when he was cut off by a strangury. His learning, which was at once multifarious and profound, was equalled only by his modesty; and the untiring energy of his mind is attested by the number and extent of his publications, while his patience of investigation is acknowledged by all who are acquainted with them. He published, among other works, Histoire de l'Empire de Constantinople sous les Empereurs François, Paris, 1657, folio. This work, which consists of two parts, contains the old history of the conquest of Constantinople, by the Turks and Venetians in 1204, written by Geffrey de Ville Hardouin, accompanied with a translation, notes, and a glossary, and a continuation from 1220 down to 1240, from the poetical annals of Philip Mouskes, bishop of Tournay. The second part of this work contains the subsequent history of the Eastern empire, drawn from the most authentic sources. Histoire de S. Louis, Roi de France, écrite par Jean, Sire de Joinville, Paris, 1668, folio. Historia Byzantina, duplici Commentario illustrata, Paris, 1680, folio. Glossarium ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis, Paris, 1678, 3 vols, folio. Glossarium ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Græcitatis, Paris, 1688, 2 vols, folio. A large collection of works begun, or completed by Du Cange, remains in MS. in the royal library at Paris: among these are some valuable researches respecting the history of England before the Norman conquest. Louis XIV. in testimony of his sense of their father's learning, assigned a pension to the children of Du Cange.

CANGIAMILLA, (Francis Emanuel,) a celebrated theologian, a canon of the church of St. Palermo, and provincial inquisitor of the kingdom of Sicily, was born at Palermo, January 1st, 1702. He commenced by studying the law, and took a doctor's degree in 1717. In 1723 he entered the church, and devoted himself rigidly to theology; but he published a medical work which had great popularity, and was printed several times in Italian, and also translated into the French and the Latin languages. The work is entitled Embryologia Sacra, sive de Officio Sacerdotum et Medicorum circa Æternum Parvulorum in Utero existentium salute, Milan, 1751, 4to; Palermo, 1758, folio; Venet. 1769, folio; Vienne, 1765, 8vo; Paris, par l'Abbé Dinonart, 1762, 1766, 12mo. Although the author's views in relation to the conduct of pregnant females were directed by religious considerations, the precautionary rules laid down by him are not unworthy the attention of medical men. A MS. by Cangiamilla, entitled Médecine Sacrée, is in the library at Palermo. He died January 7th, 1763.

CANGIASI. See CAMBIASO.

CANINI, (Giovanni Agnolo,) a painter and engraver, born at Rome, in 1617. He studied at first under Domenichino, and afterwards under Barbalunga. He painted historical pieces with such success, that he was elected, in 1650, a member of the Academy at Rome, where he painted some fine altar-pieces, and where, in the church of St. Martino a Monti, are two admirable pictures by him of the Martyrdom of St. Stephen, and of St. Bartholomew. Queen Christina of Sweden employed him in several considerable works. He also, on visiting France, with cardinal Chigi, laid before Colbert a project which he had formed of engraving a collection of portraits of the most illustrious men of antiquity, accompanied with memoirs. Encouraged by the countenance and promises of that minister, Canini commenced his enterprise, but was cut off in 1665, in the 48th year of his age. The work, however, was carried forward by his brother, Marcantonio Canini, who superintended the engravings, one hundred and fifty in number, executed by Picart and Valet, and published in Italian in 1669, under the title of Iconografia di Gio. Ag. Canini. This work, which attests the learning and taste of the two brothers, was reprinted at Amsterdam, in Italian and French, in 1731, 4to.

CANINIUS, (Angelus,) a learned grammarian of the sixteenth century, was a native of Anghiari in Tuscany, where he was born, in 1521. He acquired great reputation by his knowledge, not only of the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, but of the Syriac and other oriental languages, which he taught at Venice, Padua, Bologna, Rome, and Spain. From Spain he went to France in 1550, at the invitation of Francis I. to be professor at the university of Paris, where he had for his scholar the celebrated Andew Dudith, of Buda. At length he attached himself to William du Prat, bishop of Clermont, in whose service he died at Auvergne, in 1557. Nicolas Antonio, on the testimony of Francis Foreiro, says that he died at Seville. He was the author of some works which have not appeared, but among those published was a very valuable

Greek grammar, entitled, Hellenismus, and a book of instructions in the oriental languages, entitled, Institutiones Linguarum Syriacæ, Assyriacæ, et Thalmudicæ, una cum Æthiopicæ et Arabicæ collatione, Paris, 1554, 4to, which was much esteemed by the learned of his time; and De Locis S. Scripturæ Hebraicis Commentaria, Antwerp, 1600, 8vo.

CANISIUS, (Peter,) a Jesuit, celebrated for his pulpit eloquence, born at Nimeguen, in 1521. He made a considerable figure at the Council of Trent, and was appointed nuncio at the Austrian court by the papal see, in recompense of his zeal against the reformers. His Summa Doctrinæ Christianæ has been translated into several languages, and has been often republished. He also wrote against the Magdeburg Centuriators. He died in 1597. The best account of his life is that by Foligatti.

CANISIUS, (Henry,) or De Hondt, the nephew of the preceding, born at Nimeguen. He was not only a celebrated lawyer, but a general scholar of great reputation, particularly in ecclesiastical antiquities. After studying at the university of Louvain, he was appointed professor of canon law in that of Ingolstadt, which situation he retained until his death in 1610. He published,—1. Summa Juris Canonici. 2. Commentarium in regulas Juris. 3. Prælectiones Academicæ, &c. all collected and republished by Andrew Bouvet, in Opera Canonica Canisii, Louvain, 1649, 4to; Cologne, 1662. But the work by which he is best known is his Antiquæ Lectiones, 1601—1603, 7 vols, 4to, reprinted by the care of M. James Basnage, under the title of Thesaurus Monumentorum Ecclesiasticorum et Historicorum, &c. Amsterdam, 1725, in 7 parts, usually bound in 4 vols, folio. The learned editor has enriched them with particular prefaces at the head of each work, indicating the subject and the author, accompanied by useful and curious remarks, and some notes of Capperonnier. This collection comprises several pieces of great importance to the history of the middle ages, and to chronology in general.

CANITZ, (Frederic Rodolph Louis, Baron of,) a German poet and statesman, and privy counsellor of state, descended from an ancient and illustrious family in Brandenburg, and born at Berlin, in 1654. After studying at Leyden, he travelled in France, Italy, Holland, and England; and upon his return to his country, was charged with important negotiations by Frederic I. who made him privy counsellor, and sent him, in 1698, to the congress at the Hague. In the same year the emperor Leopold created him a baron of the empire. He died in 1699. His German poems were published for the tenth time, 1750, in 8vo. He is said to have taken Horace for his model, and to have written purely and delicately; and the French biographers complimented him with the title of the Pope of Germany. He not only cultivated the fine arts himself, but gave all the encouragement he could to them in others.

CANNAMARES, (John,) a peasant of Catalonia, who in a fit of insanity, made an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate king Ferdinand, on his triumphal entry into Barcelona, after the conquest of Granada, December 7th, 1492. He was seized, and put to the question; and though the king wished to pardon him, the inflexible severity of Ximenes interposed, and he was strangled in prison.

CANNE, (John,) was a leader of the English Brownists, or Independents, at Amsterdam, whither he fled on the restoration; but little is known of his personal history. His employment in England before his flight seems to have been no other than that of compiling the weekly news. He is known for his edition of the Bible, illustrated with numerous parallel passages; the first edition printed in 8vo, at Amsterdam, in 1664, is the rarest; but the best, perhaps, is that of Edinburgh, 1727, 8vo. In the preface he mentions a larger work, to be soon published; but it does not seem to have ever been printed. It was his opinion that the original text of Scripture in Hebrew and Greek should be rendered, as much as possible, word for word, as Ainsworth translated the Pentateuch, the Psalms, and Canticles. Canne succeeded Ainsworth as preacher to the congregation of Brownists at Amsterdam.

CANNEMAN, (Elias,) a Dutch statesman, born in 1778. In 1798 he embarked in the revolutionary movement, and on the annexation of Holland to France, he was appointed to a distinguished post in the department of finance. In 1813 he was the first to declare the independence of Holland, and was a most active agent in effecting the restoration of the house of Orange.

CANNES, (Francis,) a learned Oriental scholar, born at Valencia, in 1737. He was of the Franciscan order, and a member of the Royal Academy of History at

Madrid. He is the author of a Spanish and Arabian grammar, and of a very elaborate and useful dictionary, entitled Diccionario Español Latino Arabigo, Madrid, 1787, in 3 vols, folio. He died in 1795.

CANNING, (George,) a distinguished statesman and orator, born in London, on the 11th of April, 1770. His family was originally of Foxcote in Warwickshire, and one of his ancestors had emigrated to Ireland at the commencement of the seventeenth century as agent of a company of Londoners in the plantation of Ulster, and settled at Garvagh, in the county of Londonderry. His father, George Canning, who had been educated for the bar, to which he was called by the Society of the Middle Temple, having offended his parents by marrying a lady inferior to him both in rank and fortune, was cut off by them with a pittance of 150*l.* per annum. Finding himself thus discarded by his family, who possessed considerable property in Ireland, he left that country and removed with his wife to London, where, after unavailing efforts to enlarge the means of subsistence, he died broken hearted in a year after the birth of his son. His widow, thus left destitute with three children, first set up a small school, and afterwards attempted the stage, but without success. She was subsequently twice married, and lived to witness the good fortune and advancement of her son, who always manifested towards her the most devoted filial affection. The education of young Canning, however, was not neglected. An uncle, a merchant in London, principally engaged in the wine trade, carefully watched over him in his earlier years, and judiciously applied to his advantage a fund arising from a small estate in Ireland. He received the rudiments of instruction at Hyde Abbey school, near Winchester, conducted by the Rev. Charles Richards, and there gave early promise of those talents which afterwards won for him so eminent a name. He was next removed to Eton, where he greatly distinguished himself not only by the assiduity of his application, but also by the vigour and originality of his compositions. He had scarcely completed his fifteenth year, when he undertook the editorship of a periodical miscellany, entitled The Microcosm, the plan of which had been laid by himself. It was published, in weekly numbers, from November 6th, 1786, to July 30th, 1787. In this work he was much assisted by three of his school associates, and several others occasionally wrote for it. His own papers, signed B., are distinguished for their elegance and taste, and for the gaiety and sprightliness of humour, which mark his maturer compositions. Canning's compilations are eleven in number, of which a poem entitled the Slavery of Greece, is the most remarkable, being characterised by vividness of imagination, and by a maturity of thought rarely to be found in one so young. At Eton he had for contemporaries, the late marquis Wellesley and earl Grey. In 1787 he was removed to Oxford, where he was matriculated as a student of Christ Church. Here he soon attracted the notice of the university by his bold and successful competition for the chancellor's first prize, which he obtained by his Latin poem on this subject—Iter ad Meccam Religionis Causa susceptum. He gained several other prizes for Latin essays, and was much applauded for his orations. Here also he formed some valuable intimacies, which were afterwards advantageous to him in public life; to one of which in particular, that with the honourable Robert Banks Jenkinson, afterwards the earl of Liverpool, he was mainly indebted for his introduction to Mr. Pitt. It now, however, became necessary for him to think of a profession, and he fixed upon the law as that which was the most likely to bring him into notice and to afford scope for his talents. Mr. Sheridan's connexion, by relationship, with the family of Mrs. Canning, led to an introduction of young Canning to the acquaintance of that brilliant wit, and with him he spent his college vacations, and was indebted to him for an introduction not only to some of the most distinguished men of the day, but also to the society of Devonshire house. It is not to be wondered at, then, that by the advice of Sheridan, Canning at once abandoned the law as a profession, and devoted himself henceforth exclusively to politics. In 1793 he entered parliament, not, as one might have been led to suppose, under the banner of the Whigs, but under that of Mr. Pitt. He took his seat as member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. His first speech was made on the 31st of January, 1794, in a debate in the committee of supply on the Sardinian treaty. His failure on this occasion is attributed to too close an imitation of the style and manner of Burke, the oracular dignity of whose maturer

eloquence was surely no fit model for the youthful orator. In 1796, Canning was appointed under secretary of state; and, at the general election in that year, was returned for the treasury borough of Wendover. At the same period he was appointed receiver-general of the Alienation Office.

In the autumn of the following year he projected, in conjunction with the late earl of Liverpool, Mr. George Ellis, Mr. Frere, and others, The Anti-Jacobin, or Weekly Examiner, a paper designed to meet the then widely diffused poison of republicanism. This publication, of which Mr. William Gifford was appointed editor, was kept up until the 9th of July, 1798. About this time, too, Canning contributed the greater part of a burlesque on the sentimental German drama, entitled The Rovers; or, the Double Arrangement. In the session of 1798 he made his first effective speech, on the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of the slave-trade; an object to which he adhered throughout his life with commendable constancy, and which he advocated with more zeal than Pitt, and with more discretion than Fox. In the next session he resisted, with distinguished ability, a motion of Mr. Tierney to treat for peace with the French republic. In March 1799, he was appointed one of the commissioners for managing the affairs of India; and in July 1800, he married Joanna, the youngest daughter of general John Scott, of Balcomie, an officer who had acquired a princely fortune in the East Indies. With this lady he received a fortune of 100,000*l*. In the same year he made an able reply to Mr. Tierney, who had attacked the recent treaty with the emperor of Germany, and took an active part in the debates on the bill for renewing the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. In 1801, Mr. Pitt unexpectedly resigned, and Canning, now in opposition, and returned for the Irish borough of Tralee, assailed the Addington administration with peculiar bitterness, while he bestowed deserved commendation upon his illustrious friend, upon whom, in a spirited lyric composition, he bestowed the high title of "The pilot that weathered the storm." In May 1804, Mr. Pitt again took the helm, and Canning received the place of treasurer of the navy, being re-elected for Tralee. The death of Mr. Pitt, in January 1806, again threw Canning into the ranks of the opposition. He was returned for Sligo. In September following, Mr. Fox died, and on the re-assembling of parliament, in December, lord Howick, now earl Grey, being minister, Canning made a distinguished figure in the debate on the address. In April 1807, on the appointment of the duke of Portland as premier, (in consequence of the dissolution of the former administration through the Catholic Bill,) Canning was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs. In the new parliament, which met on the 22d of June, 1807, he took his seat for the borough of Hastings; and both in this and the following session he firmly resisted the attempts of those who wished to make terms with the French republic, as a measure at once dishonourable and impolitic; he also pointed out the expediency of aiding the patriotic efforts of the Spanish people. In April 1809, Canning signified to the duke of Portland his determination to resign unless lord Castlereagh were replaced by the marquis Wellesley in the war department; but he was persuaded to forbear from requiring any change until the result of the Walcheren expedition was known. The news arrived on the 2d of September; and on the 21st, lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning had a hostile meeting upon Putney Heath, in consequence of which, the latter, at the second fire, was wounded in the thigh. The ground of the quarrel was an alleged deception on the part of Mr. Canning. "You knew I was deceived," said his antagonist, "and you continued to deceive me." On the 21st of May, 1807, Mr. Canning warmly opposed the motion of Mr. Brand for a committee on the subject of parliamentary reform; and on the 15th of June, in reply to Mr. Whitbread, he delivered a spirit-stirring appeal to the house in support of the struggle of the Spanish nation against their French invaders. On the 4th of March, 1811, he made another glowing appeal. Thrice in the session of 1812 he advocated the cause of Roman Catholic emancipation; and on the dissolution of parliament in that year, he was elected, but not without powerful opposition, for Liverpool. In 1814 he was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the prince regent of Portugal. He accordingly repaired to Lisbon, and resided there until the downfal of Napoleon at Waterloo. He then resigned his office, and went to reside in the south of France, for the benefit of the health of some of his family, and returned in the summer of 1816, when, on the death

of the earl of Buckinghamshire, he was appointed president of the board of control. On the 2d of February, 1819, Mr. Tierney moved for the appointment of a committee on the state of the circulating medium. This was opposed by Mr. Canning in a speech of singular ability. In May following he again resisted a motion for parliamentary reform. Early in the spring of 1820, Mr. Canning suffered a severe domestic calamity in the loss of his son, a promising young man, in the nineteenth year of his age; and the poignancy of the parent's grief was feelingly expressed in a few pathetic lines engraved upon his tomb.

In June 1820, when the message of queen Caroline was presented to the House of Commons, Mr. Canning, while he exculpated ministers from the charge of having forced on the investigation, avowed his own determination to abstain from taking any part in the proceedings; and he, accordingly, resigned the presidency of the board of control, and went abroad for a short time. In the early part of the following session he supported the Roman Catholic Relief Bill brought in by Mr. (now lord) Plunket; and in April 1822 he resisted, with more than common earnestness, and with brilliant eloquence, a motion for parliamentary reform; and a few days after he moved for leave to bring in a bill to relieve Roman Catholic peers from the disabilities imposed upon them with regard to the right of sitting and voting in the House of Lords.

On the recall of the marquis of Hastings from India, Mr. Canning was appointed governor-general, and was on the point of sailing for that distant clime, when the melancholy exit of the marquis of Londonderry, on the 12th of August, 1822, at once disturbed all previous arrangements, and Mr. Canning's powerful influence as a debater led the administration to secure his aid in the House of Commons, and he was, on the 16th of September, appointed secretary for foreign affairs. His seat in parliament having thus become vacant, he declined to stand again for Liverpool, and was returned for the borough of Newport. In April 1823 he adverted with considerable animation to the mischievous effects of the influence of the French ministry over Spain, and denounced with earnest vehemence the injustice and indecency of intermeddling with the affairs of an independent nation; and after a three nights' debate on a motion for an address expressive of the disapprobation of the House of Commons of the principles upon which the government had proceeded, he defended the conduct of the administration with manly eloquence, and triumphantly justified the policy which had declined to interfere in the troubled state of Spain, where "the spirit of unlimited monarchy and the spirit of unlimited democracy" were in fierce collision. Turning his attention at this crisis from the old world to the new, he came to the resolution of establishing consuls in the principal ports of the states of Spanish South America; and at the same time sent out commissioners charged with an examination of the actual condition of those countries. This measure was generally considered as merely preliminary to the recognition of the independence of the new states. There can be no doubt that the aggression of France upon Spain, and the consequent overthrow of the constitutional government, greatly contributed to confirm the determination which the British cabinet had come to on this question. Mr. Canning, in an interview on the subject with prince Polignac, the French ambassador, declared, in very unequivocal terms, that although Great Britain was desirous that Spain herself should take the lead in acknowledging the independence of the South American colonies, she could not wait indefinitely for that event; and that, should any foreign power join Spain in an enterprise against the Spanish colonies, Great Britain must then act as her interests might require. So decided an avowal of the views of England on this great question at once put an end to the purpose, if such were entertained, of employing the force of the continental allies of Spain as a means either of menace or coercion against the new American republics. This resolution Mr. Canning, early in 1825, formally announced to the foreign ministers in London, that it was the intention of the British cabinet to carry into effect; stating, "that in consequence of the repeated failures of the application of his majesty's government to the court of Spain relative to the recognition of the independent states of South America, his majesty had come to the determination to appoint chargés des affaires to the states of Columbia, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres; and to enter into treaties of commerce with those respective states on the basis of the recognition of their independence." This measure, at once just, politic, and popular, was the more acceptable, inasmuch as it seemed

indicative of the course which would be adopted with regard to Chili, Peru, and Guatimala, so soon as stable governments should be created in those countries.

On the opening of the session of parliament, February 3d, 1825, Mr. Canning made a very spirited and pointed reply to a speech of Mr. (now lord) Brougham, in which the latter had charged him with not having used the means in his power to carry the Catholic question. This subject, however, came under regular discussion in the following week, when Mr. Goulburn moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the acts relating to unlawful societies in Ireland. The debate upon this motion was prolonged for four nights. On the fourth night, Mr. Canning made a temperate and persuasive speech in support of the motion, in the course of which he entered into a full vindication of the ministry from the reproach of being divided in opinion on the Catholic question, and of his own individual conduct on that question. On the second reading of the bill in favour of the Catholics, founded on certain resolutions which had been previously moved by Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Canning warmly supported the measure. To Mr. Hume's motion respecting the property of the established church in Ireland, he gave his decided opposition. On the meeting of parliament, on the 2d of Feb. 1826, the notice taken in the king's speech of the conclusion of a treaty with the republic of Columbia, called forth in the course of the discussion on the address many expressions of admiration at the masterly and cautious policy, by which Mr. Canning had solved the difficult problem of connecting ourselves with the new governments of South America as independent states.

Parliament was dissolved on the 2d of June, 1826. In the autumn of this year he went to Paris, and was received with great distinction. The treaty with France and Russia respecting Greece, and the events at Navarino which followed closely after it, throw light upon the object of this visit. On the 14th of November, the new parliament assembled. The principal object of its meeting at that unusual period of the year, was to grant ministers an indemnity for the violations of the corn-laws, during the recess, of which circumstances had induced them to be guilty. Before the adjournment for the holidays, however, a topic of a very different kind occupied the attention of parliament. Insidious attempts having been made by Spain to assist the malcontents of Portugal in their efforts against the constitution and the regency of that country, the Portuguese ambassador made a formal application to the British government for the military assistance which our treaties with Portugal stipulated we should in such cases afford her. Ministers instantly took a decided resolution, and on the 11th of December, 1826, a message from his majesty was presented to both houses, expressing the king's confidence that they would enable him to maintain good faith with his ancient ally. In moving the address on the following day, Mr. Canning made a long and eloquent speech, in which he described, with great clearness, the various obligations by treaty into which this country had entered with Portugal, and contended that the occasion for our interposition to which those treaties referred, had actually arrived. "Let us fly," said he, "to the aid of Portugal, by whomsoever attacked, because it is our duty to do so; and let us cease our interference when that duty ends. We go to Portugal, not to rule, not to dictate, not to prescribe constitutions,—but to defend and to preserve the independence of an ally. We go to plant the standard of England on the well-known heights of Lisbon. Where that standard is planted, foreign dominion shall not come." In this spirited appeal, he carried the sense of the house almost unanimously along with him.

In the latter end of January, 1827, Mr. Canning happening to be at Bath, the corporation unanimously voted to him the freedom of their city, in a gold box. Almost immediately after this occurrence, Mr. Canning, having returned to his house at Brighton, became very much indisposed, and was unable to attend to public business. He was even prevented from attending the opening of the session of parliament, on the 9th of February. This illness was the consequence of a severe cold which he had caught at the funeral of the duke of York; and he never altogether recovered. On the 18th of February a paralytic stroke deprived the earl of Liverpool of his faculties. On the 1st of March, Mr. Canning brought forward in the House of Commons his motion on the subject of the corn-laws, and unfolded his plan at considerable length. On the 5th of March, the Catholic question was once more agitated in the house. The debate lasted two nights. It was closed by Mr. Canning, who supported the motion; and, with

more than usual warmth of tone and manner, replied to the speech of the master of the rolls, now lord Lyndhurst. A few days after this discussion, he again became seriously ill. He was, however, sufficiently recovered on the 27th of March, to make his appearance in the House of Commons, and to lay on the table copies of the correspondence which had taken place in the preceding autumn, between himself and Mr. Galatin, the American minister at our court, on the subject of the trade between the colonies of Great Britain and the United States. In this correspondence the policy of the British government was explicitly developed by Mr. Canning in a very admirable paper. On the 12th of April, the appointment of Mr. Canning to be prime minister was announced to the public by Mr. Wynn's moving for "a new writ for the borough of Newport, in the room of the right hon. George Canning, who had accepted the office of first commissioner of his majesty's treasury." The house soon after adjourned to the 1st of May. No sooner was Mr. Canning elevated to the post of premier, than the lord chancellor (lord Eldon), the duke of Wellington, earl Bathurst, the earl of Westmoreland, viscount Melville, lord Bexley, (who afterwards, however, resumed his place in the cabinet,) Mr. Peel, and various members of the household, and subordinate members of the ministry, resigned their offices. Thus deserted by so many of his old political connexions, Mr. Canning was compelled to look for colleagues among the ranks of those with whom, during his whole life, he had been in a greater or less degree in political hostility. His first step, however, was to prevail on the duke of Clarence, afterward William IV. to accept the office of lord high admiral. A negotiation then commenced between Mr. Canning and the Whig party; which terminated in the admission of several of the members of that party into the administration, and the assurance of the support of others, at the head of whom were Mr. Brougham, Mr. Tierney, and Sir Francis Burdett. A resolute opposition now commenced, and was carried on with ceaseless activity in both houses. On the 1st of June, 1827, Mr. Canning, as chancellor of the exchequer, opened his budget for the year. The distinguishing characteristics of his statement were candour and simplicity. Availing himself of the language of his great preceptor, Mr. Pitt, he furnished a gratifying view of the immense resources and undying energies of a country like England; and declared his determination to make the example of that illustrious statesman the guide and polar star of his political course. In the subsequent discussions of the session, Mr. Canning took a part, but it was painfully evident to all who saw and heard him that his bodily vigour was gradually giving way. The last occasion on which he spoke in the House of Commons, was on the 29th of June, 1827, three days before the prorogation of parliament. On the 6th of July, a treaty, of which Mr. Canning had been the principal promoter, was signed, combining England, France, and Russia, in a determination to effect a reconciliation between Turkey and Greece. About the middle of July, he was invited, by the duke of Devonshire, to reside for a short time at his villa at Chiswick, in the hope that change of air might renovate his health. Here, however, his indisposition increased. Nevertheless, his attention to public business continued to be unremitting. On Thursday, the 2d of August, he grew much worse; after that day his health rapidly declined; and on Wednesday, the 8th of August, 1827, he expired, at four o'clock in the morning. He was buried on the 16th, in Westminster Abbey. "Among our own orators," says Sir James Mackintosh, "Mr. Canning seems to be the best model of the adorned style.—In some qualities of style he surpassed Mr. Pitt. His diction was more various, sometimes more simple, more idiomatical, even in its more elevated parts. It sparkled with imagery, and was brightened by illustration; in both of which Mr. Pitt, for so great an orator, was defective. Mr. Canning possessed in a high degree the outward advantages of an orator; his expressive countenance varied with the changes of his eloquence. His voice, flexible and articulate, had as much compass as his mode of speaking required. In the calm part of his speeches, his attitude and gesture might have been selected by a painter to represent Grace rising into Dignity. No English speaker used the keen weapon of wit so long, so often, or so effectually, as Mr. Canning. He gained more triumphs, and incurred more enmity by it, than any other. The exuberance of fancy and wit lessened the gravity of his general manner, and perhaps also indisposed the audience to feel his correctness, when it clearly showed itself. In that important quality he was inferior to Mr. Pitt,—

' Deep on whose front engraven
Deliberation sate, and public care;'

and not less inferior to Mr. Fox. On the whole, it may be observed, that the range of Mr. Canning's powers as an orator was wider than that on which he usually exerted them. When mere statement only was allowable, no man of his age was more simple. When infirm health compelled him to be brief, no speaker could compress his matter with so little sacrifice of clearness, ease, and elegance. In his speech on colonial reformation, in 1823, he seemed to have brought down the philosophical principles and the moral sentiments of Mr. Burke, to that precise level where they could be happily blended with a grave and dignified speech, intended as an introduction to a new species of legislation. When the Memorials of his own Time, the composition of which he is said never to have interrupted in his busiest moments, are made known to the public, his abilities as a writer may be better estimated. His only known writings in prose are state papers, which, when considered as the composition of a minister of foreign affairs, in one of the most extraordinary periods of European history, are undoubtedly of no small importance. Such of these papers as were intended to be a direct appeal to the judgment of mankind, combine so much precision, with such uniform circumspection and dignity, that they must ever be studied as models of that very difficult species of composition. His instructions to ministers abroad, on occasions both perplexing and momentous, will be found to exhibit a rare union of comprehensive and elevated views with singular ingenuity in devising means of execution; on which last faculty he sometimes relied more confidently than the short and dim foresight of men will warrant. 'Great affairs,' said lord Bacon, 'are commonly too coarse and stubborn to be worked upon by the fine edges and points of wit.' Mr. Canning's powers of writing verse, may rather be classed with his accomplishments than numbered among his high and noble faculties. His verses were far above those of Cicero, of Burke, and of Bacon. In some respects his poetical compositions were influenced by his early intercourse with Mr. Sheridan, though he was restrained, by his more familiar contemplation of classical models, from the glittering conceits of that extraordinary man."

CANNING, (Charles Fox,) lieutenant-colonel in the army, entered as ensign in the 3d foot guards, 29th of December, 1803, and was promoted lieutenant and captain in the same regiment in 1807. He accompanied the duke of Wellington as his aide-de-camp in all his campaigns, from the passage of the Douro at Oporto, 12th of May, 1809, to the close of the Peninsular war. He was the bearer of his grace's despatch to the earl of Liverpool, announcing the capture of Badajoz, in 1812, in which he particularly recommended captain Canning to his lordship's protection. He also brought home the colours of that garrison and of the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt's regiment. In 1813 he obtained the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and in 1814 the regimental rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel. In 1815, when Napoleon's re-appearance once more called the duke to the field, lieutenant-colonel Canning was again appointed aide-de-camp to his grace, and served in that capacity at Quartre Bras and Waterloo. Towards the close of the latter day, on his return from delivering a message, a grape-shot struck him on the stomach. The earl of March (now duke of Richmond) hastened to his assistance. Unmindful of extreme pain, Canning eagerly demanded if the duke were safe? and being answered in the affirmative, he pressed the earl's hand, exclaiming, "God bless him, and God bless you," and expired.

CANNIZARES, (Joseph de,) a distinguished Spanish dramatist, who flourished in the beginning of the seventeenth century. His works, which are chiefly comedies, of which his Musica por el Amor, and his Domine Lucas, are the best known and most admired, were published at Madrid in 1735.

CANO, (John Sebastian del,) the first circumnavigator of the globe, born at Guetaria, near St. Sebastian, in Biscay, near the close of the fifteenth century. In 1519 he sailed in the *Conception*, a vessel of the squadron that was commanded by Magellan. After that commander was killed by the inhabitants of the Philippine islands, and the rest of the vessels were disabled or lost, Cano, in the *Victory*, with forty-six Spaniards and thirteen Indians, after touching at Amboyna and Timor, shaped his course for the Cape of Good Hope, after doubling which, and suffering severely from tempests and scarcity of provisions, he was tossed about for a long time, and at last arrived at the Cape de Verde islands, whence he sailed for Spain and arrived at San Lucar, near Seville, on the 8th of September, 1522, after a voyage of three

years and a few days. His countrymen preserved the *Centurion* as long as her timbers would hold together. Cano died on the 4th of August, 1526, while in the South Sea, on a voyage under the command of Loaysa. The emperor Charles V. richly rewarded him, and gave him for a device a terrestrial globe, with the motto, "Primus me circumdedisti."

CANO, (Alonzo,) a celebrated Spanish artist. He distinguished himself as a painter, sculptor, and architect, and has been justly styled the Michael Angelo of Spain. He was born at Granada, in 1600, and was brought up to his father's profession of an architect. Having applied himself to sculpture, in the study of which he made rapid progress, he went to Seville, and became the pupil of Pacheco, a painter of some note, with whom he remained eight months, when he studied under Juan del Castillo, then the most celebrated painter of his country. In his school he painted several splendid pictures for the different public buildings of Seville, being at the time but twenty years of age. He also executed some works in statuary, which excited universal admiration, particularly a Madonna and Child in the great church of Nebriga. He next went to Madrid, and was appointed first royal architect and king's painter. Here he gave proofs of his skill in architecture: several additions were made to the palaces, and public gates and a triumphal arch were erected from his plans and under his inspection. He also exercised his powers as a painter, and the churches and palaces of Madrid are enriched with his productions. The height of prosperity to which his genius had raised him, was doomed to meet with a sudden and a sad reverse. On his return to his house one evening he found his wife had been murdered, and his house pillaged, while the suspected robber and assassin, an Italian servant, could not be discovered. The result of the judicial inquiry was the condemnation of the unfortunate husband, on the grounds of his jealousy of the Italian, and his known attachment to another woman. Cano, on hearing this sentence, fled to Valencia, but was soon discovered; he next took refuge in a Carthusian convent, where he remained for some time, but imprudently returning to Madrid, he was seized and put to the torture, which he silently endured. He shortly afterwards was again taken into royal favour, but as the church offered him the only absolute security, on his solicitation, the king named him residentiary of Granada, and his declining years were spent in acts of charity and devotion. It is said that in his last moments a priest offered him a crucifix, but he turned away his head, saying he could not bear to look on a work so badly executed. He died in 1676.

CANORMUS, a distinguished German mineralogist, born in 1738. He was appointed director of the mines by the emperor of Russia, and published numerous works on the science of geology; Description des principales Mines situées dans la Hesse, dans la Hartz, &c.; Principes elémentaires de la Science des Mines.

CANOVA, (Antonio,) the greatest of modern sculptors, and the restorer of his art, was born on the 1st of November, 1757, at the little village of Possagno, situate in the plains of Treviso, in the Venetian States. His father, who was but an humble stone-mason, died at the age of twenty-seven, leaving Antonio, his only child, then but three years old. Being of a delicate constitution, he was taken under the care of his grandfather, Pasino Canova, by whose wife he was tenderly brought up. As Pasino, to his humble occupation of stone-cutter, added some little knowledge of architecture, and a taste for design, he imparted such instruction as he could to his grandson. In the workshop of his grandfather, young Canova found every facility to gratify the bent of his genius, and frequently indulged his taste for sculpture even at this early age. Two shrines cut in Carrara marble by him in his ninth year prove the excellence of his first attempts. The patrician family of Faliero, whose villa was situate near Possagno, were warm patrons of Pasino, and from his good qualities he was held in much esteem by Signor Giovanni Faliero, the chief of his house, and a senator of Venice. Owing to this acquaintance, he frequently saw the young Canova, whose skill in the use of the chisel attracted his notice, and he soon after took him under his immediate protection. It is said that the warm interest taken by Faliero in the welfare of Canova arose from his having seen a lion which the young artist had modelled in butter as an ornament for the table of the senator. At his twelfth year his patron placed him under the instruction of Torretto, an eminent sculptor of Venice, who was then residing at Possagno, and he continued his pupil for three years. Canova, then but fifteen years of age,

went to Venice on the invitation of his patron, and was placed in the Falieri palace, where he was instructed by Giovanni Ferrari, the nephew of his former master. With him he remained about a year, when, at the desire of his patron, he began his group, or rather two separate figures, illustrating the story of Orpheus and Eurydice. He commenced with the figure of Eurydice, which he completed in his seventeenth year. This statue, which is of life size, is remarkable for simplicity of action, and gave promise of that future excellence, which was nobly attained when, in three years afterwards, he produced his statue of Orpheus. At this time, while Canova was actively employed at his favourite art, he found sufficient leisure to enrich his mind by an attentive study of ancient and modern history; he also acquired a knowledge of several continental languages, and did not neglect the study of anatomy. His next production was the group of Dædalus and Icarus, which is considered the best work of his early years. In 1790, a pension of 300 ducats for three years was granted to him by the Venetian senate, and he went to Rome, where he was patronized by Sir William Hamilton, and several other Englishmen, and where he found a sincere patron in the Venetian ambassador Zuliani, a man of cultivated taste. Canova had now an opportunity of studying the splendid remains of antiquity, and he soon proved that he profited by this study, by producing his group of Theseus vanquishing the Minotaur, which at once established his fame. He now attempted another branch of the art, namely, a monument in honour of Ganganelli, pope Clement XIV. Previous to commencing this work, with a becoming delicacy of feeling, he applied for permission from the Venetian senate, conceiving it improper to undertake such a commission without obtaining the sanction of that government by whose bounty he was enabled to pursue his studies at Rome. He repaired to Venice personally to solicit this favour, which was immediately granted in the most flattering terms. As this was Canova's first attempt at a peculiar branch of the art, it was anxiously looked for, and on its appearance fully realized every expectation. It was finished in 1787. During the progress of this great work, he produced his statue of a youthful Psyche, an exquisite piece of sculpture; and also the model of his group of Cupid and Psyche in a recumbent posture, executed in marble in 1793. In 1795 and the two following years, several beautiful works appeared, among which were his group of Cupid and Psyche standing, and his celebrated group of Venus and Adonis; this was sent to the king of Naples, who expressed his approbation of its excellence by decorating the sculptor with the order of the Two Sicilies. The peaceful habits of Canova ill accorded with the strife of parties raging in France, which in 1798 extended to Italy, and he sought for quiet in his native village of Possagno. Here, in strict retirement, he devoted his time to painting, (which he had studied early in life under Mingardi, one of the best painters of his day,) and produced several pictures, which proved that he would have excelled in this branch of the fine arts, had he applied himself wholly to it. One picture in particular, a Descent from the Cross, is spoken of in the highest terms. This he presented to the parish church of Possagno. Rome being now restored to tranquillity, Canova returned thither; but, suffering from ill health, he was induced, for its benefit, to accompany his friend prince Rezzonico to Vienna, and to Berlin. With renovated health he again reached Rome, and with fresh vigour renewed his labours. About this period he produced his Perseus with the head of Medusa, which, by a public decree, was honoured with a place in one of the Stanzi of the Vatican. In 1802, Canova was invited to Paris, at the special request of Napoleon. On his arrival he was admitted a member of the Institute, and was received with the honour due to his acknowledged abilities. His invitation to the French capital was expressly for the purpose of modelling a statue of the first consul. This figure, which is colossal, was not completed for six years afterwards, and is now in the possession of the duke of Wellington. In 1805, Canova produced his Venus Victorious, a recumbent figure, of exquisite grace and beauty. The face is modelled after that of the princess Pauline Borghese; and in this year he completed his splendid monument of Christina, arch-duchess of Austria, erected in the church of the Augustines at Vienna. In 1810 he revisited Paris, to model the bust of the empress Maria Louisa, and to execute a statue of the mother of Napoleon. In 1815 he once more went to Paris, on a mission alike honourable to himself and to those who directed it, namely, to demand from the French government the treasures of art which had been taken

from Italy. In the same year he visited England, where he received marked attention from the prince-regent, and for the first time saw the marbles of the Parthenon brought to England by lord Elgin. These he most attentively studied, and he has said that he considered his taste was improved by a contemplation of them. On his return to Rome, fresh honours awaited him. The pope, with his own hand, inscribed his name in the Golden Volume of the Capitol; he received the title of marquis of Ischia; and an annual pension of 3000 crowns was granted to him. Canova now commenced a work which he had for a long time contemplated—a colossal statue to personify Religion, but owing to disputes as to its site, and to other causes, although the block was procured, he did not proceed, and this magnificent statue, of which the beautiful model gave promise, was lost to the arts. Defeated in this object, Canova, always a man devoted to religion, resolved to consecrate a shrine to its cause, and accordingly, in his native village, in the year 1819, the first stone of a church from his own design was laid by the sculptor, and in each succeeding year he repaired to Possagno to watch the progress of the work. It was about this time that he produced one of the most exquisite of his performances—his group of Mars and Venus. In the arrangement of the figures it somewhat resembles that of Venus and Adonis, but in grace and beauty far surpasses it. His last work was a bust of his friend and biographer, count Cicognara. In May 1822, he went to Naples for the purpose of superintending the construction of wax moulds for the equestrian statue of Ferdinand. Although his health was much affected by this journey, on his return it was completely restored; but making his usual visit to Possagno this year he was again attacked with illness, and he proceeded to Venice. Here his health further declined, and he gradually sunk. He died on the morning of Sunday, the 13th of October, 1822, and was buried at Possagno. In person Canova was rather below the middle height, and in walking he slightly stooped. His features were finely formed, his eyes were penetrating and expressive, and the whole character of his countenance was indicative of that kindness of disposition for which he was distinguished. He was a man of mild and gentle habits, and of great simplicity of manner; a simplicity which, although he was knighted and ennobled, he invariably retained. Of his moral character, a generous and benevolent disposition formed the most prominent feature; the greater part of the immense fortune realized by his works was distributed in acts of charity, in affording assistance to his brother artists who needed it, and in endowing the various academies in Rome. (Missirini Vita di Canova, 8vo. Cicognara Storia della Scultura. Memes' Memoirs of Canova, 8vo.)

CANOVAI, (Stanislaus,) an Italian ecclesiastic, distinguished for his mathematical attainments, born at Florence in 1740. He received his earlier education in his native city, whence he was removed to Pisa, where he discovered a strong inclination for the study of the exact sciences, in which he gave instruction at Cortona, and afterwards at Parma. In 1788 the academy of the former city, of which he had been elected a member, awarded to him the prize offered by count de Durfort, (the ambassador from France to Tuscany,) for an essay in praise of Americus Vespucius. This essay was sharply assailed by Galeani Napione, of Turin, in a treatise entitled Della Patria dell' Colombo, to which Canovai wrote a rejoinder. It appears that the memory of Vespucius was dear to him to the last; for a short time before his death, in 1811, he published another essay, in which he strongly asserts the claim of that navigator to the discovery of the new world. He published, in 1782, at Florence, an Italian translation of Gardiner's Tables of Logarithms, and Dissertazione sulla Vicende delle Longitudini geografiche de' Tempi Cesare Augusto, and Memorie istoriche di più Uomini illustri.

CANSSUH, (Malek-al-Dhaher Abu-Said,) the 19th of the dynasty of Circassian or Bordjite Mamlukes in Egypt; but his reign of ten months contains no event of importance.—His two immediate successors, Abu-Nasr Jan-Poulad, and Seif-ed-deen Touman-Bey I., were both dethroned within less than two years; when the throne of Egypt and Syria was filled by

CANSSUH, a Circassian by birth, and afterwards one of the beys of the Mamlukes at Cairo, was appointed by sultan Mourad IV. pasha of Yemen, A.D. 1632, and sent with a powerful force into that province, which was in revolt against the Porte under the imam Kasim Ebn Mohammed, of the Seidi family. The sherif of Mecca, suspected of an understanding with the insurgents, was seized

and put to death; but the Turkish troops were unsuccessful in the field against the Seidis, and Canssuh, after having been foiled in an attempt to make himself master of Sana by a mutiny of his own troops, withdrew from the province with his army, and shortly afterwards retired to Constantinople. Thus ended the authority of the Turks in Yemen, A.D. 1636.

CANSSUH AL-GHAURI, (Malek-al-Ashraf Abu'l-Nasr Seif-ed-deen,) commonly called Campson by European writers: who was inaugurated at the end of the Ramad'han, A.H. 906, (A.D. 1501.) He had originally been a Mamluke in the household of the sultan Cait-Bey, and had been raised through the various gradations of rank, till under Canssuh Abou-Said he became naib-al-sultanat, or lieutenant of the empire, the highest military dignity in the state. He subsequently exchanged this post for that of dowadar or secretary of state, (answering to the Turkish rank of grand-vizir,) which he held at the deposition of Touman-Bey, when he was raised to the throne by the unanimous voice of the emirs, in spite of his own reluctance to accept the perilous dignity, which is attested by Pietro Martyr-d'Anghiera, who visited his court shortly after his accession as ambassador from Ferdinand and Isabella, and has left an interesting account of his mission to the court of Babylon, as Cairo was then popularly termed. The reign of Canssuh, like those of his predecessors generally, was constantly disturbed by the turbulence of the troops, and the revolts of the disaffected emirs; but his prudence and vigour enabled him to repress these commotions, and to establish better order in his dominions than had prevailed since the death of Cait-Bey. He asserted the suzeraineté of the Egyptian crown over the Arab chiefs of Yemen, &c., which had been suffered to fall into desuetude; and his fleets, issuing from the Red Sea, afforded efficient aid to the Moslems of Western India, in their wars with the Portuguese, who had now begun to infest the Indian Ocean. The peace concluded by Cait-Bey with the Porte continued uninterrupted during the life of Bayezid II.; but on the dethronement of this monarch (1512), by his son Selim, the ambitious temperament of the latter speedily excited the apprehensions of the neighbouring powers; and a league was concluded between the shah of Persia and the sultan of Egypt, for mutual defence against his aggressions. The former prince, however, sustained a decisive defeat in 1514; and Selim now turned his arms against Canssuh, who marched into Syria to encounter him. The battle was fought at Mardj-Dabik, near Aleppo, (Aug. 24, 1516. Redjeb 23, A.H. 922,) but the superiority of the Turkish artillery, and the treachery of some of the Egyptian commanders, gave Selim an easy victory; and Canssuh, in attempting to escape from the field, was trampled under foot by the flying troops, in the 80th year of his age. With him in effect fell the Mamluke monarchy; for though Touman-Bey II. was elected by the chiefs at Cairo to succeed him, he was overwhelmed and slain the year following by the Turks, and Egypt and Syria were permanently incorporated with the Ottoman empire. Though the character of Canssuh is not wholly unstained with the rapacity and violence which characterise the rule of most of the Mamluke sovereigns, he must be admitted to have been far superior to most of these lawless soldiers in his talents for government, which were displayed in the improved internal administration which he established throughout his dominions, and by his numerous edicts, some of which still remain in Cairo, for the regulation and police of the city. He left a son named Seid-Mohammed, who afterwards appears serving in the armies of Soliman the Magnificent. (Al-Jannabi. Selim-nameh. Saad-ed-deen. Petrus Martyr de Legatione Babylonicâ. Knolles's Turkish History. Von Hammer, Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman.)

CANSTEIN, (Charles Hildebrand, baron de) a German nobleman, distinguished for his successful efforts for the improvement of typography, was born at Lindenberg, in 1667. He studied at Francfort-on-the-Oder; and, after holding an office in the household of the elector of Brandenburg, he served as a volunteer in the campaign in Flanders. He then settled at Halle, where he made the acquaintance of Spener; and, from an ardent desire to effect an extensive distribution of copies of the holy Scriptures at a cheap rate, he is said to have conceived the idea of the mode of printing now so much used and so well known by the denomination of stereotype. In 1710 he published a prospectus of his plan, commenced a subscription, and began the work, which he carried on with such perseverance and success, that in 1712 he printed off 5000 copies of the New Testament, in a small size, which were sold at the low rate of

four-pence each. In the following year four editions followed in rapid succession, together with an edition of the whole Bible, printed upon the same plan, and at a price proportionably low. The issue of copies is said to be extraordinary: up to 1791, the period when the calculation was made, it appears that 1,566,759 copies of the entire Bible were printed; 660,000 copies of the New Testament and Psalter; and 60,000 copies of the New Testament by itself, in 12mo. It does not appear by what process this was done, nor by what means the types were kept together; but the general conception of the highly useful and ingenious principle itself, and the demonstrable success which attended his efforts to carry it into effect, entitle the baron to the lasting reputation of having made a great improvement in the important art of printing. Whether stereotype printing was really discovered by him, or by William Ged of Edinburgh, (1725,) or by a German in the middle of the sixteenth century, (see Dibdin's Bibliographical and Antiquarian Tour in Normandy,) the researches of the curious in these matters have not yet satisfactorily determined. Baron Canstein published a Harmony of the Four Gospels, Halle, 1718, in folio; and a Life of Spener, and several works on theology. He died in 1719, bequeathing his library and a part of his fortune to the Orphan Asylum in that city, to which also, in 1735, Frederic William I. king of Prussia, granted certain privileges, and founded a new printing press, from which have issued several editions of the Bible in various languages.

CANT, (Andrew,) was the episcopal minister of Pitsligo, in the county of Aberdeen, and one of the "apostles of the covenant." He was appointed by the rebel tables to meet their other clerical agitators at Aberdeen, in 1638, and to preach the covenant in that loyal city, and to press the signing of it among the inhabitants; and, accordingly, with Alexander Henderson, minister of Leuchars, and David Dickson, minister of Irvine, he contended with the famous doctors of that city and university. Mr. Cant had much of that whining eloquence which has since been denominated after his name; yet he was unable to seduce from their loyalty the people of Aberdeen. The covenant was powerfully opposed by the clergy and professors of that city, and the former refused Mr. Cant and his coadjutors the use of their pulpits, which obliged the party to preach in the open air. He was sent to the general assembly which met in 1638 at Glasgow, and adhered to the rebellious party, who continued sitting after the king's commissioner had legally dissolved it. He followed the rebel army under general Leslie, and acted in the capacity of a chaplain; and assisted, as was the custom then, at all military councils, for the direction of the rebel chiefs. He was one of the Scotch preachers who were appointed by general Leslie to preach at Newcastle, when the rebels took military possession of that town, in 1640. Soon after the dominant presbyterians intruded him upon the reluctant inhabitants of Aberdeen as one of their ministers, in order to seduce the inhabitants from their loyalty to the king, and steady attachment to the church. On the 21st of August, 1641, he preached before Charles I.; and he attended annually the general assembly, and frequently preached before the conventions of estates. He joined the presbyterian party, who were called Protestors, or Remonstrators, and was vehement in his opposition to that temporary recal of Charles II. which took place on the murder of his father, except he was brought back "upon covenant terms;" which meant, that he should sign the covenant which bound him to extirpate the episcopal church throughout the three kingdoms. He carried this system to such an extent in Aberdeen, and was so much in the habit of denouncing people by name from the pulpit, and uttering such anathemas and imprecations upon them, that his tyranny could be no longer borne, and he was obliged to resign the living, into which he had been intruded, and leave the city. He died in 1664. (Kennedy's Annals of Aberdeen. Skinner's Eccl. Hist. Kirkton's Hist.)

CANT, (Andrew,) son of the preceding, was one of the episcopal clergy of Leith, and afterwards of Edinburgh, during the reigns of Charles II. and James II.; and, it is said, was principal of the university of Edinburgh from 1675 till 1685. In the year 1674 the bishops of Brechin and Dumblain, with several of the inferior clergy, among whom was Cant, became exceedingly desirous of the convocation of a general assembly to consider the state of the church, particularly with respect to its external condition. They pleaded the law in its favour, but Lauderdale considered their complaints and proposal only as evidence of their disaffection to his government. When this design was first broached, it had a

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more formidable aspect than it really deserved, and the archbishop wrote to Dr. Seldon to move the king to refuse his assent to the meeting of an assembly. On the 2d of July the archbishop complained to the privy council of the insolent carriage of Messrs. Turner, Robertson, and Cant; whereupon these clergymen were examined, and a report sent to the king, who wrote to the privy council (Windsor, July 16, 1674,) declaring "that it was his royal pleasure that the bishop of Edinburgh be directed to remove Messrs. Turner, Robertson, and Cant, from the exercise of the ministry in Edinburgh." At the Revolution, Cant was deprived of his living for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William III. He ministered to a congregation which adhered to him in Edinburgh till the year 1722, when he was consecrated bishop of Glasgow, on the 17th of October. He died in 1728, at an advanced age.

CANT, (Arend,) a Dutch physician, of the beginning of the 18th century, a pupil of the celebrated Ruysch, whom he assisted in the preparation of his remarkable injections. He was also engaged by Albinus to design and engrave many of the figures contained in his great anatomical work. He died early, leaving only two works: Dissertatio de Receptaculo et Ductu Chyli, Lugd. Bat. 1721, 4to. Impetus primi Anatomici, ex Lustratis Cadaveribus nati, quos propriâ Manu consignavit Auctor, *ib.* 1721, fol.

CANTACUZENE, (John,) emperor of the East, was born of an ancient and opulent family; and held, under the reign of Andronicus the Elder, the post of great domestic, one of the highest offices of the state. In the disputes between the old emperor and his grandson, he espoused with zeal and success the cause of the latter; and when Andronicus II. was placed (A.D. 1328,) in full possession of the throne by the abdication of his grandfather, Cantacuzene was entrusted by the grateful friendship of the emperor with the supreme administration of the affairs of the empire. In this capacity he upheld both in peace and war the sinking state; and though he failed in repressing the incursions of the Ottoman Turks in Asia, he reunited Lesbos and Ætolia to the empire, and terminated by an honourable peace (in 1336) the constant piracies of the Genoese in the Archipelago. On the death of the emperor, in 1341, he was left regent and guardian of his infant son John Palæologus; but he was assailed by the intrigues of the empress-mother, Anne of Savoy, aided by the patriarch and the grand-admiral Apocaucus; and in order to save his life, he assumed the imperial purple in the autumn of 1341. He was, however, defeated in Thrace, and compelled to take refuge, first with the kral or prince of Servia, and afterwards with the Turkish chiefs of Asia Minor; till after a civil war of six years, the gates of Constantinople were opened to him in Jan. 1347, and he was acknowledged as the colleague of his former pupil, John Palæologus, who received the daughter of Cantacuzene in marriage. Their union, however, was hollow and insincere; the civil war was resumed in 1353, and though Cantacuzene was at first successful by the aid of the Turks, whom he has the demerit of having first introduced into Europe, he eventually found himself compelled to abdicate the throne, and retired (in Jan. 1355,) to a monastery, where he became a monk, under the title of Joasaph Christodulus. In this retreat he continued to be honoured and respected by the emperor, who no longer feared him as a rival; and his son Matthias, who had taken up arms against Palæologus, resumed his loyalty at the admonition of his father. From the depths of the cloister Cantacuzene continued to wield the pen with the same energy as formerly the sword; his theological writings, against the errors of the Jews and Mohammedans, and in favour of the divine light of mount Tabor, "a memorable question which" (in the words of Gibbon,) "consummates the religious follies of the Greeks," were voluminous and learned; but he is better known to the moderns by his history, in four books, of his own life and times, which has been incorporated in the series of the Byzantine historians. In the year 1375 he received in his cell a laudatory letter from the pope Gregory XI.; and his life is said, by Ducange and Lambecius, to have closed Nov. 20, 1411, a date which, if correct, would assign him a period of considerably more than a century, as he appears a personage of consideration in 1320. In the declining years of the Greek empire, there are few greater characters than that of Cantacuzene, though disfigured by vanity, and (according to modern notions) by the ambition which led him to usurp the throne; but the precarious tenure by which the eastern thrones were then held, rendered successful rebellion scarcely a crime; and in his case it was further justified by the necessity of self-preserva-

tion, and redeemed by the dignity of his retirement, and by the respect which to the last he extorted from his rival.

CANTACUZENE, (Scherban,) a real or pretended descendant of the emperor Cantacuzene, of a noble family in Walachia, had been in early life a competitor for the principality of his native country; and was thrown into prison with his four brothers by the successful candidate Gligoraskul Ghika, in 1672. The desertion of that prince to the Poles, in the following year, procured his liberation by the Turks; and after a long series of intrigues, he succeeded in obtaining, by the criminal favour of the wife of his predecessor Ducas, and by working on the avarice of the grand-vizir Cara-Mustapha, his nomination as vaivode of Walachia, A.D. 1678. In this capacity he attended the vizir at the famous siege of Vienna in 1683, where he made himself conspicuous by daily celebrating in the Moslem camp the rites of the church for the benefit of the Christian auxiliaries. The rout of the Turks, however, inspired him with fresh views of ambition; in conjunction with his brother Demetrius, who had become vaivode of Moldavia, he opened a correspondence with the emperor Leopold, and the czar of Muscovy, setting forth the pretensions which his presumed imperial descent gave him to the throne of Constantinople in the event of the Turks being expelled from Europe, and proffering his assistance against them. His designs, however, were detected by the Turks, and measures were in preparation for his deposition, when he died (as was generally supposed by poison) in 1685.

CANTA GALLINA, (Remigio,) an Italian painter and engraver, born in 1556. He learned the art of engraving from Julio Parigii, and is better known as the instructor of Callot than for any merit of his own. His landscapes drawn with a pen are remarkable for their freedom and spirit. He died at Florence in 1624.

CANTARINI, (Simone,) called Simone da Pesaro, a celebrated painter and engraver, was born at Pesaro in 1612. He was a pupil of Claudio Ridolfi, and afterwards studied under Guido, but being of a violent disposition, he quarrelled with his master and his fellow-students Domenichino and Albano, and was obliged to quit Bologna. After studying the works of Raphael at Rome, he went to Mantua, and was employed to paint the portrait of the duke. In this he completely failed. By nature morose and irritable, this preyed on his mind to such an extent, that it is said he sank under the disappointment, and died at Verona in 1648. Some say that he was poisoned by a painter of Mantua whom he had injured. Several pictures by Cantarini have been mistaken for those of Guido. Though painted in a masterly and spirited style, they want an air of originality. In his etchings he closely follows the manner of Guido.

CANTEL, (Peter Joseph,) a French Jesuit, of considerable classical learning, born in 1645, in the diocese of Rouen. His intense application to study, operating upon a delicate constitution, shortened his days, and he died in the college of his order at Paris, in 1684. He was one of the French literati employed in preparing the Delphin classics, and edited Justin in 1677, 4to, and Valerius Maximus in 1679, enriched with six dissertations, on the names, families, magistrates, &c. of the Romans. He published also, 1. De Romana Republica, de Re militari et civili Romanorum, Paris, 1684, 12mo, and thrice reprinted at Utrecht, 1691, 1696, 1707; the last with plates, taken from Justus Lipsius and Onuphrius Panvinius. This has always been considered as an excellent abridgment of the Roman antiquities. 2. Metropolitanarum Urbium Historia civilis et ecclesiastica, tomus primus, &c. Paris, 1684, 8vo. He had been commissioned to complete the Dogmata Theologica of Petavius; but his premature death prevented the accomplishment of the task.

CANTEMIR, (Constantine,) a Moldavian by birth, and descended from a family said to have been of Nogai-Tartar origin, commenced his career as a soldier in the Polish service, but subsequently entered that of Ghika, prince of Moldavia, and distinguished himself on several occasions in the service of the Turks. On the deposition of Demetrius Cantacuzene, in 1685, (see CANTACUZENE,) Cantemir was elevated to the principality of Moldavia, which he held till his death, in March 1693, repulsing all the attacks of the Poles, and preserving unshaken his fidelity to the Porte. His loyalty was recompensed by the nomination as his successor of his second son.

CANTEMIR, (Demetrius,) born in 1673; but this appointment was almost immediately cancelled in favour of Constantine Ducas, by the influence of Brancovan, or Bassaraba, then hospodar of Walachia. His brother Antiochus however subsequently obtained the dignity,

and Demetrius resided for many years at Constantinople as a hostage for him, according to the custom of thus detaining the families of these princes. He was with the Turkish army in Hungary at the fatal defeat of Zeuta in 1697; and married, in 1700, the daughter of Scherban Cantacuzene, prince of Walachia; till on the war with Russia, in 1710, he at length attained the object of his ambition in being sent to replace Nicholas Maurocordato as hospodar of Moldavia. His first measures, on his arrival in his principality, were to betray the interests of the Porte by opening a negotiation with the czar, whom he agreed to join with all his troops; and on his arrival at Yassi, in June 1711, he publicly swore allegiance to him, and his example was followed by most of the Moldavian nobles. The defeat of the Russians, which soon followed, placed him in a situation of extreme jeopardy; but Peter steadfastly refused to deliver him up to the vengeance of the Turks, and carried him with him into Russia, where he invested him with the titles of prince and privy-counsellor, and bestowed on him considerable estates in the Ukraine. He continued to stand high in the favour of the czar till his death, which was caused by an illness resulting from the fatigues of the Persian expedition. He died Aug. 15, 1723, in the 50th year of his age, leaving six sons and two daughters by his first wife; and by his second, (a Russian lady of the Trubetskoi family, whom he married in 1718) a daughter. One of his sons, prince Antiochus Cantemir, was ambassador from Russia to the court of George I. of England. Demetrius Cantemir is better known as a literary than a political character; he was the author of numerous treatises on the Danubian principalities, the religion, manners, and even music, of the Turks, &c.; but his most famous work is his History of the Growth and Decay of the Ottoman Empire, originally written in Latin, but which has been translated into almost every language of Europe; and an English version of which, made by the Rev. N. Tindal from a MS. brought to England by Antiochus Cantemir, was published in 1734. Few works have enjoyed a more extensive, and at the same time a more undeserved, reputation, than this, which is principally from an inaccurate abridgment and continuation, by Saadi-Effendi of Larissa, of the great Turkish history of the mufti Saad-ed-deen. It is eulogized by Sir W. Jones, as "far surpassing in authority and method every work on the same subject in any European dialect;" and Gibbon, though he suspects the author of "strange blunders in oriental history," gives him credit for being "conversant with the language, the annals, and the institutions of the Turks." The pretensions of the work are ably examined and exposed by M. Von Hammer-Purgstall, (Journal Asiatique, anno 1824, tom. iv. p. 32,) who thus sums up his criticisms: "These examples, taken from the six first reigns only, but which might be continued through the other seventeen, sufficiently show that Cantemir, little versed in the true sources of Ottoman history, was even infinitely less so in the oriental languages—that he could perhaps speak Turkish, but that he understood nothing whatever of the grammar of this language, and still less of Arabic and Persian." Cantemir is said to have understood not less than eleven languages, and to have been versed in music and architecture; but it is not impossible that his pretensions on these points may have been no better founded than his reputation as an historian.

CANTEMIR, (Antiochus,) son of the above, was born in 1710. The most skilled at Petersburg in mathematics, physics, history, morality, and polite literature, were employed to continue those lectures which his father had begun to give him. The Academy of Petersburg opened their gates to him, and the ministry initiated him into affairs of state. Successively ambassador to London and Paris, he was equally admired as a minister and man of letters. On his return to Russia, he conducted himself with most consummate wisdom and prudence, during the different revolutions which agitated that country. This accomplished person died in 1744. The Russians before him had nothing in verse but some barbarous songs; he was the first who introduced any civilized poetry among them. Besides a translation of Anacreon and the epistles of Horace, he gave them of his own, satires, odes, and fables. He made several foreign works known to them; as, 1. The Plurality of Worlds. 2. The Persian Letters. 3. The Dialogues of Algarotti upon Light, &c.; and he printed a Concordance to the Psalms in the Russian language.

CANTERUS, (William,) an indefatigable scholar, and eminent linguist and philologer, born at Utrecht, of an ancient and reputable family, in 1542. He was educated in the belles-letters under the inspection of his parents, till he was

twelve years of age, and was then sent to Cornelius Valerius, at Louvain; with whom he continued four years, and gave proofs of his progress in Greek and Latin literature, by writing letters in those languages, by translations, and by composing some dramatic pieces. Having a strong inclination for the Greek, he removed in 1559 from Louvain to Paris, for the sake of learning that language more perfectly from John Auratus, under whom he studied till 1562, and then was obliged to leave France on account of the civil wars. He travelled next into Germany and Italy, and visited the several universities of those countries; Bononia particularly, where he became known to the famous Carolus Sigonius, to whom he afterwards dedicated his eight books, Novarum Lectionum. Venice he had a great desire to see, not only for the beauty and magnificence of the place, but for the opportunity of purchasing manuscripts, which the Greeks brought in great abundance from their own country, and there exposed for sale. From Venice he purposed to go to Rome; but not being able to bear the heat of those regions, he dropped the pursuit of his journey, and returned through Germany to Louvain, where, in about eight years' time, excessive study brought on a consumption, of which he died in 1575, when he was only in his thirty-third year. Thuanus says, that he deserved to be reckoned among the most learned men of his age; and that he would have done great things if he had not been cut off so prematurely; and Justus Lipsius attests the intensity of his application, which he says exceeded that of any student he ever met with. He understood six languages—Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italian, and German. According to Melchior Adam, Canterus was, in the first place, very temperate and abstemious in point of diet. He always began his studies at seven o'clock in the morning, and not sooner, because early rising did not agree with him; and pursued them till half past eleven. Then he walked out for an hour before dinner; and after he had dined, walked for another hour. Then, retiring to his study, he slept for an hour, and after that resumed his studies, which he continued till almost sun-set in winter, and seven in summer. He then took another hour's walk; and, after returning again to his studies, continued them till midnight without interruption. These last hours of the day were not, however, devoted by him to severe study, but to writing letters to his friends, or to any other business that required less labour and attention. He had not only his particular hours for studying, but he divided those by an hour-glass, some of which he set apart for reading, others for writing; and, as he tells us himself in a preface to his Latin translation of Stobæus, he never varied from his established method on any account whatever. During his short life he collected an excellent and curious library, composed not only of the best authors in all the languages he understood, but also of Greek manuscripts, which he had purchased in his travels, and which he had intended to publish with Latin versions and notes. He could have said with Antoninus, that "nothing was dearer to him than his books;" his inordinate love of which exposed him to a most severe trial, when a sudden inundation at Louvain greatly damaged, and had nearly destroyed his library. This happened in the winter of 1573, and was such an affliction to him, that, as Melchior Adam says, it would certainly have broken his heart, if his friends had not plied him with proper topics of consolation, and assisted him in drying and restoring his books and manuscripts. His writings are purely philological and critical; as,—Novæ Lectiones, Basle, 1564, and an improved edition, 1571, 8vo. Scaliger has accused Canterus, perhaps not unfairly, of having taken some of those notes from his writings. Mr. Hallam observes, respecting this work, that "it deserves to be mentioned as almost the first effort of an art which has done much for ancient literature, that of restoring a corrupt text, through conjecture, not loose and empirical, but guided by a skilful sagacity, and upon principles which we may, without impropriety, not only call scientific, but approaching sometimes to the logic of the Novum Organum." Syntagma de Ratione emendandi Græcos Auctores, printed in the last-mentioned edition of the former. Aristidis Orationes, Basle, 1566, folio. A very excellent Latin version of this difficult author. Notæ, Scholia, Emendationes, et Explicationes in Euripidem, Sophoclem, Æschylum, Ciceronem, Propertium, Ausonium, Arnobium, &c.; besides a book of various readings in several MSS. of the Septuagint. According to Boissonade, Canterus was the first who, in his edition of Euripides, restored some sort of order and measure to the choruses. He was a man of great moral as well as literary excellence. His life by

Melchior Adam, the best in his collection, and copied in some measure from one by Miræus, gives a very interesting account of his habits and method of study, and dwells justly on his skill in exploring the text of MSS. and in observing the variations of orthography.—His brother Theodore was also a classical scholar, and published many annotations and criticisms, some of which, particularly his Variæ Lectiones, are in Gruter's Thesaurus. Burmann has given a very ample catalogue of the writings of both these learned brothers.

CANTERZANI, (Sebastian,) an eminent mathematician, born of a distinguished family at Bologna, in 1734. He studied at first under the Jesuits, and pursued with brilliant success a course of philosophy, which obtained for him in 1760 the professorship of mathematics in his native city; and in his observations on the transit of Venus in the following year, he vindicated the fame of the Bolognese astronomers, which had been assailed by the celebrated Pingre. In 1766 he succeeded Zanotti as secretary to the Institute of Bologna, to the duties of which new office he sedulously devoted himself. His mathematical papers now attracted general notice, and caused him to be elected a member of many learned bodies. In 1789 he was consulted by cardinal Buoncompagni, secretary of state, respecting the repairs which were required in the cupola of St. Peter's. He afterwards declined an offer of a professorship in the university of Naples. When Bologna was occupied by the French troops, he was forced to give up his professorship, but in four years after he was reinstated. He died in 1819. He published, besides several Mémoires, Prima Geometrica elementa, 1776, 8vo. Arithmetica Rudimenta, 1777, 8vo. Discorso sopra l'Eliminazione d'una Incognita da due Equazioni, 1817, 4to.

CANTHARUS, a Greek sculptor, a native of Sicyon, who flourished in the 120th Olympiad, and was a pupil of Eutychides. He executed, among other works, a statue of Alexinicus of Elis.

CANTIPRATENUS, (Thomas,) a divine and philosopher of the thirteenth century, a native of Brabant. He derived his name from the monastery of Cantimpre, in the diocese of Cambray, where he professed himself a canon regular of St. Augustine, but quitted that order for that of St. Dominic in 1232. Trithemius ascribes to him a Latin version of all the works of Aristotle, which, however, is said by Aventine to be the work of another Dominican, Henry of Brabant. Two curious treatises of Cantipratenus, on the natural history of bees, were republished in 1627:—Bonum universale de Apibus, Notis illustratum a G. Colvenerio, Duaci, 8vo, and De Apibus, a quo ex Mirifica apum Republica Universa vitæ bene et Christiane Instituendæ Ratio traditur, *ib.* 8vo.

CANTIUNCULA, (the Latinized name of Claude Chansonette,) a learned French lawyer and diplomatist, born at Metz, about the end of the fifteenth century. He commenced his studies at Leipsic, whence he removed to Louvain, with the desire of placing himself under the instruction of Erasmus, and, failing in his expectation of meeting him, he repaired to Basle, where, in 1517, he was made doctor of laws, and was afterwards appointed professor, and the rector of the university. Not long after, he assisted Rama, who then resided at Basle, in composing an answer to Œcolampadius on the subject of the Eucharist. He now resigned his professorship, and commenced his travels, and was employed in several important negotiations. He was made chancellor of Alsace and of the other Austrian states on the banks of the Rhine, by Ferdinand I., king of the Romans. He died at Ensisheim, in 1560. Cantiuncula was a refined classical scholar, and corresponded with most of the learned men of his age. His works are chiefly on matters connected with jurisprudence.

CANTOFOLI, (Ginevra.) This lady, who displayed considerable skill in painting, was born at Bologna. She was the pupil of Elisabetta Sirani, and practised historical painting with success. In the church of St. Procolo, in her native city, there is a picture by her of the Last Supper, which is much esteemed.

CANTON, (John,) a physician and astronomer, born at Stroud, in Gloucestershire, in 1718. He was placed, when young, under the care of Mr. Davis, of the same place, a very able mathematician, with whom, before he attained the age of nine years, he had gone through both vulgar and decimal arithmetic. He then proceeded to the mathematics, and particularly to algebra and astronomy, in which he made considerable progress, when his father took him from school, and put him to learn his own business, that of a broad-cloth weaver; but this did not divert his mind from the acquisition of knowledge. All his leisure time was devoted to the assiduous cultivation

of astronomical science; and, by the help of the Caroline tables, annexed to Wing's astronomy, he computed eclipses of the moon. His acquaintance with that science he applied, likewise, to the constructing of several kinds of dials. But the studies of the young philosopher being frequently pursued to very late hours, his father, fearing that they would injure his health, forbade him the use of a candle in his chamber, any longer than for the purpose of going to bed, and would himself often see that his injunction was obeyed. The son's thirst of knowledge was, however, so great, that it made him attempt to evade the prohibition, and to find means of secreting his light till the family had retired to rest; when he rose to prosecute undisturbed his favourite pursuits. It was during this prohibition, and at these hours, that he computed, and cut upon stone, with no better instrument than a common knife, the lines of a large upright sun-dial, on which, besides the hour of the day, were shown the rising of the sun, his place in the ecliptic, &c. When this was finished, and shown to his father, he permitted it to be placed against the front of his house, where it excited the admiration of several gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and introduced young Canton to their acquaintance, which was followed by the offer of the use of their libraries. In the library of one of these gentlemen he found Martin's Philosophical Grammar, which was the first book that gave him a taste for natural philosophy. In the possession of another gentleman, a few miles from Stroud, he first saw a pair of globes, which afforded him considerable gratification, by enabling him to solve with greater ease those problems he had hitherto been accustomed to work without the aid of such mechanical advantages. Among other persons with whom he became acquainted in early life, was Dr. Henry Miles, of Tooting, a member of the Royal Society, and of great eminence in natural history and philosophy. This gentleman, perceiving that Canton possessed abilities too promising to be confined within the narrow limits of a country town, prevailed on his father to permit him to come to London. Accordingly he arrived at the metropolis March 4, 1737, and resided with Dr. Miles, at Tooting, (who bequeathed to him all his philosophical instruments,) till the 6th of May following; when he articled himself, for the term of five years, as a clerk to Mr. Samuel Watkins, master of the academy in Spital square. In this situation his ingenuity, diligence, and good conduct, were so conspicuous, that, on the expiration of his clerkship, in 1742, he was taken into partnership with Mr. Watkins for three years, and he succeeded that gentleman at the establishment in Spital-square, and there continued during the remainder of his life. Towards the end of the year 1745, electricity, which seems early to have engaged Canton's notice, received a very important improvement by the discovery of the Leyden phial. This event turned the thoughts of most of the philosophers of Europe to that branch of natural philosophy; and Canton, who was one of the first to repeat and to pursue the experiment, found his assiduity and attention rewarded by many valuable discoveries. Towards the end of 1749 he was concerned with his friend, Benjamin Robins, in making experiments in order to determine to what height rockets could be made to ascend, and at what distance their light might be seen. On January 17, 1750, was read at the Royal Society, Canton's method of making artificial magnets, without the use of, and yet far superior to, any natural ones. This paper procured him, March 22, 1750, the honour of being elected a member of the Society, and, on the St. Andrew's day following, the present of their gold medal. On April 21, in the same year, he was complimented with the degree of M.A. by the university of Aberdeen; and on November 30, 1751, was chosen one of the council of the Royal Society.

In 1752, when the act passed for changing the style, he gave to the earl of Macclesfield several memorial canons for finding leap-year, the dominical letter, the epact, &c. This he did with the view of having them inserted in the Book of Common Prayer; but he happened to be too late in his communication, the form in which they now stand having been previously settled. These canons, with an explication of the reasons of the rules, were afterwards given to Dr. Jennings, who inserted them in his Introduction to the Use of the Globes. On July 20, 1752, Canton was so fortunate as to be the first person in England, who, by attracting the electric fire from the clouds during a thunder storm, verified Dr. Franklin's hypothesis of the similarity of lightning and electricity. On Dec. 6, 1753, his paper, entitled, Electrical Experiments, with an attempt to account for their several Phenomena, was read at the

Royal Society. In the same paper he mentioned his having discovered, by a great number of experiments, that some clouds were in a positive, and some in a negative state of electricity. Dr. Franklin, much about the same time, made the like discovery in America. This circumstance, together with Canton's constant defence of the doctor's hypothesis, induced that philosopher, immediately on his arrival in England, to pay him a visit, and gave rise to a friendship which continued ever after. On Nov. 14, 1754, was read at the Royal Society a letter addressed by him to the earl of Macclesfield, concerning some new electrical experiments. On St. Andrew's day, 1754, he was a second time elected one of the council of the Royal Society for the year ensuing. In 1756 he obtained from Mr. Thomas Simpson, the editor of the Lady's Diary, the prize offered in that publication for the best solution of the question, "How can what we call the shooting of stars be best accounted for; what is the substance of this phenomenon; and in what state of the atmosphere doth it most frequently show itself?" The solution, though anonymous, was so satisfactory to the editor, that he sent to Canton, along with the prize, a note, in which he said he was sure that he was not mistaken in the author of it, as no one besides, that he knew of, could have answered the question. Canton's next communication to the public was a letter in the Gentleman's Magazine for September 1759, on the electrical properties of the tourmalin, in which the properties of that stone are stated in a very concise and elegant manner. On Dec. 13, in the same year, was read, at the Royal Society, a paper of his, entitled, An Attempt to account for the regular diurnal Variation of the horizontal Magnetic Needle; and also for its irregular variation at the time of an aurora borealis. A complete year's observations of the diurnal variations of the needle are annexed to this paper. On Nov. 5, 1761, he communicated to the Royal Society an account of the transit of Venus, June 6, 1761, observed in Spital-square. His next communication was a letter addressed to Dr. Franklin, and read Feb. 4, 1762, containing some remarks on Mr. Delaval's electrical experiments. In December, in the same year, he published a paper entitled, Experiments to prove that Water is not incompressible. On St. Andrew's day, 1763, he was the third time elected one of the council of the Royal Society; and on Nov. 8, in the following year, were read, before that learned body, his farther experiments and observations on the compressibility of water, and some other fluids. The demonstration of this fact, in opposition to the received opinion, formed on the hasty decision of the Florentine academy, was thought to be deserving of the Society's gold metal, and it was accordingly moved for in the council of 1764; and after several delays, which terminated much to his honour, it was presented to him Nov. 30, 1765. His next communication to the Royal Society was made on Dec. 22, 1768, entitled, An easy Method of making a Phosphorus, that will imbibe and emit Light like the Bolognian Stone; with Experiments and Observations. The dean and chapter of St. Paul's having, in a letter to the president, dated March 6, 1769, requested the opinion of the Royal Society relative to the best method of fixing electrical conductors to preserve that cathedral from damage by lightning, Canton was one of the committee appointed to take the letter into consideration, and to report upon it. The gentlemen joined with him in this business were Dr. Watson, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Delaval, and Mr. Wilson. Their report was made on the 8th of June following; and the mode recommended by them has been carried into execution. The last paper of his, which was read before the Royal Society on Dec. 21, 1769, contained experiments to prove that the luminousness of the sea arises from the putrefaction of its animal substances. Besides these, he wrote a number of papers, both in earlier and in later life, which appeared in several publications. The close and sedentary life of Canton, arising from an unremitted attention to the duties of his profession, and to the prosecution of his philosophical inquiries and experiments, contributed to shorten his days. He died of a dropsy in the chest, in March 1772.

CANTON, (John Gabriel,) an artist, born at Vienna, in 1710. He painted men and horses with great spirit and correctness, and some of his labours in this department are to be found in the landscapes of Orient, and in the battle-pieces of Meyltens. His pictures are scarce, and fetch high prices. He died at Vienna in 1753.

CANTWELL, (Andrew,) a physician, native of Ireland, being born in Tipperary. He studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1729. Having failed in his attempt to succeed to the chair of Medicine, which

had been filled by the celebrated Astruc, he went to Paris in 1735, and in 1742, was admitted a member of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. He was appointed Latin surgical professor in 1750, French surgical professor in 1760, and professor of pharmacy in 1762. He was an opponent of small-pox inoculation, and wrote against the practice. For many years he was a fellow of the Royal Society of London; and there are three papers by him on Ophthalmia, on a Monstrous Boy at Montpellier, and on Cataract, printed in the Philosophical Transactions, (vols xl. xli. and xlii.) He died at Paris July 11, 1764.

CANTWELL, (Andrew Samuel Michael,) son of the preceding, born in 1744. He was admitted, as lieutenant des maréchaux, into the Hôtel des Invalides, of which establishment he afterwards became librarian. He translated a great many popular English works into French, and among others, Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 1777—1795; Montague's Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the Ancient Republics, with Notes by the Translator upon the French Republic, 1793; Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric; and Priestley's Discourses on History. He died in 1802.

CANUS, (Julius,) a Roman of distinguished birth, celebrated by Seneca, in his treatise De Tranquillitate Animi, for the philosophical intrepidity with which he submitted to the hand of the executioner, when doomed to death by Caligula.

CANUS, or CANO, (Melchior,) a learned Spaniard, born at Tarançon, in the diocese of Toledo, in 1523. In early life he became a Dominican, and studied at Salamanca, where, in 1546, he succeeded his tutor, Vittoria, as professor of theology, and formed a party which opposed that of Caranza, his colleague, afterwards archbishop of Toledo, to whose subsequent disgrace, as well as to the misfortunes of Don Carlos, he mainly contributed, by the impetuosity of his temper, to which his extensive intellectual attainments gave a keener edge. He also vehemently opposed the establishment of the Jesuits at Salamanca, denouncing them as the precursors of Antichrist; and he succeeded in causing them to be recalled from that university. It is said it was owing to their influence with Paul III. that that pontiff summoned Canus to the Council of Trent, and made him, in 1552, bishop of the Canaries; the Jesuits hoping thus to rid themselves of so troublesome an opponent, and to obtain a footing at Salamanca. But Canus, by his politic flattery of Philip II. and especially by his encouragement of the ambitious projects of that prince, soon procured his recal to Spain, and became provincial of his order in Castile. He died at Toledo, in 1560. He was, besides being a learned man, an independent reasoner, and an intrepid promulgator of his own opinions; for which reason he did not always obtain the praise of his own party; and he has been accused by Baronius of speaking with hesitation respecting the authenticity of some miracles to which the Romish church had previously made unchallenged pretension. His treatise, De Locis Theologicis, published after his death, Salamanca, 1562, folio, is said to be the ablest of his works; the latest edition is that by Serry, Vienna, 1754, in 2 vols, 4to. A complete edition of his works was published at Cologne, in 1605, and in 1678, in 8vo, and at Venice, in 1759, in 4to.

CANUTE, (surnamed The Great,) son of Sweyn, king of Denmark, whom he succeeded in 1014, and, by the conquest of England, was the first monarch who united in his own person the sovereignty of the two kingdoms. He was a prince of great courage and capacity, and made ample amends for the excesses of his earlier years, by the moderation and wisdom of his maturer life. His character will be better understood after a short view of the circumstances of that early period of our history. Ethelred II. the twelfth monarch of the Anglo-Saxon race, having resolved to take signal vengeance on the Danes for the numerous atrocities committed by them in England, was so alarmed at the preparations which Sweyn, the king of Denmark, was making to land with a powerful force in England, that he suddenly abandoned his kingdom, and fled to Normandy, leaving his valiant son Edmund Ironside to contend with the Danish king. The struggle was violent, and was suspended for a brief space by the death of Sweyn, in 1014; but it was renewed by Canute, son of the deceased monarch, who, landing on the southern coast of England, devastated the country with fire and sword, penetrating into Dorsetshire. Ethelred died soon after; and the contest was carried on for a considerable time between Edmund and Canute, until the nobles of England and Denmark, weary of the strife, proposed a partition of the kingdom between the rival princes; in consequence of which

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a solemn treaty was made, by which the northern part of the island was assigned to Canute, and the southern part to Edmund. This settlement, however, was soon disturbed; for Edric, the brother-in-law of Canute, a treacherous prince, found means to assassinate Edmund at a banquet, about a month after the signing of the treaty, (1017.) Thus did Canute become sovereign of the whole kingdom. Nevertheless he did not deem his title to the crown secure, so long as the two children of Edmund survived; he therefore sent them to the king of Sweden, with a request that he would release him from apprehension by causing the young princes to be put to death. Unwilling to stain his hand with royal blood, the king of Sweden sent them to the king of Hungary, by whom they were most hospitably received. Canute now began to govern with justice and moderation, and, to secure himself against Norman interference in favour of the children of Edmund, he married Emma, widow of Ethelred, and sister to the duke of Normandy. Having thus accomplished the wish and work of his father Sweyn, by dislodging the family of Egbert from the throne of England, and holding that country in peaceable possession, he crossed the seas, accompanied by a body of English auxiliaries under earl Godwin, and repulsed an inroad of the Swedes into Denmark, defeated the Swedish king and slew him, and obtained possession of Norway. Canute was now become one of the greatest sovereigns in Europe, in undisputed possession of Denmark, Norway, and England, and holding Sweden under tribute. A well-known and very beautiful story shows that he had learnt to bear his honours meekly. Some of his courtiers, wishing to serve their own interest by flattering their royal master in the midst of his prosperity, extolled his greatness, as if nothing was now too strong for him to resist or overcome. He caused his chair to be placed at the seaside when the tide was flowing, and as the waves approached his feet, he, with a feigned assumption of that power which his obsequious attendants declared to be his own, commanded the rising waters to recede, and respect the sovereign of the deep. The result was a practical rebuke of the flattery of those sycophants, and, on the part of Canute, an humble ascription of omnipotence to God alone. Canute sedulously employed himself in acts of piety; he built churches, endowed monasteries, and provided suitable maintenance for the clergy. He made a pilgrimage to Rome, and obtained valuable privileges for the English. On his return he compelled Malcolm, king of Scotland, to pay him homage for the county of Cumberland, which he held under the English crown; and, after a reign of twenty years, during which the country was at peace, he died, in 1036, at Shaftesbury, and was buried at Winchester, the usual place of interment of the Saxon kings. Canute, successful in war, was in peace, humane, gentle, and religious. William of Malmesbury says of him, that, by his piety, justice, and moderation, he gained the affection of his subjects, and a universal esteem among foreigners. Of all his possessions he chose England for his usual residence; and he is said to have founded there the two monasteries of St. Bennet of Holme, and St. Edmund's Bury. He left by his first queen, Alswen, daughter of the earl of Hampshire, Sweyn and Harold; and by Emma, his second queen, Hardicanute; to the first he assigned Norway; to the next, England; and Denmark to the third.

CANUTI, (Domenico Maria,) a painter, born at Bologna in 1620. He was one of the best of the numerous pupils of Guido, and painted several pictures for the public buildings at Rome, Padua, and Bologna. His celebrated work, called the Notte del Canuti, is in the church of the Olivetani in the latter city. It represents a Descent from the Cross by moonlight, in which the effect produced is wonderful. Two saloons in the Pepoli palace, entirely the work of this master, excite universal admiration. He died in 1678.

CANZ, (Israel-Gottlieb,) a learned divine, born at Heinsheim, in 1690. He studied at Tubingen, and became successively professor of eloquence, poetry, philosophy, and theology, in his native place, where he died in 1753. He was one of the ablest disciples of Wolf, whose opinions he embraced, without submitting to the trammels of authority. His theological and philosophical works are very numerous; among others he wrote, Philosophiæ Leibnitzianæ et Wolfianæ Usus in Theologiâ, per præcipua Fidei Capita, Frankfort and Leipsic, 1728—1739, 4to. This work has powerfully contributed to introduce into Germany the philosophy of Wolf and Leibnitz. Meditationes Philosophicæ, Dresden, 1741, 8vo. Compendium Theologiæ purioris, Tubingen, 1752, 8vo.

CAOURSIN, (William,) born at Douay, in 1430, of a family originally of the isle

of Rhodes. In 1462 he was made chancellor of the order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who then held that island; and in 1466 he accompanied the grand master to Rome, in the capacity of secretary. In 1470, when the Turks were meditating an attack upon Rhodes, he was commissioned to collect assistance against them; and in 1484, he was deputed by the grand master to present the congratulation of the order to Innocent VIII. on his elevation to the pontificate, and to request his protection: he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the pope, that he made him a count palatine, and honoured him with the title of apostolic secretary. He was afterwards sent on an embassy to the court of Naples, respecting Zizim, son of the sultan Mahomet II. and brother of Bajazet, whose adventures and misfortunes have rendered him so famous. Caoursin compiled a collection of the statutes of the order, and a History of the Siege of Rhodes by the Turks, published at Ulm, in 1496, and at Rome, in 1584, in folio.

CAPACCIO, (Giulio Cesare,) an historian of the seventeenth century, born, in 1560, in Campagnia, in the kingdom of Naples, of an obscure family, which was afterwards raised by his merits. He studied at Naples the civil and canon law, and afterwards read the poets and historians. Being a person of note for his genius and learning, he was made secretary to the city of Naples; an office which he held for thirty years. He was one of those that had the greatest share in setting up the academy degli Oziosi. Francis de la Rovere, duke of Urbino, employed him in the education of the prince his son; and while he was thus engaged he wrote most of his works. He died in 1621. His works are:—Tratato de'l Imprese; Il Segretario; Il Principe; Il Forastiero; Historia Puteolana; Historia Napolitana, &c.; the latter are in Grævius's Thesaurus, and in Burmann's Antiquit. Italiæ; but the separate editions of these, as well as of his Illustrium Mulierum et illustrium literis Virorum Elogia, Naples, 1608, 4to, are very scarce.

CAPANNA, (Puccio,) a painter of the fourteenth century, a native of Florence, as may be inferred from an inscription on one of his pictures. He was a pupil of Giotto, and in his style follows very closely that of his master. Vasari speaks highly of one of his fresco paintings, The Virgin interceding for the Faithful, in the chapel of Santa Maria degli Angeli, at Assisi.

CAPECE, (Scipio,) in Latin Capycius, a native of Naples, and a celebrated Latin poet of the sixteenth century. He was the son of Antony Capece, a professor of civil law at the university of Naples; and succeeded his father in that chair. He attempted to imitate Lucretius, in his poem De Principiis Rerum, Frankfort, 1631, 8vo, with considerable success. Cardinal Bembo and Manucius placed this work on a level with his model, to which high praise it is scarcely entitled. An edition, with an Italian translation, was given in 8vo, at Venice, in 1754. He also composed elegies, epigrams, and a poem, De Divo Joanne Baptista, Vate maximo, which Gesner, doubtless a great friend of the poet, ranked with the productions of antiquity. Capece was a friend to literature and to learned men; and it is said that the learned are indebted to him for the publication of the Commentaries of Donatus upon Virgil, which he caused to be printed, under the superintendence of Paul Flavius, from a MS. which had passed from the library of Pontanus into his own. It is dedicated by Capece to the Spanish poet, Garcilasso de la Vega. The work appears not to have been known to Fabricius. He died in 1562.

CAPEL, (Arthur, Lord,) was the only son and heir of Sir Henry Capel, who died in the flower of his age. He succeeded to the family estate on the death of his grandfather, Sir Arthur, and, following the example of his ancestors, was very eminent for his hospitality to his neighbours, while his great charity to the poor rendered him exceedingly popular; and he was chosen to serve in parliament for the county of Hertford in 1639, and in the well-known long parliament, which commenced on the 3d of November, 1640. In the following year he was made a peer by Charles I. with the title of lord Capel, of Hadham. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, he raised, at his own charge, some troops of horse in defence of the royal cause, although he had at first sided with the parliament and voted for the death of the earl of Strafford; and he did not attach himself decidedly to the court, until he saw that the designs of the republicans were no longer conducted with moderation or justice. He fought valiantly in many battles and skirmishes, and continued to adhere steadfastly to the royal cause, till the king's armies were dispersed, his garrisons lost, and his person imprisoned, when lord Capel compounded with the parliamentarians, and retired to his manor of Hadham. Perceiving, some

time after, the hard treatment his sovereign met with, he resolutely ventured again, with all the force he could raise, to rescue him from his enemies; and, joining his troops with those of lord Goring and Sir Charles Lucas, he underwent the severest hardships in the memorable siege of Colchester, which town was at length surrendered to general Fairfax upon articles, which were immediately violated: for Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle were shot, and lord Capel was sent prisoner to Windsor castle. An act of attainder being ordered by the House of Commons to be brought in against him, the house voted, November 10, 1648, that he and some others should be banished; but that punishment not being thought severe enough, he was removed to the Tower. Lord Clarendon is of opinion that two or three sharp and bitter speeches which passed between Ireton and lord Capel, cost the latter his life. In the meantime, however, he contrived to escape from his confinement; but, being apprehended at Lambeth, February 10, 1649, he was brought before a pretended high court of justice in Westminster hall, to be tried for treason and other high crimes; and though he strenuously insisted that he was a prisoner to the lord general Fairfax, that he had conditions given him, and was to have fair quarter for his life, yet his plea was over-ruled. Three days after he was brought again before the court, when the counsel moved that he should be hanged, drawn, and quartered. This, however, was altered to beheading; and the sentence was executed March 9. "He trod the fatal stage," says lord Orford, "with all the dignity of valour and conscious integrity." In ascribing to him these qualities all historians are agreed. His literary remains were published in 1654, with the title, Daily Observations or Meditations; divine, moral, and political, written by a Person of Honour and Piety; to which are added, Certain Letters written to several Persons, 4to; and the whole were reprinted afterwards in 12mo, with the title of Excellent Contemplations, &c. and some account of his life. Some stanzas, by lord Capel, written when he was a prisoner in the Tower, were inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1757, and have been deservedly admired. His heart, which he had ordered to be kept, and deposited near the remains of his royal master, was afterwards placed in the family vault at Hadham.

CAPEL, (Arthur,) eldest son and heir of the preceding, became his successor, and, notwithstanding the sufferings of his father, his estate was under sequestration; but at the Restoration, he was, by Charles II. advanced to the title and dignity of viscount Malden, and earl of Essex, April 20, 1661. He also was constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Hertford, July 7, 1660; and lord lieutenant of the county of Wilts, during the minority of the duke of Somerset, April 2, 1668. In the year 1670 he was sent ambassador to Christian V. king of Denmark, whence he returned with high favour for having vindicated the honour of the British flag; and upon testimonies of his courage, prudence, and abilities, was sworn of the privy-council in 1672, and made lord-lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland; which high office he exercised in that kingdom to the general satisfaction of the people. After his return, he, in 1678, with Halifax, and the duke of Buckingham, had the chief political influence among the lords; yet, when they moved an address to the king to send the duke of York from court, the majority was against them. In 1679 he was appointed first commissioner of the treasury; and the king, on choosing a new council, ordered Sir William Temple to propose it to the lord chancellor Finch, the earl of Sunderland, and the earl of Essex, but to one after another; on which, when he communicated it to the earl of Essex, he said, "It would leave the parliament and nation in the dispositions to the king, that he found at his coming in." Accordingly he was sworn of that privy-council, April 21, 1679, being then first lord commissioner of the treasury; and the king valued himself on it so, that the next day he communicated it by a speech to the parliament, which was agreeable to both houses; but not concurring with the duke of York in his measures, the king, on the 19th of November following, declared in council, that he had given leave to the earl of Essex to resign his place of first commissioner of the treasury, yet intended that he should continue of his privy-council. Nevertheless, soon after, being a vehement opponent of the measures of the court, and having, on January 25, 1680, delivered a petition against the assembling of the parliament at Oxford, he was accused, with the lord Russell, of the Rye-house plot, and was sent prisoner to the Tower in the beginning of July 1683. Bishop Burnet says, that a party of horse was sent to bring

him up from his seat in Hertfordshire, where he had been for some time, and seemed so little apprehensive of danger, that his lady did not imagine he had any concern upon his mind. An offer of escape was made to him, but he refused to avail himself of it; his tenderness for lord Russell was the cause of this, thinking his disappearing might incline the jury to believe the evidence the more. Soon after his commitment he was found with his throat cut, July 13, 1683. The cause of this is variously represented, some imputing it to himself in a fit of despondency, and some to the contrivance of his enemies.

CAPEL, (Richard,) son of Christopher Capel, an alderman of Gloucester, was born, 1586, in that city, and after being educated there in grammar, became a commoner of Alban hall, Oxford, in 1601, and soon after was elected demy of Magdalen college. In 1609 he was made perpetual fellow, being then M.A., the highest degree which he took at the university. While there, Wood says, "his eminence was great, and he was resorted to by noted men, especially of the Calvinist persuasion," and was tutor to several young men who afterwards rose to high reputation, particularly Accepted Frewen, archbishop of York, William Pemble, &c. He left college on obtaining the rectory of Eastington, in Gloucestershire, and became highly popular as a plain and practical preacher, and a man of exemplary life and conversation. In 1633, when the Book of Sports on the Lord's day was ordered to be read in all churches, he refused to comply with the royal mandate, and resigned his rectory. He then obtained license from the bishop of Gloucester to practise physic, which he did with much success for some years, residing at Pitchcomb, near Stroud, where he had an estate. In the commencement of the rebellion he was called to be one of the assembly of divines, but he did not accept the offer. Wood thinks he was restored to his benefice at this time, or had another conferred upon him, where he died September 21, 1656. Clarke says, that for some time he attended the court of James I. until the death of Sir Thomas Overbury, who was his friend. His principal works are:—1. Temptations, their Nature, Danger, and Cure, &c. Lond. 1650, 8vo; and an Apology against some Exceptions, 1659, 8vo. 2. Remains, being an useful Appendix to the former, 1658, 8vo.—His son, Daniel Capel, was also a divine, and, according to Walker, was ejected from his living in Gloucestershire by the Oxford visitors. He then practised physic at Stroud, where he died in 1679. He wrote, Tentamen Medicum de Variolis, and some other tracts.

END OF VOL. V.

RICHARD CLAY, PRINTER, BREAD STREET HILL.

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on 16 November, 2018